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THE

CEREMONIES

OBSERVED IN THE SENATE-HOUSE

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE:

WITH

The Forms

OF

PROCEEDING TO ALL DEGREES,

THE MANNER OF

ELECTING OFFICERS,

TABLES OF FEES,

AND

OTHER ARTICLES RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

BY ADAM WALL, M.A.

◆

A NEW EDITION:

BY HENRY GUNNING, M.A.

OF CHRIST COLLEGE,

SENIOR ESQUIRE BEDELL.

CAMBRIDGE:
Printed by J. Smith, Printer to the University.

1828

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The changes, which have taken place in the System of Education in this University, since the publication by Mr. Wall in 1798, have rendered a new Edition of his Book highly necessary; these alterations the Editor hopes that he has stated correctly. To those, who are thoroughly acquainted with the Customs and Ceremonies of the University, the Editor feels some apology is due for the minuteness, with which he has detailed them. Had the Book been intended for their use solely, he should have adopted a very different plan. But then it would have conveyed little or no information to that very numerous Class, who are desirous of proceeding to their Degrees, but are utterly at a loss what steps to take for that purpose. He trusts that he has enabled such Persons to ascertain at once (without troubling their friends with repeated enquiries) what they have to do, and what they have to pay. If in this he has succeeded, he will not have entirely lost his labor.

The Editor begs to return his sincere acknowledgements to the Syndics of the Press for their liberality in defraying the expences of this publication.

CUSTOMS
AND
CEREMONIES
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Michaelmas Day.

THERE are two Sermons at St. Mary's Church.

After the Sermon in the morning, the Vice-Chancellor, in his scarlet gown, and the Proctors, with their hoods squared, wait in the vestry, till notice is given them that the Mayor, &c. are in readiness to receive them. They then proceed to the Town-Hall. The Heads of Houses and the Doctors, who were at Church, sometimes accompany them.

The Vice-Chancellor sits on the right hand of the Mayor, the Proctors on the lower seat.

The Senior Proctor administers the following Oath of Office to the Mayor, from the *Statute Book*, p. 538.

You shall swear, that you shall observe and keep, so far forth as in you lieth, the liberties and customs of this University, as concerning the keeping of the peace, and also the assize of bread, and ale, and other victuals; and that you shall not unduly, nor of malice, impugn the other liberties and due customs of the said University, as far forth as you shall have knowledge thereof.

So God help you, through Christ Jesus.

The Proctor administers the same oath to the four Bailiffs, and receives of them, or of the Treasurer of the Corporation, three shillings and fourpence, for the search of leather, which he pays to the University chest, at the Audit.

Clerum on the Day before Michaelmas Term begins.

On the ninth of October (being the day before the Term begins) the Regius Professor in Divinity, or some person appointed by him, preaches a sermon "ad Clerum," at St. Mary's Church, at ten o'clock.

The bell begins to ring at nine.

If the ninth fall on a Sunday, there is no English sermon at St. Mary's in the morning.

The Professor in his cope is conducted[1] to the vestry by a Bedell.

The Doctors in Divinity are in their copes; Doctors in the other Faculties, in their robes; the Proctors in their Congregation habit.

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[1] Of late years this has been discontinued.

The Professor may appoint a Doctor or a Bachelor in Divinity, or a Candidate for either degree, to preach this Clerum for him, which is allowed as an exercise for the degree.

If a Doctor preach, he comes from his College to the vestry with his cap on, attended[2] by a Bedell.

If the Clerum be preached by a Bachelor of Divinity, he comes, with his cap off and in a Doctor's cope, attended by a Bedell[2].

If it be preached by a Candidate for the degree of Doctor of Divinity, who is already a Bachelor of the Faculty, he comes in a cope: but if he commence *per saltum*, he comes in the habit of a Non-Regent: if by a Candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, he comes with his cap off (attended by a Bedell[2]) and in the habit of a Non-Regent.

Cycle for the Nomination of Proctors.

Two Colleges are every year to nominate Persons for Proctors, in the order prescribed in a Cycle of fifty-one years;

1827...... { Collegium Trinitatis.
Collegium Caii.

1828...... { Collegium Johannis.
Collegium Petri.

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[2] This has been discontinued of late years.

1829.	Collegium Christi. Aula Claræ.
1830.	Collegium Regale. Collegium Corporis Christi.
1831.	Collegium Trinitatis. Aula Pembrochiæ.
1832.	Collegium Johannis. Collegium Jesu.
1833.	Collegium Reginale. Collegium Magdalenæ.
1834.	Collegium Petri. Aula Catharinæ.
1835.	Collegium Regale. Collegium Sidney Sussex.
1836.	Collegium Trinitatis. Collegium Emmanuelis.
1837.	Collegium Johannis. Collegium Christi.
1838.	Aula Claræ. Aula Pembrochiæ.
1839.	Collegium Caii. Collegium Corporis Christi.
1840.	Collegium Regale. Collegium Reginale.
1841.	Collegium Trinitatis. Collegium Jesu.
1842.	Collegium Johannis. Collegium Petri.

1843.	Collegium Christi. Collegium Magdalenæ.
1844.	Collegium Regale. Aula Catharinæ.
1845.	Collegium Trinitatis. Aula Pembrochiæ.
1846.	Collegium Johannis. Collegium Sidney Sussex.
1847.	Aula Claræ. Collegium Emmanuelis.
1848.	Collegium Reginale. Collegium Caii.
1849.	Collegium Regale. Aula Trinitatis.
1850.	Collegium Trinitatis. Collegium Corporis Christi.
1851.	Collegium Johannis. Collegium Petri.
1852.	Aula Pembrochiæ. Collegium Christi.
1853.	Collegium Regale. Collegium Magdalenæ.
1854.	Collegium Trinitatis. Collegium Jesu.
1855.	Collegium Johannis. Aula Claræ.
1856.	Collegium Reginale. Collegium Sidney Sussex.

1857.	Collegium Caii. Collegium Emmanuelis.
1858.	Collegium Regale. Aula Catharinæ.
1859.	Collegium Trinitatis. Collegium Petri.
1860.	Collegium Johannis. Collegium Christi.
1861.	Aula Pembrochiæ. Collegium Corporis Christi.
1862.	Collegium Reginale. Aula Claræ.
1863.	Collegium Regale. Collegium Magdalenæ.
1864.	Collegium Trinitatis. Collegium Jesu.
1865.	Collegium Johannis. Collegium Petri.
1866.	Collegium Christi. Collegium Sidney Sussex.
1867.	Collegium Caii. Collegium Emmanuelis.
1868.	Collegium Regale. Aula Pembrochiæ.
1869.	Collegium Trinitatis. Aula Catharinæ.
1870.	Collegium Johannis. Collegium Reginale

1871.	Collegium Christi. Collegium Petri.
1872.	Collegium Regale. Aula Claræ.
1873.	Collegium Trinitatis. Collegium Corporis Christi.
1874.	Collegium Johannis. Collegium Magdalenæ.
1875.	Aula Pembrochiæ. Collegium Jesu.
1876.	Collegium Reginale. Collegium Sidney Sussex.
1877.	Collegium Regale. Collegium Emmanuelis.

In which period, King's, Trinity, and St. John's Colleges have, each of them, *eleven* turns.

St. Peter's, Christ's, Queen's Colleges, and Pembroke Hall, have, each of them, *seven.*

Clare Hall has *six.*

Corpus Christi, Jesus, Caius, Magdalene, Emmanuel and Sidney Colleges, have, each of them, *five.*

Catharine Hall has *four.*

Trinity Hall has *one. Decret. Præfect. Lib. Stat.* p. 489.

Each of the two Colleges nominates one person.

The person nominated may be a Regent or a Non-Regent Master.

If he be a Regent, he must be in the third year of his Regency at least.

He must be presented to the Vice-Chancellor, in the presence of the Registrary, by the Head of his College, or by some one in his name, before the first day of August.

The Persons thus nominated and presented are necessarily elected[3], unless a lawful cause or objection be, before the first day of October "*coram Pro-Cancellario allegata*" and "*probata et approbata coram eodem et majore parte Præpositorum Collegiorum,*" within the four following days. *Stat. Eliz.* 35. *Lib. Stat.* p. 243.

If any one, who has been presented, shall, after the first day of August and before the tenth day of October, die, or refuse[4] the office, or be found unfit for it, the Heads of Colleges shall nominate two persons to be offered to the Senate, one of whom they are bound to elect. *Interpr. Sept.* 18. 1582. *Lib. Stat.* p. 327.

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[3] The Regents are the Electors.

[4] 1826. A short time before the tenth of October, Mr. Thackeray, King's College, who had been presented to the Vice-Chancellor, as one of the Proctors for the ensuing year, resigned on the ground of ill health. On the tenth of October, when the Senate was assembled, one of the Bedells read the 40th *Stat. Eliz. Lib. Stat.* p. 251. and part of the 34th *Stat. Eliz. Lib. Stat.* p. 242. to the word *Electio.* The Heads of Colleges present, and the Representatives of those who were absent, proceeded to nominate and prick two persons to be returned to the Senate, according to the form observed in nominating and pricking for Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Leycester of King's and Mr. Tomkyns of King's were returned.

If any College neglect to nominate and present in due time, the Heads of Colleges have a right to nominate. *Interpr. Oct.* 9. 1663. *Lib. Stat.* p. 340.

If the office, from any cause whatever, become vacant before the expiration of the year, Trinity Hall has the right of nominating and presenting a Person, who shall be elected for the remainder of it. *Stat. Eliz.* 35. *Lib. Stat.* p. 247.

Nomination of Scrutators.

By a Grace passed June 23, 1573, (*Lib. Stat.* p. 351.) two of the Colleges are to nominate (each of them one) two Non-Regents to be Scrutators for the ensuing year.

They are to be nominated from the Colleges above-mentioned, in the order prescribed for the

returned. The Bedell then called, *ad Scrutinium pro Electione Procuratoris Senioris.* The Regents and Non-Regents then brought up their votes in the usual form, the Bedell calling, at intervals, *ad Scrutinium secundo,* &c.

The Vice-Chancellor, and the two Senior Doctors present, stood in scrutiny. Mr. Tomkyns was elected by a majority of 18 to 11; and his Election declared in the usual way.

The Junior Proctor was then elected in the usual mode by the Regents only.

Nomination of Proctors; and by a decree 1663, (*Lib. Stat.* p. 493.) every College is to nominate a person to be a Scrutator the second year after its Nomination of a Proctor.

The Persons nominated are to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor in the presence of the Registrary.

The time of presenting is not limited by any Statute.

If any one, who has been presented, shall die, or refuse the Office, or be found unfit for it, before the tenth day of October, the Heads of Colleges shall nominate two Persons to be offered to the University, one of whom must be elected. *Interpr.* 1582. *Lib. Stat.* p. 327.

The Heads of Colleges also nominate in case a College shall neglect to present any one. *Interpr.* 1663. *Lib. Stat.* p. 340.

Michaelmas Term.

Michaelmas Term begins on the tenth day of October.

Election of Proctors, Scrutators, &c.

The Election of Proctors and Scrutators takes place on the tenth of October.

The bell begins to ring at nine, and the Senate assembles at ten in the morning.

The business commences by the Proctors resigning their Office, which is done by delivering their books and keys to the Vice-Chancellor. The Scrutators do the same by delivering their keys.

A Bedell calls the Houses in these words:

Magistri Regentes et Non-Regentes.

The Vice-Chancellor having taken the chair, one of the Bedells, standing on his left hand, reads the Statute, *De Electione Procuratorum. Stat. Eliz.* 35. *Lib. Stat.* p. 243.

He then reads, from a paper prepared by the Registrary;

Nominati et præsentati ad officium Procuratorum in annum sequentem sunt,

Mr. *A.* *Coll.* ——
Mr. *B.* *Coll.* ——

The Vice-Chancellor goes to the table, and administers the following oath to the two Senior Regents present:

Jurabitis quod bene et fideliter accipietis suffragia suffragantium in Electione Procuratorum. Sicut vos Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia.

The Vice-Chancellor also administers the following oath to the two Senior Non-Regents[5]:

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[5] The Statute says, "To two Senior Non-Regent Doctors, or in their absence, to two Bachelors in Divinity; or for want of them, to the two Senior Non-Regents present. *Stat. Eliz.* 36. *Lib. Stat.* p. 248.

Jurabitis quod bene et fideliter accipietis suffragia suffragantium in Electione Scrutatorum. Sicut vos Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia.

The Vice-Chancellor and the two Senior Regents who were sworn, stand in Scrutiny for the Election of the Proctors.

A Bedell says, *Ad Scrutinium pro Electione Procuratoris Senioris.*

The Vice-Chancellor and the two Senior Regents, who stand in Scrutiny, give their own votes first in writing, in the following form:

A. B. eligit Magistrum C. D. in Procuratorem Seniorem hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem.

The Doctors and Regent Masters bring their votes in writing in the above form.

A Bedell calls at proper intervals, *Ad Scrutinium secundo; Ad Scrutinium ultimo;* and *Cessatum est a Scrutinio.*

The two Regents, who stood in Scrutiny with the Vice-Chancellor, go to the Proctor's place, and the Senior reads the votes for the Senior Proctor[6]; and, having finished them, he reads from a paper, which he has prepared,

Ego, A. B. Senior Regens in hac Congregatione, (*eligo et*) *electum a vobis pronuncio, Magi-*

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[6] He reads one vote at length, and for each of the others he says, *Eundem eligit A. B.*

strum C. D. in Procuratorem Seniorem hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem.

One of the Bedells then says;

Ad Scrutinium pro Electione Procuratoris Alterius.

The Vice-Chancellor and the two Regents, who stand in Scrutiny, give their votes written in the following form:

A. B. eligit Magistrum C. D. in Procuratorem Alterum hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem.

The Election is then proceeded in, finished, and declared, in the same manner as that of the Senior Proctor.

Whilst the Election of Proctors is going on in the Regent-House, a Bedell accompanies the two Non-Regents, who were sworn, to the Non-Regent House.

He there reads the thirty-sixth Statute of Elizabeth (*Lib. Stat.* p. 248.), and afterwards the following paper, prepared by the Registrary,

Nominati et præsentati ad Officium Scrutatorum in annum sequentem sunt,

Magister A. Coll. ——
Magister B. Coll. ——

He then prepares a Scrutiny paper in the following form:

Magister A. Coll. —— { *placet* —— / *non placet* ——

Magister B. Coll. —— { *placet* —— / *non placet* ——

He then says

Ad Scrutinium pro Electione Scrutatorum.

The two Senior Non-Regents, who stand in Scrutiny (and as many other Non-Regents as chuse to vote) then come to the table, and mark the *placet* line; the Bedell calling at proper intervals, *Ad Scrutinium secundo, Ad Scrutinium ultimo,* and *Cessatum est a Scrutinio.*

After this the Senior of the two Non-Regents, who stood in Scrutiny, declares the Election in the following words:

Magister A. Coll. —— }
Magister B. Coll. —— } *placent eis.*

On the fifteenth of March, 1825, the Senior Proctor published the following notice:

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, certior factus Officium Scrutatoris jam vacare per mortem Magistri Judgson, assignat horam primam pomeridianam diei Veneris proximè sequentis pro Electione novi Scrutatoris.

On the day of Election the Senior Proctor published the following:

Nominati et punctis notati in Officium Scrutatoris sunt,

Magister Clark, Coll. Trin.
Magister Musgrave, Coll. Trin.

A Bedell then called, *ad Scrutinium pro Electione Scrutatoris.*

The Regents and Non-Regents then gave their votes, and the Election was declared, in the usual manner.

The Proctors and Scrutators being elected, and their Election pronounced, the Proctors go to the lower end of the Senate-House, and put on their Congregation habits, which are their ruffs and white hoods.

The Scrutators wear their hoods squared.

They then go to the Vice-Chancellor's table.

Each of the Proctors produces a bond[7] executed by the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of his College, and given to the University for securing the performance of certain articles mentioned therein. *See a Grace* 1790. *Lib. Grat. Lambda.* p. 251.

The penalty of the bond for the Senior Proctor, is eight hundred pounds; that for the Junior Proctor, is five hundred pounds.

The Vice-Chancellor gives the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to the Proctors and Scrutators.

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[7] Prepared by the Registrary.

He then gives the Oath of Office to the Proctors, viz:

Jurabitis quod bene et fideliter præstabitis omnia quæ spectant ad Officium Procuratorum hujus Academiæ: Sic vos Deus adjuvet, et Sancta ejus Evangelia.

He gives the following Oath to the Scrutators:

Jurabitis quod bene et fideliter præstabitis omnia quæ spectant ad Officium Scrutatorum hujus Academiæ: Sic vos Deus adjuvet, et Sancta ejus Evangelia.

The Vice-Chancellor delivers the books, and some keys to each of the Proctors, and a key of the Common Chest to each of the Scrutators.

They take their leave of the Vice-Chancellor, after which the Proctors go to their table.

Election of Keepers & Auditors of the Common Chest, and of the University Press: Appointment of Moderators, &c.

A Caput is then called, and the following Grace offered for the Keepers and Auditors of the Common Chest, and of the University Press[8].

Custodes Cistæ Communis, et Auditores ejusdem et Officinæ Typographicæ.

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[8] By Grace of Oct. 10, 1698, the Auditors of the Common Chest are also to be Auditors of the University Press. *Lib. Grat. Theta.* 440.

Placeat Vobis, ut Cistæ Communis Custodes sint, una cum Domino Pro-Cancellario et duobus Procuratoribus, ambo Scrutatores[9].

Auditores[1] *ejusdem et Officinæ Typographicæ;*

Magister A. Coll.——
Magister B. Coll.——
Magister C. Coll.——

The two following Graces[2] are also offered for the appointment of the Moderators and Examiners of the Questionists:

For the Moderators:

Placeat Vobis, ut Magister A. Coll. ——, *et Magister B. Coll.* ——, *constituantur Moderatores in Scholis publicis Sophistarum et Baccalaureorum; eaque moderamina in propriis suis Personis præstantibus, assignentur stipendia, secundum decreta Academiæ, a Quæstionistis et Inceptoribus exigenda.*

For the Examiners:

Placeat Vobis, ut Magister A. Coll. ——, *et Magister B. Coll.* ——, *sint Examinatores Quæstionistarum pro anno futuro, una cum Dominis Procuratoribus, atque*[3] *anni præcedentis Mode-*

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[9] The two Scrutators of the year are usually appointed; but by *Stat. Eliz.* 39. (*Lib. Stat.* p. 250.) any two Non-Regents may be elected.

[1] By the 39th Statute, the Auditors may be any three Regents or Non-Regents; but a Doctor of Divinity, a Regent, and a Non-Regent, are usually elected.

[2] Prepared by the Registrary.

[3] Or others appointed according to the Grace *March* 20, 1779. *Lib. Stat.* p. 439.

ratoribus; ita tamen ut sententiam ferant in vim juramenti prius Academiæ præstiti.

Two separate Graces are offered at this Congregation to appoint the Moderators of the year, deputy Proctors in the absence of the Proctors.

The form of the Graces is as follows:

Placeat Vobis, ut Magister A. Coll.——, sit Procurator deputatus in absentia Magistri B.

At this Congregation the Bedells resign their staves; the proceedings are as follow:

One of the Bedells calls up the Houses.

The Vice-Chancellor takes the chair.

The Senior Proctor (his Colleague standing by him) reads the 38th Statute, *De Præconum seu Viatorum numerò, officio, et electione.* Lib. Stat. p. 249.

The Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors then go to the table, where the Bedells[4] deliver their staves to the Vice-Chancellor.

They then take their leave and go to the east end of the Senate-House, whilst the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors stand in Scrutiny, to enquire whether there be any complaint against them.

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[4] If any of the Bedells be prevented from attending this Congregation, a Grace is offered (read in one Congregation only) that another person may deliver up his staff.

If none be made, the Junior Proctor comes to them, and they return with him to the table, where the Vice-Chancellor delivers to them their staves.

They pass by the table, and bow to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors.

The Vice-Chancellor continues the Congregation to one[5] o'clock in the afternoon in the following words:

Nos continuamus hanc Congregationem Regentium et Non-Regentium in horam primam pomeridianam hujusce diei.

The Proctors' staves are brought to their rooms by the servants of the late Proctors.

Each Proctor pays to the servant, who brings his staff, two shillings and sixpence.

Election of Taxors.

According to the decree, by which the Cycle of Proctors, now in use, was established, the Colleges are to present Persons to be Taxors in the year immediately following that in which they have presented to the Proctorship. *Lib. Stat.* p. 493.

They may be chosen either from the Regents or Non-Regents[6]: *Stat. Eliz.* 37. *Lib. Stat.* p. 248. but by their office they are Regents during the year.

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[5] The Bell begins to ring at one, the Senate assembles at two.

They are to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor by the Masters of their Colleges, or by others in their names, before the first day of September immediately preceding the Election. *Stat. Eliz.* 37. *Lib. Stat.* p. 248.

The presentation must take place in the presence of the Registrary, who is to note it.

If a College, whose turn it is to present, neglect to do so before the first of September, it is subject to a penalty of ten pounds, to be applied to the use of the Common Chest. *Vid. Grat. Oct.* 13, 1722. *Lib. Stat.* 414.

Graces have often passed for excusing this payment.

If any one, who has been presented, shall, after the first day of September, and before the tenth day of October, die, or refuse the Office, or be found unfit for it, the Heads of Colleges shall nominate two Persons to be offered to the University, one of whom they must elect. *Interp. Sept.* 18, 1582. *Lib. Stat.* p. 327.

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[6] A doubt having arisen, whether a Bachelor in Divinity be eligible into the office of Taxor;

" We, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, having examined " the Statutes *de Eligendis Taxatoribus,* and enquired into the " practice of the University, are of opinion that a Bachelor " in Divinity is not eligible into the office of Taxor." *Interpr. Præfect. July* 1, 1802.

The Heads of Colleges have also the right of Nomination in case any College shall neglect to present in due time. *Interpr. Oct.* 9, 1663. *Lib. Stat.* p. 340.

The Regents alone are the Electors, and they are bound to elect those presented by the Colleges, unless cause to the contrary be alledged to the Vice-Chancellor, before the first day of October, and proved to be sufficient, within four days after, before him and a majority of the Heads of Colleges. *Stat. Eliz.* 37. *Lib. Stat.* p. 248.

In case the Office, from whatever cause, become vacant during the year, Trinity Hall appoints a Taxor for the remainder of it. *Stat. Eliz.* 35. *Lib. Stat.* 247.

The Taxors are elected in the afternoon of the tenth of October. The bell begins to ring at one o'clock.

A Bedell calls the Regent-House, and the Vice-Chancellor takes the chair.

The Senior Proctor reads the 37th Statute, *De Electione Ædilium sive Taxatorum. Lib. Stat.* p. 248. and afterwards the following paper, prepared by the Registrary:

Nominati et præsentati ad Officium Taxatorum in annum sequentem sunt,

Magister A. Coll. ——
Magister B. Coll. ——

A Bedell says *Ad Scrutinium pro Electione Taxatoris Senioris.*

The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors stand in Scrutiny.

The votes are written in the following form:

A. B. eligit C. D. in Taxatorem Seniorem hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem.

The subsequent proceedings are exactly similar to those which take place in the Election of the Senior Proctor. See page 12.

The Election is then pronounced by the Senior Proctor in the following words:

Ego A. B. Senior Procurator hujus Academiæ, (*eligo et*) *electum a vobis pronuncio, C. D. in Seniorem Taxatorem hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem.*

The Junior Taxor is then elected, and his Election pronounced in the same manner.

The two Persons elected go to the Vice-Chancellor's table in white hoods.

They take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Vice-Chancellor administers to them the Oath of Office, viz.

Jurabitis quod bene et fideliter præstabitis omnia quæ spectant ad Officium Taxatorum hujus Academiæ. Sic vos Deus adjuvet, et Sancta ejus Evangelia.

A Taxor may be admitted by Proxy. *Vid. Grat.* 10 *Oct.* 1632. *Lib. Grat. Zeta*, p. 255—10 *Oct.* 1688. *Lib. Grat. Theta*, p. 313.

A Taxor may appoint a Deputy, subject to the approbation of the Senate.

The Taxors' seats at St. Mary's Church are at the upper end of the South side of the pit, opposite to the Proctors' seats.

In strictness, they should wear their white hoods squared at Church.

Their place in processions, &c. is next to that of the Proctors.

Immediately after their Election, they appoint, each of them, a Person to be Warden, whose business it is to ascertain the price of wheat in the Cambridge market.

The Vice-Chancellor administers to the Wardens the following Oath, on or before the next market-day:

You swear that you will well and truly execute the Office of Wardens, within the Town and precincts of the University of Cambridge, by delivering in the true price of wheat in Cambridge market every market day.

So help you God.

In the October Term following their appointment, the following Grace is offered to the Caput:

Cum A. B. et C. D. Procancellarium vestrum de annonâ certiorem reddendi Munus per annum integrum sustinuerint: Placeat Vobis, ut decem iis libræ è Cistâ Communi exsolvantur.

After the Taxors have been elected and taken the Oaths, the Graces for Keepers and Auditors of the Common Chest, and Auditors of the Press, together with the Graces for the Moderators, Examiners, and Deputy Proctors, are read a second time in both Houses, and put to the vote.

The Auditors take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Vice-Chancellor administers the following Oath:

Jurabitis quod bene et fideliter accipietis computum Cistæ Communis, cæteraque omnia præstabitis, quæ spectant ad Officium Auditorum. Sicut vos Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia. Lib. Stat. p. 529.

The Moderators, as Deputy Proctors, take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Vice-Chancellor administers to them the following Oath:

Jurabitis quod bene et fideliter præstabitis ea omnia, ad quæ deputati eritis a Procuratoribus, quatenus ad eorum Officium spectant, cum absentes fuerint. Sicut vos Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia. Lib. Stat. p. 529.

If any other Graces were read in the morning, they are also now to be read a second time in both Houses, and put to the vote; except Graces for the degrees of Noblemen and Fellows of King's, and Supplicats for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which require to be read in one Congregation only.

When the business is concluded, the Vice-Chancellor takes the chair, and dissolves the Congregation in the following words:

Nos dissolvimus hanc Congregationem Regentium et Non-Regentium.

The Proctors' men are then sworn in Constables, and take the following Oath:

You shall well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King, in the Office of Constable for the University and Town of Cambridge for the year ensuing, according to the best of your skill and knowledge.

So help you God.

The manner of Voting by Grace[7] is as follows:

At the first Congregation the Grace is offered to the Caput.

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[7] *Cum Senatus Dignitas Gravitasque omnino postulant, ut nihil nisi deliberatum, omniumque judicio perpensum, vestra Autoritate sanciatur: at Gratiæ tamen concessæ annis* 1624 *et* 1716, *ad hoc assequendum haud satis valuerint:*

Placeat Vobis, ut nullæ in posterum concedantur Gratiæ, præter eas, quæ ad gradus pertineant suscipiendos, vel jure Nobilitatis, vel Sociis Collegii Regalis, vel denique Supplicationum

If it pass in the Caput, it is then given to a Bedell, who takes it into the Non-Regent House, and delivers it to the Senior Scrutator, by whom it is read (his Colleague standing by him) to the Non-Regents.

He then takes it to the Regent-House, and delivers it to the Senior Proctor, who reads it to the Regents, his Colleague standing by him.

At the second Congregation, it is again read in the Non-Regent House, after which the Scrutators advance a few steps from the table, and (if a *non placet* be not given) they return, and the Senior says *placet eis.*

This is the mode of proceeding when there is no opposition, and is called walking with a Grace.

If a *non placet* be given, the Members of that House (all other Persons leaving it) take their seats.

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tionum more solenni, ni triduo ad minimum, antequam coram Capite vestro recitentur, missæ fuerint Schedulæ rei vobis proponendæ naturam exprimentes, et ad ædes Præfectorum omnium, et ad eos qui pro Capite vestro constituti sint, et ad Collegium unumquodque, si minus quadraginta ex ordine vestro ad suffragia ferenda convenerint. Si quæ vero aliter latæ et concessæ fuerint, eæ viribus cassæ irritæque habeantur. Atque ut vestrum hoc Decretum Statuti vim obtineat, et intra decem dies Procuratorum libris inscribatur. Senatusconsult. Nov. 1798.

If forty Members be present at the *first* Congregation, the usual number only (25) is required at the second.

The two Scrutators, having prepared a Scrutiny paper in the following form,

Placet . . . . . . ____________________
Non Placet . . ____________________

take the votes of each Person.

When all the votes have been taken, the Scrutators cast them up, and pronounce accordingly.

If the number of *non placets* exceed that of *placets*, or be equal to it, the Grace is thrown out, and the Scrutators return to the table, when the Senior pronounces *non placet.*

If the *placets* be more in number than the *non placets*, the Senior Scrutator pronounces from the table *placet eis*, and the Bedell carries the Grace into the Regent-House, where it is read by the Senior Proctor, his Colleague standing by him.

After it has been read, the Senior Proctor advances a few steps into the House, and the Junior Proctor walks towards the Vice-Chancellor's chair.

If there be no *non placet* given, the Proctors return to their place, and the Senior says *placet eis.*

If a *non placet* be given, the Regents take their seats, the Proctors prepare a Scrutiny paper

of { *placet* . . . . . ____________________
{ *non placet* . . ____________________

and proceed to take the votes of the Vice-Chancellor, Noblemen, Doctors and other Regents.

They then cast them up, and the Senior declares the result of the Scrutiny, in the same manner as the Senior Scrutator did in the Non-Regent House.

Election of the Caput.

On the twelfth of October, the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, (or their Representatives[8]) Doctors of Divinity, Law and Physic, the Proctors and Scrutators, meet in the Senate-House at one o'clock in the afternoon. *Stat. Eliz.* 41. *Lib. Stat.* p. 251.

The bell does not ring.

The Proctors wear their hoods squared.

They do not carry their books.

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[8] "Whereas doubts have arisen respecting the Persons, "to whom the right of Nominating in the Election of Lec-"turers and other Officers belongs, We, whose names are "underwritten, having considered the words of the 40th "Statute "*de Electione Lectorum et Reliquorum Officiariorum,*" "and also Lord Burleigh's Letter on the same subject, do "declare the intention and meaning thereof to be,"

"That no Person can exercise the right of Nominating "as Representative of any Head of a House, excepting "the Vice-Provost, Vice-Master, President, or Locum-tenens, "regularly appointed according to the Statutes of the College "to which he belongs." *Interpr. Præfect.* 1816.

A Bedell reads part of the forty-first Statute, *De Capite in quavis Congregatione per annum eligendo et de ejus Authoritate*, ending with the word *pertinebit.*

After this the Vice-Chancellor writes the names of five Persons, (viz. a Doctor of Divinity, a Doctor of Laws, a Doctor of Physic, a Non-Regent Master, and a Regent[9] Master) on a paper prepared by the Registrary.

Each of the Proctors writes also the names of five other persons; viz. one of each degree:

A Bedell reads from the Nomination paper,

Nominati in Caput Senatus pro anno sequente sunt,

Pro Seniore Theologo. . . . Doctores
A. ——
B. ——
C. ——

Pro Seniore Jurisconsulto. . . Doctores
D. ——
E. ——
F. ——

Pro Seniore Medico. . . . . . Doctores
G. ——
H.——
I. ——

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[9] “ A doubt having arisen whether a Master of Arts, of more than five years standing, be, under any circumstances, eligible into the Caput as Senior Regent:”

“ We, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, having considered the Statute *de Eligendo Capite*, are of opinion and do determine, that no Master of Arts of more than five years standing, is eligible into the Caput as Senior Regent.” *Decret. Præfect. Mai.* 1800.

Pro Seniore Non-Regente. . . Magistri $\left\{\begin{array}{l} K.\text{ ———} \\ L.\text{ ———} \\ M.\text{ ———} \end{array}\right.$

Pro Seniore Regente. . . . . Magistri $\left\{\begin{array}{l} N.\text{ ———} \\ O.\text{ ———} \\ P.\text{ ———} \end{array}\right.$

Out of the above fifteen, the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges (or their Representatives,) the Doctors, and the Scrutators prick (each of them) five.

The Proctors do not prick, unless as Representatives of the Masters of their Colleges.

The Vice-Chancellor and two Senior Doctors of Divinity present, stand in Scrutiny.

The Junior of the company goes to the table, and pricks first; the rest follow according to their Juniority.

Each Elector is to prick only one of the Persons nominated for each Faculty.

If there be an equality of votes for two or more of any Faculty, the Election (after three Scrutinies) shall belong to the Vice-Chancellor and the two Senior Doctors present, or the majority of them, of which the Vice-Chancellor must be one.

A Bedell then writes on the paper:

Nominati et punctis notati in Caput Senatus pro anno sequente sunt,

Pro Seniore Theologo. . . . . . *Doctor A.*———
Pro Seniore Jurisconsulto. . . *Doctor B.*———
Pro Seniore Medico. . . . . . *Doctor C.*———
Pro Seniore Non-Regente. . . *Magister D.* ———
Pro Seniore Regente. . . . . . *Magister E.* ———

He then reads these names, and delivers the paper to the Vice-Chancellor, who gives it to the Senior Proctor, to be published at the beginning of the next Congregation.

Each Member of the Caput has a negative voice. *Stat. Eliz.* 41. *Lib. Stat.* p. 252.

If a Person, who has been elected one of the Caput, refuse to take the Office, *before* his Election has been declared to the Senate by the Proctor, another shall be elected according to the foregoing form; but if his Election shall have been declared, then the Senior of that Faculty, to which he belonged, shall supply his place. *Interpr. Oct.* 20, 1581. *Lib. Stat.* p. 326.

In case one of the Caput die before the expiration of the year, his place is in like manner supplied, by the Senior of his Faculty present, during the remainder of the year. *Decret. Præfect. Lib. Stat.* p. 460.

If any one of the Caput for the year be absent from a Congregation, the Senior of the Faculty present shall supply his place. *Stat. Eliz.* 41. *Lib. Stat.* p. 251.

If there be no other of that Faculty present, then the *Senior* of another Faculty is to take his place. *Ibid.*

It has been determined, that if the regular Non-Regent be not present, his place is to be supplied by the Senior Bachelor of Divinity present.

In the case of Thomas Byng, LL.D. who was appointed one of the Caput 12 Oct. 1578, and was elected Vice-Chancellor on the fifth of November following, it was determined (by eight Heads including the Vice-Chancellor) that no new Election should take place, but that, "according to the tenor and provision of the Statute," the Senior of that Faculty present in the Schools, or, in case no one of that Faculty were present, the next Senior in other Faculties, should supply his place. *Decret. Præfect. Lib. Stat.* p. 460.

It was at the same time determined, that if a regular Member of the Caput were absent at the beginning of the Congregation, and another Person had taken his place, that if that Member of the Caput should afterwards come in, he, for that time, should not be of the Caput, but his Deputy. *Decret. Præfect. Lib. Stat.* p. 460.

Oct. 12, 1776. a doubt arose, whether a Person, who was a Scrutator, could vote as Representative of the Master of his College, and again as Scrutator: it was determined in the affirmative.

Oct. 12, 1777. A Non-Regent was, by mistake, chosen to fill the situation of Senior Regent. A meeting was held on the 15th, and a Regent was chosen in his stead.

April 8, 1776. It was determined by the Vice-Chancellor and major part of the Heads of Colleges, that a Doctor of Law, afterwards created a Doctor in Divinity, is eligible into the Caput as Jurisconsultus. *Interpr. Stat. Lib. Stat.* p. 348.

A Master of Arts of more than five years standing, although he may have resumed his Regency, is not eligible into the Caput as Senior Regent. *Decret. Præfect. Mai.* 1800.

Appointment of Pro-Proctors.

April 29, 1818. *The following Regulations for the appointment of Pro-Proctors were read by the Vice-Chancellor to the Senate.*

1. On account of the great increase of Students in this University, and the necessity of their lodging in the Town, it is expedient to appoint annually two Pro-Proctors, who shall assist the Proctors in the enforcement of Discipline.

2. Bachelors in Divinity, as well as Masters of Arts, shall be eligible to this Office.

3. They shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors, for the approbation of the Senate.

4. Each Pro-Proctor shall be allowed one man, who must be sworn as a Constable.

5. The annual salary of each Pro-Proctor shall be forty pounds.

6. The annual salary of each Pro-Proctor's man shall be twelve pounds.

7. The expences of this Institution shall be defrayed from the University Chest.

The time of Election shall be on the first Congregation[1] after the Election of Proctors.

The following Grace was then offered to the Senate, and passed:

Placeat Vobis, ut duo Viri singulis annis a Senatu eligantur, qui Vice-Procuratorum Officio fungantur, et ut Ordinationes de hac Institutione modo lectæ vestra Auctoritate ratæ sint, et in Procuratorum libris inscribantur.

At the first Congregation, which takes place after the Election of Proctors, the Senior Proctor publishes the following:

Nominati in Pro-Procuratores anni sequentis sunt,

Magister A. Coll. ——
Magister B. Coll. ——

C. D. Pro-Can.
E. F. Proc. Sen.
G. H. Proc. Jun.

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[1] If the Election takes place on any other day, three days' notice must be given.

The following Grace is then proposed:

Placeat Vobis, ut Magister A. et Magister B. sint Pro-Procuratores in annum sequentem.

Assistant Proctors have been occasionally appointed by a Grace similar to the following:

Mart. 21, 1810. *Placeat Vobis, ut in rebus omnibus, quæ ad pacem vel bonos mores, tum in Academia tum in Oppido, pertineant tuendos, Magistro Geo. Fred. Tavel, Magistro Geo. Barnes, Magistro Benedicto Chapman, Magistro Roberto Pedder Buddicom, concedatur potestas Procuratoria, iisdemque Officio suo ritè fungentibus, si qua lis intendatur, æque ac Procuratoribus ipsis, Universitatis sumptibus defendatur.*

On occasion of their Royal Highnesses the Chancellor and the Duchess of Gloucester, and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, visiting the University, the following Grace was passed:

Jul. 3, 1819. *Placeat Vobis, ut Magistris infra nominatis plena concedatur potestas Procuratoria, ab hoc die usque ad ultimum hujus termini diem, tam in Senatu quam extra Senatum, si opus fuerit, exercenda, iisdemque per omnia obedientiam præstare teneantur Scholastici ipsis Procuratoribus debitam.*

Coll. Regal.	*Magister Vince.*
Coll. Trin.	*Magister Judgson.* *Magister Evans.*

Coll. Joh.	*Magister Walker.* *Magister Whittaker.*
Aul. Pemb.	*Magister French.*
Coll. Corp. Chr.	*Magister Shelford.*
Coll. Cai.	*Magister Standly.*
Coll. Jes.	*Magister Dickes.*
Coll. Magd.	*Magister Crawley.*

Appointment of Additional Examiners of the Seventh and Eighth Classes.

The Election shall take place at the first[2] Congregation after the tenth of October.

The Examiners shall be nominated by Colleges according to the Cycle of Proctors.

The Senior Proctor publishes the names:

Nominati in Examinatores Quæstionistarum anni proxime sequentis, secundum tenorem Gratiæ vicesimo octavo die Maii, anno millesimo octingentesimo vicesimo secundo, concessæ, sunt

Magister A. Coll. ——
Magister B. Coll. ——

The following Grace is then brought in:

Placeat Vobis, ut Magister A. Coll. ——, *et Magister B. Coll.* ——, *sint Examinatores*

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[2] If at any other Congregation, three days' notice must be given.

Quæstionistarum anni proxime sequentis, secundum tenorem Gratiæ vicesimo octavo die Maii concessæ.

Appointment of Examiners to conduct the Classical Examination after Admission ad Respondendum Questioni.

The Election is to take place at the first[3] Congregation after the tenth of October.

The Examiners are nominated by Colleges, according to the Cycle of Proctors and Taxors.

The Senior Proctor publishes the names:

Nominati in Examinatores Determinatorum anni proxime sequentis, sunt

Magister A. Coll. ——
Magister B. Coll. ——
Magister C. Coll. ——
Magister D. Coll. ——

The following Grace is then brought in:

Placeat Vobis, ut Magister A. Coll. ——, *Magister B. Coll.* ——, *Magister C. Coll.* ——, *et Magister D. Coll.* —— *constituantur Examinatores Determinatorum anni proxime sequentis secundum Gratiam vicesimo octavo die Maii concessam.*

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[3] If at any other Congregation, three days notice must be given.

Appointment of Examiners to conduct the Examination of the Junior Sophs in the Lent Term.

The Election is to take place at the first[4] Congregation after the tenth of October.

The Examiners are nominated by Colleges according to the Cycle of Proctors and Taxors.

The Senior Proctor publishes the names:

Nominati in Examinatores Sophistarum Juniorum in termino Quadragesimali sunt,

Magister E. Coll. ——
Magister F. Coll. ——
Magister G. Coll. ——
Magister H. Coll. ——

The following Grace is then brought in:

Placeat Vobis, ut Magister E. Coll. ——, *Magister F. Coll.* ——, *Magister G. Coll.* ——, *Magister H. Coll.* ——, *constituantur Examinatores Sophistarum Juniorum in termino Quadragesimali anni proxime sequentis, secundum Ordinationes Gratiæ, decimo tertio die Martii, anno millesimo octingentesimo vicesimo secundo, concessæ.*

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[4] If at any other Congregation, three days' notice must be given.

Magna Congregatio.

Magna Congregatio, commonly called the Black Assembly, is always upon the Friday immediately preceding the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude.

It is held in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church.

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice to the Mayor, three days before the time of meeting, to bring with him two Aldermen, four Burgesses, and two Inhabitants of every Parish, to be sworn.

The Vice-Chancellor is in his cope, the Proctors are in Congregation habit, and have their books.

They assemble at ten o'clock; the bell begins to ring at nine.

The Vice-Chancellor sits at the upper end of the Chancel; the Proctors on the North side; the Mayor and Aldermen on the South side.

Two Persons of every Parish are called by the Town-Clerk, and the Registrary writes down the names of those who appear.

The Senior Proctor administers the following Oaths to the Aldermen, the Burgesses, and the Parishioners.

The Aldermens' Oath.

You shall swear that you shall diligently assist, and faithfully counsel, the Mayor and Bailiffs of the Town of Cambridge, for peace both of the University and the Town to be kept, and to search evil doers, and troublers of peace, and vagabonds of the night, and receivers of thieves and evil doers. All this you and every of you shall promise to do faithfully.

So help you God in Jesus Christ.

The Oath for the Four Burgesses.

You shall swear to observe fidelity towards our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, and to be assisting and counselling to his Majesty's Mayor and Bailiffs of Cambridge, and for the searching out of malefactors and perturbers of his said Majesty's peace, and vagabonds in the night, and receivers of thieves and malefactors. All which things you shall diligently observe.

So help you God through Jesus Christ.

The Oath of Two of every Parish.

You shall swear, every fortnight to make diligent and faithful search for all suspected Persons lying within your Parish, and to present *every such, so tarrying for three nights, to the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor.*

So help you God in Jesus Christ.

Lib. Stat. pp. 539, 540.

Of late years the words "if called upon" have been introduced into the Oaths, after the words "You shall swear."

Proclaiming the Markets.

The Proclamation of the Markets is on the second Saturday after the tenth of October.

The Proctors give notice of it, a few days before the day of proclaiming, to the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, the Doctors, the Commissary, the Taxors, and the Registrary.

The whole company meet at the Senate-House, at eleven o'clock.

The Proctors come with their hoods squared, attended by their servants.

The School-keeper provides wine and cakes, by order of the Proctors.

After staying a short time, they go to the two Markets (first Peas Hill) where the Proclamation is read by the Registrary, and repeated by the Yeoman Bedell.

During the reading of the Proclamation, the company sit in one of the adjacent houses.

Junior Proctor's Speech in the Sophs' School.

On the day upon which the first Act in the October Term is kept in the Sophs' School, the Junior Proctor makes a speech.

Commemoration of Benefactors.

On the Sunday immediately preceding the third of November, there is a Commemoration of Benefactors, in the morning, at St. Mary's Church.

The Vice-Chancellor appoints the Preacher, who reads the Commemoration, immediately after the Sermon, from a book provided by the University.

An Anthem is then sung, and the Vice-Chancellor finishes the service.

The Doctors attend in their Scarlet robes in the morning, but not in the afternoon.

Vacancy of the Vice-Chancellor's Office.

On the third of November there is a Congregation *ex Statuto.*

The Vice-Chancellor's Office is vacant at eight o'clock in the morning. *Stat. Eliz.* 34. *Lib. Stat.* p. 242.

The bell begins to ring at eight o'clock; soon after which the Vice-Chancellor comes to the Senate-House.

A Bedell calls up the Houses in the following words, *Magistri Regentes et Non-Regentes,* and the Vice-Chancellor, going to the back of the chair, makes his speech.

The Proctors, preceded by the Bedells, come to the Vice-Chancellor's place at the West end of the Senate-House.

After staying there a short time, they go to the table, and the late Vice-Chancellor delivers to them the books, seals, keys, purse, and plate. Two Regents are appointed to seal the purse, and the following Grace (which is not offered to the Caput) is read by the Senior Regent present, in the Regent-House only:

Placeat Vobis ut sigilla et claves muneris Procancellariatus, sigillentur sigillis Magistri A. et Magistri B.

The two Regents put the seals and keys into the purse, and seal it with their own seals.

The Senior Proctor takes the purse into his possession, and desires the two Regents to be at the next Congregation, to see that the seals have not been broken.

The Proctors then seat themselves on a bench placed near the Vice-Chancellor's chair, and the Senior says, *Nos dissolvimus hanc Congregationem Regentium et Non-Regentium.*

The Bedells precede the Proctors into the Non-Regent House, where they stay until the Heads and Presidents[4] have nominated and pricked for Vice-Chancellor.

Nomination and Pricking for Vice-Chancellor.

At nine o'clock the same morning, the Heads[5] of Colleges, or (in the absence of any of them) their Representatives, meet in the Regent-House

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[5] By a Grace of the Senate, dated June 11, 1580, all Doctors in the three Faculties are authorized to vote in the Nomination of Vice-Chancellors, &c.

Ut omnis dissensionis materia, tam in illis viris punctim notandis, qui in annuo Procancellariatus munere vacantis Competitores sunt futuri, quam in Electionibus Lectorum, omnino deinceps tollatur:

Placet Vobis, ut omnes Doctores cujuscunque Facultatis in Academia commorantes, licet Collegiis non præficiantur, una cum Collegiorum Præpositis, aut eorum vices gerentibus, tertio Novembris quotannis, viz. hora nona antemeridiana ejusdem diei in Domo Regentium conveniant, utque eorum singuli ibidem, juxta Senioritatem suam, unum aliquem ad Procancellariatus Officium nominent, e quorum numero iidem Doctores sigillatim cum Collegiorum Præpositis aut eorum vices gerentibus duos punctis suis assignent, quorum unus a Senatu in Procancellarium est eligendus.

Præterea placet Vobis, ut omnes Doctores, una cum Collegiorum Præpositis aut eorum vices gerentibus, convocentur et conveniant, quotiescunque occasio oblata fuerit, ut suffragia sua punctim cum Collegiorum Præfectis (more in Procancellarii Electione to nominate and prick two Persons, one of whom is to be elected Vice-Chancellor by the Senate. *Stat.* 34 .*Lib. Stat.* p. 242.

A Bedell reads as much of the 34th Statute as relates to the *Nomination* of the Vice-Chancellor, viz. to the word *Electio.*

He produces a paper, on which he has written,

Nominati ad Officium Pro-Cancellarii hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem sunt,

The Senior Doctor in Divinity writes on this paper the name of one, whom he thinks fit to be Vice-Chancellor.

The next Doctor in Seniority writes another name.

The rest of the Company write, each of them in his order of Seniority, other names, unless they approve the Persons already nominated.

The Bedell draws lines opposite to all the names written, and publishes:

Nominati ad Officium Pro-Cancellarii hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem sunt,

Doctor vel Magister A. ————
Doctor vel Magister B. ————
Doctor vel Magister C. ————
&c. *&c.*

Electione præscripto) *in omnibus Electionibus Lectorum et reliquorum Academiæ Officiariorum, atque ut hæc vestra Concessio seu Ordinatio pro Statuto habeatur, atque infra decem dies proximos in Libris Procuratorum describatur.* Lib. Stat. p. 354.

All but the three Seniors, who are to stand in Scrutiny, go from the table.

The Junior of the Company goes to the Scrutators, and pricks two of the names.

The rest mark according to their Juniority.

The three Scrutators mark last.

If several Candidates be nominated, and, after three Scrutinies, there should be an equality of votes for two or more Persons, the Regius Professor [6] in Divinity determines which of them are to be returned to the Senate. *Stat.* 34. *Lib. Stat.* p. 242.

The Scrutators deliver the paper to a Bedell, who writes the following form, and publishes the names of the two who have the greatest number of votes:

Nominati et punctis notati ad Officium Pro-Cancellarii hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem sunt,

Doctor vel Magister A.
Doctor vel Magister B.

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[6] Nov. 3, 1734. *Nominati et punctis notati ad Officium Procancellarii hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem sunt,*

Doctor Towers.
Doctor Long.
Doctor Adams.

Ego, Richardus Bentley, Regius Theologiæ Professor, consentio ut Doctor Towers et Doctor Adams proponantur Academiæ Candidati Procancellariatûs in annum sequentem.

Præsente me, Lanc. Newton, Not. Pub. et Acad. Regist.

The Proctors come into the Regent-House attended by the Bedells, and the Senior Doctor delivers the Nomination paper to the Senior Proctor, to be published at the beginning of the next Congregation.

The Proctors give orders to the Bell-ringer[7] concerning ringing the bell for the next Congregation, which must be at nine o'clock, or one o'clock, on the following day.

If the Proctors do not order a Congregation to be at one of these hours on the fourth of November, the Bedells are, by their own authority, to order one to be at nine o'clock, or one o'clock, on the fifth of November. *Stat. Eliz.* 34. *Lib. Stat.* p. 242.

The Proctors, preceded by the Bedells, go to the Senior Proctor's rooms, where the staves are left.

The Marshall brings the Vice-Chancellor's books, and the plate to the Senior Proctor, in whose custody they are to remain, until the Election of a new Vice-Chancellor.

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[7] By the 34th Statute the Bedells are, at the desire of the Proctors, to call a Congregation at nine in the morning, or at one in the afternoon, of the following day. But the custom of calling Congregations by the Bedells being discontinued, the Proctors give orders to the Bell-ringer concerning the time of ringing the bell: which rings one hour before the Congregation assembles.

Election of the Vice-Chancellor.

The Senate assembles at ten in the morning, or two in the afternoon, of the fourth of November.

It usually meets at two in the afternoon.

The Proctors in Congregation habit, attended by the Bedells, go from the Senior Proctor's rooms to the Senate-House.

They sit at the West end of the House, and when the Congregation is assembled, a Bedell calls up the Houses.

The Proctors go to the back of the chair, and the Senior publishes the *Nominati, &c.* and makes his speech.

The Proctors sit upon a form placed near the chair, whilst a Bedell, beginning at the word *Electio,* reads to the end of the 34th Statute. *Lib. Stat.* p. 242.

The Proctors go to the table, and stand in Scrutiny with the two Senior Doctors, or (if there be no Doctor present,) with the two Senior Bachelors in Divinity.

The Doctors in the three Faculties, and all the Regent and Non-Regent Masters, are the Electors.

A Bedell calls, *Ad Scrutinium pro Electione Procancellarii.*

The Scrutators first give their votes, written in the following form:

$$\textit{A. B. eligit} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textit{Dignissimum vel} \\ \textit{Venerabilem} \end{array} \right\} \textit{Virum C. D.}$$

in Procancellarium hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem.

The Doctors, Regents, and Non-Regents, deliver their votes, written in the same form, to the Scrutators.

A Bedell calls at proper intervals, *Ad Scrutinium secundo—Ad Scrutinium ultimo—Cessatum est a Scrutinio.*

The Senior Proctor writes his vote, and declaration of Election, in the following form:

Ego A. B. Senior Procurator hujus Academiæ (eligo et) a vobis electum pronuncio

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textit{Dignissimum vel} \\ \textit{Venerabilem} \end{array} \right\} \textit{Virum C. D. in Procancel-}$$

larium hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem.

He takes the votes of the other Electors, and his own paper to his place, where (the Junior Proctor standing by him) he reads one vote at length, and for each of the rest he says *Eundem eligit A. B.*

Lastly, he pronounces the Election in the form previously written.

If there be a contest for the Office, the Scrutators count the votes, and give the lesser number to the Senior Proctor, who, (with the Junior Proctor standing by him) publishes them at the usual place.

He then reads, in the same manner, the votes for the Person chosen, and then declares the Election in the words[8] of the paper previously prepared.

If the fourth of November fall on a Sunday, the Election is not deferred on that account.

If the Vice-Chancellor be not admitted before the Sermon, the Proctors, preceded by the Bedells, go to St. Mary's Church, with their hoods squared, and sit in the Vice-Chancellor's seat.

They do the same on every Sunday, during the time the Office of Vice-Chancellor may happen to be vacant.

Admission of the Vice-Chancellor.

Immediately after the Election, a Bedell goes to the Vice-Chancellor Elect to inform him, who either sends word that he desires the Congregation to be continued to some other day[9],

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[8] If he vote for the unsuccessful Candidate, he omits the words *eligo et*.

[9] If the Vice-Chancellor Elect do not come to take upon himself the Office immediately, the Proctors continue the

Congregation

or he accompanies the Bedell to the Senate-House, attended by the Fellows and other Masters of Arts of his College.

He robes at the entrance of the Senate-House, and the Bedell attends him to his place.

After sitting there a little time he goes to the South side of the table, the Proctors standing in front.

He declares, by his subscription in the Vice-Chancellor's book, that he will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as by law established; then takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy: and the Senior Proctor administers to him the Oath of Office in the following words:

Jurabis quod bene et fideliter præstabis omnia quæ spectant ad Officium Procancellarii hujus Academiæ; Sic te Deus adjuvet, et Sancta ejus Evangelia. Lib. Stat. p. 528.

He then goes to the front of the table, and the Proctors stand on each side.

The two Regents, who sealed the purse, come and examine their seals, which are then broken, and the Proctors deliver to the Vice-

Congregation to the day and hour fixed on by him for his Admission; the Senior Proctor making use of the following form.

Nos continuamus hanc Congregationem Regentium et Non-Regentium in horam —— diei ——

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Chancellor the seals and keys, together with the plate and books belonging to him.

The Proctors then take their leave, and go to their table, and the Vice-Chancellor takes the chair at the upper end of the Senate-House.

After sitting there a little time, he directs one of the Bedells to call up the Houses.

He then goes to the back of the lower chair, and delivers his speech.

Soon afterwards, sitting in the chair, he dissolves[1] the Congregation in these words:

Nos dissolvimus hanc Congregationem Regentium et Non-Regentium.

The Noblemen, Doctors, Officers, and other Members of the Senate, who accept the invitation, attend the Vice-Chancellor to his Lodge, where he entertains them in three rooms; the Heads and Noblemen in one room; the Doctors, Professors, and University Officers in another; and the rest of the company in a third.

He informs the Chancellor of his Election.

By a power of Attorney, under his hand and seal, he appoints several of the Heads of Colleges therein named, to act as his Deputies, in his absence or sickness, &c.

He is to qualify for his Office.

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[1] No other business is ever transacted on this day.

He takes out his *dedimus* as a Justice of peace, soon after his admission.

Nov. 5, 1632. A Proxy was appointed to be admitted Vice-Chancellor for Dr. Lany, *Lib. Grat. Zeta*, p. 259.

See an appointment of a Proxy by Dr. Mapletoft, 28 *Nov.* 1671. *Lib. Grat. Theta*, p. 57.

A Person being made Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the year, appointed a Proxy to be admitted in his stead. 20 *March*, 1661. *Lib. Grat. Eta*, p. 266.

Nov. 8, 1558. A Grace passed for admitting a Vice-Chancellor at his own house: (*Lib. Grat. Delta*, fol. 51. *b.*) But Nov. 4, 1792, Dr. Milner was admitted at his Lodge, without a Grace for that purpose. The Senior Proctor adjourned the Congregation, *ad Domicilium Præsidentis Collegii Reginalis.*

Nov. 4, 1826. The Vice-Chancellor Elect, Dr. Wordsworth, was (on account of his health) admitted at Trinity Lodge.

On that occasion he did not make a speech.

See a Grace for the admission of the Vice-Chancellor to the degree of D.D. by another Person: *July* 29, 1749. *Lib. Grat. Kappa*, p. 115.

See a Grace for the admission of the Vice-Chancellor to the degree of B.D. by a Doctor in Divinity, *June* 12, 1764 (*Kappa,* p. 397.); and another for his Admission to the degree of D.D. *Oct.* 10, 1764. *Lib. Grat. Kappa,* p. 400.

Proceedings in cases where the Persons elected into the Office of Vice-Chancellor have declined to serve.

Nov. 3, 1777. The Persons nominated by the Heads and Presidents for Vice-Chancellor were Dr. Thomas, Dr. Plumptre, Dr. Farmer, and Dr. Smith. Dr. Thomas and Dr. Plumptre were returned to the Senate.

Nov. 4. On casting up the votes, the numbers were for

Dr. Thomas	40.
Dr. Plumptre	16.

Mr. Beverley[2] went immediately to Christ College to inform Dr. Thomas that he had been elected. He shortly returned and delivered Dr. Thomas's answer in the following words, or in words to the same effect: "That he (Dr. T.) had laid the state of his health before the University, and that he could not (or should not) send any answer to the information brought him." After much deliberation the Proctors determined to continue the Congregation till the following afternoon.

Nov. 5. When the Congregation was assembled, a Bedell called up the Houses, and the

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[2] One of the Esquire Bedells.

Senior Proctor read to them the contents of a paper he had received from Dr. Thomas, in which he resigned all claim, right, or title to the Office of Vice-Chancellor. After some consultation the Senior Proctor continued the Congregation to the afternoon of the following Friday.

Nov. 7. It appearing from the Grace-book that a Grace had been read in the Caput (*Nov.* 29, 1671.) when the Vice-Chancellor was not present, the following Grace was offered by Mr. Whisson[3] to the Caput, and afterwards read in both Houses.

Cum Venerabilis Vir Hugo Thomas, S. T. P. a vobis nuper electus fuit in Munus Procancellarii, atque idem propter infirmam valetudinem, de jure suo istius Muneris ex Electione vestrâ obeundi, solenni formâ decesserit,

Placeat Vobis, ut istius Magistratûs gerendi immunitatem obtineat, et alius in eundem consueto more eligatur; ita tamen ut dictus Dr. Thomas prius Academiæ persolvat centum Libras Cistæ Communi applicandas.

The Congregation was then continued to the following morning.

Nov. 8. The Grace offered by Mr. Whisson was read a second time in both Houses. In the Non-Regent House 17 voted for the Grace, and 7 against it. In the Regent House there appeared 20 for it, and 21 against it. It was consequently lost, and the Senior Proctor dissolved the Congregation.

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[3] One of the Seniors of Trinity.

Dec. 2. This morning, as soon as a Congregation was assembled, a Bedell summoned the two Houses. The Senior Proctor came to the back of the chair, and communicated the contents of a paper he had received from Dr. Thomas. In this he stated that his age, and his infirmities, had rendered him wholly unfit for the high Office, to which he had been elected; and quite incapable of discharging its important duties, either with advantage to the University, or with satisfaction to himself. He concluded, by begging the Senate to approve the reasons he had given for not accepting the Office of Vice-Chancellor.

The Senior Proctor then requested the Members of the Senate to express their approbation or disapprobation in the following terms:

A. B. comprobat vel non comprobat excusationem a Reverendo Doctore Thomas allatam.

The two Senior Doctors stood in Scrutiny with the Proctors, and on counting the votes there appeared 62 for admitting the excuse, and 13 against it.

The Heads and Presidents immediately proceeded to nominate and prick two Persons as Candidates for the Office of Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Plumptre and Dr. Goddard were returned to the Senate.

Dec. 3. Dr. Plumptre was elected Vice-Chancellor in the usual manner.

Nov. 4, 1786. Sir James Marriott was this day elected Vice-Chancellor, but as he was absent from the University, the Senior Proctor continued the Congregation to the 9th of November.

Nov. 9. When the Senate was assembled, a Bedell called the two Houses, and the Senior Proctor read a letter from Sir James Marriott, in which he claimed the privilege of exemption from serving any Office, he being one of His Majesty's Judges[4].

Mr. Whitmore[5] then read to the Senate the following proposition, at the desire of the Senior Proctor:

Cum Vir Dignissimus Jacobus Marriott, LL.D. Procancellarii Munus ad obeundum nuper electus sit Regiis negotiis detentus, Placeat Vobis, ut ob hanc causam liceat eidem Procancellariatus Munus recusare.

The Members of the Senate were about to signify their approbation or disapprobation of the reason alleged, in the same form that was used in the case of Dr. Thomas on Dec. 2, 1777[6]; but it was ultimately decided that the opinion of the University Counsel should be taken, whether the claim of Privilege on the part of Sir J. Marriott, was a legal one, and the Senior Proctor, after the Bedell had called up the Houses, announced this decision to the Senate. The Congregation was then continued to Nov. 16.

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[4] He was Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

[5] A Senior Fellow of St. John's.

[6] Vide ante p. 55.

Nov. 13. At a Congregation held this morning, the Senior Proctor read to the Senate the opinion of the University Counsel (Mr. Cust and Mr. Jackson), viz. that no process in a Court of Law could oblige Sir J. Marriott to serve the Office of Vice-Chancellor, while he continued Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

At this Congregation the Senior Proctor was about to read a proposition for excusing Sir James, but it was objected that as the Congregation on the 9th had been adjourned to the 16th, it ought not to be decided till that day; in consequence of which nothing further was done, and the Proctors left the Congregation.

Nov. 16. When the Senate was assembled, Mr. Dawes (one of the Bedells) read to them the following proposition:

Cum Vir Dignissimus Jacobus Marriott, LL.D. Pro-Cancellarii Munus ad obeundum nuper electus, sit Regiis negotiis detentus, Placeat Vobis, ut ob hanc causam liceat eidem Procancellariatus Munus recusare.

The assent or dissent to it was delivered in writing, as in the case of Dr. Thomas; and the number for admitting the excuse was 31, against it 19. The Senior Proctor announced the decision by the word *Comprobant,* and immediately dissolved the Congregation.

Sermon and Speech on the Fifth of November.

On the fifth of November, a Sermon is preached, in the morning, at St. Mary's Church, by one of the Heads, according to his Seniority[7], or by some other by his appointment.

The Doctors in Divinity are in their copes, Doctors in other Faculties in their scarlet gowns, and Noblemen in their proper habits.

If the Vice-Chancellor or any Head of a College, be a Master of Arts, he has no cope, but wears his hood squared.

If he be a Doctor of any other Faculty, he wears his scarlet gown.

The Proctors, or their Deputies, are in Congregation habit.

They meet at eleven o'clock in the Vestry.

The bell begins to ring at ten.

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[7] *According to his Seniority:* that is, Seniority of Degree, and not Seniority as Head of a College. For the Decree of Oct. 20, 1606, says " The Senior Doctor in Divinity, being Head of a College, shall preach the fifth day of November next, and the next year the next Doctor of Divinity in Seniority, being likewise a Head of a College, and so all the rest of the Doctors, and others the Heads of Houses being Divines, shall preach successively in their Seniority, *perpetuis futuris temporibus,* either by himself, or (upon just cause to be excused and allowed by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being) by some other Head of a College, by him, whose course it is, to be procured, &c. *Lib. Stat.* p. 471.

The two Proctors go to the reading desk, and the Senior reads the Litany as far as the Lord's Prayer, at which the Vice-Chancellor begins, and goes through the rest of the Litany service.

They return to the Vestry, and the Doctors in Divinity put on their Scarlet gowns.

The Proctors change the Congregation habit for their hoods squared, and go to their places in the Pit, to hear the Sermon.

In the afternoon the bell begins to ring at one o'clock.

At two o'clock, the Vice-Chancellor, Noblemen, Heads, Doctors, and Proctors, assemble in the Vestry at St. Mary's Church, and go from thence to the Senate-House, where a speech, in Latin, is delivered by a Master of Arts (who comes to the Vestry in his proper habit) appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of the preceding year.

The Noblemen wear their proper habits, the Doctors their Scarlet gowns, the Proctors are in Congregation habit, and have their books.

A Bedell precedes the Vice-Chancellor to the upper end of the Senate-House.

Another Bedell precedes the Orator to the Rostrum.

When the fifth of November happens on

a Sunday, the speech in the Senate-House is made immediately after the afternoon Sermon[8].

If the Vice-Chancellor Elect be not sworn into his Office, the Proctors sit in his place at St. Mary's, and the Senior reads the whole of the Litany service.

Matriculation.

On the day after the division of every Term, or on the following day, there is a Matriculation[9].

The Registrary gives notice of the time, by a paper affixed to the School doors.

The Proctors wear their hoods squared.

The Matriculation takes place in the Senate-House.

The Persons to be Matriculated write their names in the Registrary's book.

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[8] Nov. 5, 1826. The speech was before the Sermon.

[9] 28 *Feb.* 1806. *Cum tempora, quibus hactenus haberi solita est Matriculatio, usu comperta sint incommoda, et propter hanc, atque alias causas, ipsa Matriculatio ab Alumnis cœperit prætermitti;*

Placeat Vobis, ut in posterum, pro die insequente cujusque termini finem, dies instituatur ad Matriculationem peragendam, qui vel proxime vel uno interjecto sequatur mediam termini cujusque partem: Atque ut iis, qui post decimum Octobris diem, Anno Domini 1805, *intra Academiam per tres terminos commorati, non matriculati fuerint, nullus omnino computetur terminus, nisi ab illo die, in quo Matriculationem ritè perfecerint.*

A copy of the Matriculation Oath is given to each Person.

A Fellow-Commoner first takes the Oath, which is as follows:

Cancellario, Pro-Cancellarioque, Academiæ Cantabrigiensis, quatenus jus fasque est, et pro ordine in quo fuerim, quamdiu in hac Republicâ degam, comiter obtemperabo; leges, statuta, mores approbatos, et priviligia Cantabrigiensis Academiæ, quantum in me est, observabo; pietatis et bonarum literarum progressum, et hujus Academiæ statum, honorem, et dignitatem tuebor, quoad vivam, meoque suffragio atque consilio, rogatus et non rogatus, defendam, in hæc autem verba juro, secundum tenorem Senatus-Consulti in jurantium cautelam et levamen facti. Ita me Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia. Lib. Stat. p. 526.

There is the following Grace subjoined to the Oath:

3 Jul. 1647.

Placeat Vobis ut, in majorem, in posterum, cautelam jurantium et levamen, hæc verba sint affixa juramentis Academiæ Matriculationis, Admissionis, Creationis.

Senatus Cantabrigiensis decrevit, et declaravit, eos omnes qui monitionibus, correctionibus, mulctis, et pœnis Statutorum, Legum, Decretorum, Ordinationum, et laudabilium Consuetudinum hujus Academiæ transgressoribus quovis modo incum-

bentibus, humiliter se submiserint, nec esse, nec habendos esse, perjurii reos: et ut hæc vestra concessio pro statuto habeatur, et infra decem dies in libris procuratorum inscribatur. Lib. Stat. p. 527.

The Senior Proctor administers the Oath to the other Fellow-Commoners (four or five at a time) in the following words:

Idem juramentum quad præstitit A. B. in suâ Personâ, vos quoque præstabitis in vestris Personis: ita vos Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia.

The Oath is taken in the same manner by the Pensioners, and then by the Sizars; the first of each Order, reading the whole as above.

Each Proctor, if present, receives three shillings and four pence from the Registrary.

When a Nobleman is Matriculated, the Senior Proctor, (instead of administering the Oath to him) holding his right hand says,

Domine, dabis fidem, in verbo Honoris, quod Cancellario, &c.—as above.

If the usual day for Matriculation happen to fall on a Sunday, the Matriculation may take place either on the day before or the day after.

Combination Papers.

These are published early in December: for information respecting them, see *Postea*.

End of Michaelmas Term.

On the 16th of December[1] the Term ends.

There is a Congregation *ex Statuto*.

The bell begins to ring at nine o'clock.

The following Graces are passed in the Caput and Regent-House only:

Cum tempus adeo breve sit ad Quadragesimam, ut Quæstionistæ et Inceptores hujus anni vix commode exercitationes suas perficere queant:

Placeat Vobis, ut liceat eisdem in suo Grege disputare et declamare, quolibet profesto die, tam extra terminum, quam in termino, temporibus idoneis, per Dominos Procuratores assignandis.

Cum dies ad Philosophicam disputationem in Regiis Statutis assignati, non sufficiant Incepturis hoc anno in Artibus, ad actus suos scholasticos peragendos:

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[1] This Term begins October 10th, and ends December 16th. The *whole* of the 10th and 16th are reckoned *inclusive*, consequently the whole Term consists of 22 days in October, 30 in November, 16 in December, and equals 68 whole days.

The half Term consists of 34 whole days.

The Term therefore divides on November 12th at midnight.

Placeat Vobis, ut, Auctoritate vestra, liceat eisdem singulis diebus profestis cujuslibet septimanæ in termino, cum Magistris Artium disputare, tam in scholis Dialecticis, et Philosophicis, quam in Juridicis, ab horâ septimâ ad nonam, et a nonâ ad undecimam matutinam, et ab horâ primâ ad tertiam, et a tertiâ ad quintam pomeridianam: ita tamen ut Procuratorum alter, vel aliquis Regens, adsit[2].

One of the Bedells calls the Houses, and the Vice-Chancellor reads the service[3] contained in the *Statute Book*, p. 546. He then dissolves the Congregation, with the Term, in the following form:

Nos dissolvimus hanc Congregationem Regentium et Non-Regentium, una cum termino, usque ad decimum tertium diem Januarii.

Subjects for Prizes.

About this time the Vice-Chancellor gives out the subjects for the Prizes offered by His Royal Highness the Chancellor, and other Persons, in the following form:

"—— *Lodge, Dec.* —, 18

I. "His Royal Highness The CHANCELLOR being pleased to give annually a Third Gold

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[2] These two Graces were read in English and passed at a Convocation, *Dec. 29*, 1740. *Lib. Grat. Iota*, 508.

[3] This he does, even though he be not in Orders.

Medal for the encouragement of English Poetry, to such resident Undergraduate as shall compose the best Ode, or the best Poem in Heroic Verse;

" *The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that the Subject for the present year is* ———

" These Exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before March 31; and are not to exceed 200 lines in length."

II. " The REPRESENTATIVES in PARLIAMENT for this University being pleased to give annually

(1) " Two Prizes of Fifteen Guineas each, for the encouragement of Latin Prose Composition, to be open to all Bachelors of Arts, without distinction of years, who are not of sufficient standing to take the Degree of Master of Arts: and

(2) " Two other Prizes of Fifteen Guineas each, to be open to all Undergraduates, who shall have resided not less than seven Terms, at the time when the Exercises are to be sent in;

" *The Subjects for the present year are*

(1) " For the *Bachelors* ....———

(2) " For the *Undergraduates*...———

" These Exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30."

III. " Sir WILLIAM BROWNE having bequeathed Three Gold Medals, value Five Guineas each, to such resident Undergraduates as shall compose

(1) " The best *Greek Ode* in imitation of Sappho;

(2) " The best *Latin Ode* in imitation of Horace;

(3) " The best *Greek Epigram* after the model of the Anthologia, and the best *Latin Epigram* after the model of Martial:

" *The Subjects for the present year are*

(1) " For the *Greek Ode*.....————

(2) " For the *Latin Ode*.....————

(3) " For the *Epigrams*......————

" These Exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30. The Greek Ode is not to exceed twenty, and the Latin Ode twenty-five stanzas."

IV. " The PORSON PRIZE is the interest of £.400 Stock, to be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given to such resident Undergraduate as shall make the best Translation of a proposed passage in Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek Verse.

" *The Subject for the present year is* ———

" The metre of the translation, if the selection be from a Tragedy, to be *Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum* or *Tragicum Trochaicum Tetrametrum Cata-*

lecticum; if from a Comedy, the metre of the translation to be *Comicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum,* or *Comicum Trochaicum Catalecticum.* These Exercises are to be accentuated, and sent in on or before April 30.

"All the above Exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor privately: each is to have some motto prefixed; and to be accompanied by a paper sealed up, with the same motto on the outside; which paper is to enclose another, folded up, having the Candidate's Name and College written within.

"The papers containing the Names of those Candidates who may not succeed, will be destroyed unopened.

"No prize will be given to any Exercise which is written, wholly, or in part, (or of which the title, motto, superscription, address, &c. are written), in the handwriting of the Candidate.

"Any Candidate is at liberty to send in his Exercise *printed* or *lithographed.*

"No prize will be given to any Candidate who has not, at the time for sending in the Exercises, resided one Term at least."

A. .B. *Vice-Chancellor.*"

Christmas Day.

On Christmas Day there is no forenoon Sermon at St. Mary's Church.

After Sermon in the afternoon, an Anthem is sung.

The Doctors wear their Scarlet gowns, the Noblemen their proper habits, and the Proctors their hoods squared.

Clerum on the Day before Lent Term begins.

On the twelfth of January (the day before the Lent Term begins) the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, or some one appointed by him[4], preaches ad Clerum at St. Mary's. *Stat. Eliz.* 45. *Lib. Stat.* p. 254.

If this day happen on a Sunday, there is no English Sermon in the morning.

The bell begins to ring at nine.

The Professor, or the Person appointed by him to preach is brought[5] to the Vestry by a Bedell.

Beginning of Lent Term.

The Lent Term begins on the thirteenth of January.

Examination of Questionists in the Senate-House.

The Vice-Chancellor, at the desire of the Proctors, appoints the time for the public Examination of the Questionists.

It is usually on the first Monday in the Lent Term.

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[4] Who may preach the Clerum as an exercise for the degree of Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity.

[5] This has of late years been discontinued.

The Registrary gives notice of it, by a paper affixed to the School doors.

The Junior Proctor gives notice at each College of the time when the Questionists are to pay their fees to him: and the Registrary appoints a day for subscription, by a notice affixed to the School doors.

The form to be subscribed is as follows:

I, A. B., do declare that I am, bonâ fide, *a Member of the Church of England, as by Law Established.* Lib. Grat. Kappa, p. 524.

The Questionists are usually divided by the Moderators into eight Classes, according to their several merits, as exhibited in the disputations in the Schools.

This classification is usually made public on the Thursday preceding the Examination.

The days for Examination are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

On the Monday morning, the Questionists come to the Senate-House from their respective Colleges, attended by a Master of Arts, who is called the Father of the College to which he belongs.

Previously to the commencement of *each* Examination, the names of the Questionists are called over in the Senate-House by the Proctors from a list given to them by the Moderators. Those who are not there *precisely* at the time when their names are called, are subject to a fine of one shilling.

The Proctors appear in their Congregation habit, during the whole of the Examination; and the Examiners wear their hoods hanging down.

The Examinations commence each day at eight o'clock in the morning, and continue till five in the afternoon, with the exception of half an hour at nine, an hour and an half at halfpast eleven, and half an hour at three.

The first six Classes undergo a further Examination at the Moderators' rooms in the evenings of Monday and Tuesday.

The following regulations, applicable to the *seventh* and *eighth* Classes *only*, began to be acted upon at the Examination in January 1826:

These Classes are examined, on the first two days, in the Elements of Mathematics, as heretofore; on the third day, in Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Paley's Moral Philosophy, and his Evidences of Christianity; and on the fourth day they are required to translate passages from the first six books of the Iliad, and of the Æneid, and to answer grammatical and other questions, arising immediately out of such passages.

On Friday[6] morning, at eight o'clock, a new

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[6] *Cum Syndicis vertris visum fuerit, tempus, Examinationi Quæstionistarum annuæ hactenus concessum, vix sufficere;*

Placeat

Classification is made and exhibited on the pillars in the Senate-House, in which the Candidates for Honours are divided into Classes called Brackets. The Brackets themselves are arranged according to the order of merit, but the *names* in *each* Bracket are placed alphabetically, and the relative merits of the Persons in each Bracket are determined by a subsequent Examination. If any one be decidedly superior to those below him, he is placed in a Bracket by himself.

On Saturday morning, the list of those who have obtained Honours—divided into Wranglers, Senior Optimes[7], and Junior Optimes—is made public, signed by the Proctors and Examiners.

At the same time, the names of all the other Questionists, (except the last ten or twelve)

Placeat Vobis, ut dicta Examinatio in quintum Diem continuetur, ita ut, quinto isto die, pro Libitu Examinatorum, suppleri possit id, quod accuratæ honorum designationi deesse videbitur.

Placeat etiam, ut Quæstiones ad Philosophiam Moralem pertinentes, quæ hactenus die tertio propositæ sunt, in posterum die quarto proponantur.

Placeat etiam, ut nominum distributio, secundum formam Statutam, in Classes quam minimas, fiat in posterum ad horam eandem diei quinti, ac hactenus diei quarti.

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[7] Formerly, the Vice-Chancellor, the two Proctors, and the Senior Regent of the year, had each the privilege of nominating a Senior Optime, and of placing his name on the first Tripos. Some years since, a Person thus nominated claimed to be a Candidate for the Classical Medal. His claim was disallowed; and in consequence of the discussion which took place on the subject, this absurd practice was shortly afterwards discontinued.

arranged according to their respective merit, is also exhibited, signed by the Examiners.

The last ten or twelve are usually placed by themselves in *alphabetical order.*

Admission of the Questionists.

On the Saturday in the Examination week, there is a Congregation at ten o'clock.

A Bedell calls up the Houses, and the Senior Moderator makes his speech, standing on the left hand of the Vice-Chancellor, who sits in the lower chair.

The Junior Proctor delivers the paper of Seniority to the Vice-Chancellor, subscribed thus:

Examinati et approbati a nobis.

This paper is signed by the Proctors, the Moderators, and the other Examiners.

The Caput is called, for passing the Supplicats of the Questionists[8].

The Name of each College is to be written on every Supplicat, which must be signed by the Lecturer[9]. *Stat. de Gratiis Concedendis. Lib. Stat.* p. 234.

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[8] In consequence of the increased number of the Questionists, it is now usual for the Caput and the Registrary to meet at the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge on the Friday to examine the Certificates of Terms.

[9] *Nec plures proponant terminos, in quibus studuerint in Academiâ, oppositiones, responsiones, aut alia Scholastica Exercitia,*

A Certificate is also given to the Caput, signed and sealed by the Master of each College or his Representative, shewing that each Questionist in his College has kept his full number of Terms: but if any one have not kept the requisite number, the deficiency must be mentioned in the Supplicat, and a Certificate, explaining the cause, is delivered to the Caput by the Lecturer[1].

He also delivers a Certificate of his having passed the *Previous Examination.*

A Fellow of King's College requires neither a Certificate of Terms, nor of having been examined. His Grace is not presented to the Caput, but merely shewn to the Vice-Chancellor, and read in the Regent-House only.

If any Questionist have been prevented by

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ercitia, quam rei fert veritas: aliter ipsa Gratia nulla sit. Et qui falsæ petitioni subscripserit voce sua in Senatu per biennium sit ipso facto privatus, et inhabilis etiam ad aliquod Officium et Munus gerendum infra Academiam per idem tempus. Stat. de Gratiis Concedendis. Lib. Stat. 234.

[1] *Jan.* 4, 1777. At the Bachelors' Commencement, a Grace was proposed for Robert Parkinson, Emman. Coll. with this exception as to the Terms he had kept, viz. "Uno Excepto, in quo propter *errorem calculi* non adfuit." His case was, that he had actually resided the major part of ten several Terms, but one of them was the Term of his admission, which would have been allowed him, according to the Decree, if he had not resided. By this mistake, he wanted one Term to complete the twelve required by the Decree. The Caput, *in consideration of his good behaviour, certified to them,* passed his Grace; only requesting that the Registrary would enter a memorandum of it, that it might not be drawn into a precedent for the future.

illness[2] from keeping all his Terms, the Certificate is to be in the following form:

I hereby certify to the Senate and University of Cambridge that Mr. A. B. *of* —— *College has been under my care from the* — *day of* —— *till the* — *day of* ——; *and that during that time he could not with safety, on account of his health, return to Cambridge.*

This form was not adhered to in a Certif^te on which Mooyaart was allowed a Term May 15. 1839. —

It cannot be used in the case of a person ordered by his Physic^n. to go abroad.

Witness my hand this — *day of* —— 18

C. D.

(*M. D. or Surgeon.*)

(*Residence*)

The Registrary brings the Subscription-book to the Caput, and shews that each Questionist has subscribed the proper form.

The Vice-Chancellor then reads the Supplicats to the Caput, and on those that are admitted he writes *Ad.*

He then gives the Supplicats to one of the Bedells, who takes them into the Non-Regent House to be read by the Scrutators. The Senior Scrutator reads one quite through, and then says *Idem Supplicat A. B., C. D., &c.* If no one be objected to, he walks and says *omnes placent:*

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[2] *June* 29, 1805. *Placeat Vobis, ut si quis supplicans pro gradu Baccalaureatûs in Artibus, adversam valetudinem excusaverit, quod terminum proximè sequentem, vel alium quemcunque terminum futurum non compleverit, per literas testimoniales, nomine Doctoris Medicinæ vel Chirurgi subscriptas, et verbis sequentibus conceptas, vos certiores faciat se necessario ab Academiâ abfuisse.*

but if an objection be taken to any one, the votes must be regularly taken with respect to him; and unless there be a majority in his favor, the Scrutator says *A. B. non placet; reliqui placent.*

The Supplicats, in which any cause is assigned for not keeping the requisite number of Terms, are to be read separately.

The Bedell then takes the Supplicats to the Regent House, where the Senior Proctor reads them in the same manner as the Senior Scrutator has done in the Non-Regent House. If they be approved, the Proctors walk, and the Senior says, *Placeat omnes; placeat vobis, ut intrent.*

If any one be objected to, the Senior Proctor must take the votes in the Regent House, in the same manner as the Senior Scrutator has done in the Non-Regent House, and if the *Non-placets* be equal to, or greater than the *Placets,* he says *A. B. non placet; reliqui placent.*

The Supplicats are then delivered to the Registrary, who writes on them, *Lect. et Concess. die Jan.* ———

In the mean time the Questionists put on their hoods over their Undergraduates' gowns; and the School-keeper gives to each of them a printed Copy of the Oath he is to take at his Admission.

The Vice-Chancellor takes the chair, and a Bedell having desired the respective Fathers to be in readiness with their Sons, precedes the

Father of the Senior Wrangler (the rest of the Fathers[3] following with their Sons) to the Vice-Chancellor. The Father of the Senior Wrangler, taking his right hand, presents him in these words:

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie, et tota Universitas; Præsento vobis hunc Juvenem, quem scio, tam moribus quam doctrinâ, esse idoneum ad respondendum quæstioni: idque tibi fide meâ præsto, totique Academiæ.

The Senior Wrangler then takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; and the Senior Proctor (with his Brother standing by him) reads to him the following Oath:

Jurabis, quod nihil ex iis omnibus sciens volens prætermisisti, quæ per leges aut probatas consuetudines hujus Academiæ ad hunc Gradum quem ambis adipiscendum, aut peragenda aut persolvenda requiruntur; nisi quatenùs per Gratiam ab Academiâ concessam tecum dispensatum fuerit.

Jurabis etiam, quod Cancellario et Procancellario nostro comiter obtemperabis: et quod Statuta nostra, Ordinationes, et Consuetudines approbatas observabis.

Denique jurabis, quod compositionem inter Academiam et Collegium Regale factam sciens

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[3] The Fathers of King's, Trinity, and St. John's, follow the Father of the Senior Wrangler. The other Colleges follow according to the Seniority of their respective Fathers.

volens non violabis: in hæc autem verba jurabis, secundum tenorem Senatusconsulti in cautelam jurantium facti[4].

Ita te Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia.

He then kneels down before the Vice-Chancellor, who, taking his hands between his own, admits him in the following words:

Authoritate mihi commissâ, admitto te ad respondendum quæstioni: in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.

The Father of King's College next presents his Sons: then the Questionists of Trinity and St. John's are presented; and after them the Questionists of the other Colleges, according to the Seniority of the respective Fathers. Four or five are usually presented at a time.

As they are presented, they are directed by one of the Bedells to the South side of the Senate-House.

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3 *Jul.* 1647.

[4] *Placet Vobis, ut in majorem in posterum cautelam jurantium et levamen, hæc verba sint annexa juramentis Academiæ Matriculationis, Admissionis, Creatonis:*

" Senatus Cantabrigiensis decrevit et declaravit eos omnes, " qui monitionibus, correctionibus, mulctis, et pœnis statutorum, " legum, decretorum, ordinationum, injunctionum, et laudabilium " consuetudinum hujus Academiæ transgressoribus quovis modo " incumbentibus humiliter se submiserint, nec esse nec habendos " esse perjurii reos."

Et ut hæc vestra concessio pro Statuto habeatur, et infra decem dies in libris Procuratorum inscribatur.

When all have been presented, the Senior Proctor administers to them (four or five at a time) the same Oaths which have been taken by the Senior Wrangler, in the following words:

Eadem Juramenta, quæ præstitit A. B., in suâ Personâ, vos quoque præstabitis in vestris Personis:

Ita vos Deus adjuvet et Sancta Dei Evangelia.

When all have been sworn, they are admitted by the Vice-Chancellor in the same manner as the Senior Wrangler has been admitted.

They are sworn and admitted[5] in the order in which their names are placed in the Lists signed by the Proctor and Examiners.

When the Admissions are concluded, the Vice-Chancellor dissolves the Congregation.

Examinations for Smith's Prizes.

The following Notice is affixed to the pillars in the Senate-House during the Examination.

"*The Candidates for Dr. Smith's Prizes are desired to give in their Names to The Vice-Chancellor, The Master of Trinity College, The Lucasian Professor, The Plumian Professor,*

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[5] As soon as they are admitted, they go to the Sophs' School to answer the question, which is proposed to them by the Fathers of their respective Colleges.

and The Lowndian Professor, on Saturday *the* —— *instant.*

Monday *the* —— Tuesday *the* —— *and* Wednesday *the* —— *are appointed for the days of Examination.*"

The King's Accession.

On the 29th of January (the day of the King's Accession) the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, &c. meet in the Vestry at St. Mary's. The bell usually begins to ring a little before eleven o'clock.

The Doctors in Divinity are in their copes; the Noblemen in their proper habits; the Doctors in other Faculties in their Scarlet gowns; and the Proctors in their Congregation habit.

The Proctors go into the Reader's desk, and the Senior begins the Litany Service, and reads as far as the Lord's Prayer: the Vice-Chancellor then goes on and reads to the end of the Litany Service.

If either of the Proctors be absent, his Deputy attends for him. But in the absence of the Senior Proctor, the Junior Proctor reads the Service.

After the Service, they return to the Vestry, where the Doctors in Divinity change their copes for their Scarlet gowns, and the Proctors their Congregation habit for their hoods squared.

A Doctor in Divinity (not being a Head of a College) according to his Seniority, or some one appointed by him, preaches. *Lib. Grat.* 1. p. 6.

After the Sermon, an Anthem is sung.

Litany and Sermon on the Thirtieth of January.

On the thirtieth of January, the Vice-Chancellor (if Doctor in Divinity in his cope) and Doctors in Divinity in their copes, Noblemen and Doctors in other Faculties in their black gowns, and the Proctors in Congregation habit, meet in the Vestry at St. Mary's at eleven o'clock.

The Litany is read as on the fifth of November, after which the Doctors in Divinity, and the Proctors, return to the Vestry, and change their dresses.

A Sermon is then Preached by a Master of a College, according to his Seniority of degree, or by a Person of his appointment.[6]

The Organ is not played on this day.

If the thirtieth of January happen to be Sunday, the morning and afternoon Sermons are preached as usual, and the Sermon and Service for the Martyrdom, are postponed till the next day.

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[6] Who must be a Head of a College, or a Doctor in Divinity. See the Decree *Jan.* 17, 1662. *Lib. Stat.* p. 486.

In the afternoon there is a Speech in the Senate-House.

The Vice-Chancellor appoints the Orator.

At one o'clock the bell begins to ring, and at two, the Vice-Chancellor in his cope, Noblemen, Doctors, and Proctors[7], meet at the Vestry, where the Person, who is to make the Speech, is in readiness.

The company go from thence to the Senate-House preceded by a Bedell.

A Bedell attends the Vice-Chancellor to his chair at the West end of the Senate-House, and another goes with the Speaker to the Rostrum.

The Person who makes the Speech, receives from the Vice-Chancellor five guineas.

Claſsical Examination after Admiſsion ad Reſpondendum Queſtioni.

On the fourth Monday after the general Admission *ad Respondendum Quæstioni* in January, there commences an Examination in Classical learning, of such Persons as shall *voluntarily* offer themselves to be examined, provided that every

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[7] The Proctors in Congregation habit.

Person, so offering himself, has obtained an Honor at the Mathematical Examination of the preceding January.

The Examination continues four days, the hours of attendance on each day being from half-past nine o'clock in the morning till twelve, and from one till four in the afternoon.

The names of those Persons, who have passed the Examination *with credit*, are arranged in three Classes, according to their respective merits.

Clerum, &c. on Ash-Wednesday.

On Ash-Wednesday there is usually a Clerum at St. Mary's at ten o'clock.

There is no Cong
for conferring deg
on those who ha
not passed at the
Exam^n in Jan

Those who are adm
B.A. [illegible]
go on for M.A.
degree with the
BC's of [illegible]

The Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Person, who is about to commence Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity, to preach this Clerum as an exercise for his degree.

The bell begins to ring at nine.

If there be no Clerum, the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors in Divinity in copes, and the Proctors in Congregation habit, meet in the Vestry at ten o'clock.

In this case, the Proctors (or their Deputies) go into the Reader's desk; the Senior Proctor reads part of the Litany Service (viz. to the Lord's Prayer) and the Vice-Chancellor reads the rest of the Service.

First Tripos.

On the day after Ash-Wednesday, at one o'clock the bell rings for the first Tripos.

The Vice-Chancellor, Noblemen, Doctors, and University Officers, (the Proctors in Congregation habit) meet in the Vestry at two o'clock.

Each of the Proctors provides a copy of verses in Latin, which he sends to be printed at the University Press.

The Junior Proctor gives directions about the printing, and orders a number of copies to be sent to the Vestry, to be distributed by the company to Persons in *Statu Pupillari*, who assemble in the Law Schools in order to obtain them.

The Vice-Chancellor, Noblemen, Doctors, and University Officers fit themselves with gloves[8], which are provided by the Junior Proctor.

A considerable number of the Tripos papers (with the names and Colleges of the Wranglers and Senior Optimes of the year printed on the back) is brought by the Proctors' servants, and distributed amongst the Persons present.

The whole Company then go into the Law Schools; the Vice-Chancellor, Noblemen, Doctors &c. with a Bedell into the Gallery; the Senior Proctor with another Bedell into the Respondent's seat. The Junior Proctor goes into the Opponent's seat. The Proctors have their books with them.

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[8] Gloves are also given to the Writers of the Tripos Verses, the Marshall, the School-keeper, the Yeoman Bedell, the Vice-Chancellor's servant, the Proctors' men, and the Clerk of St. Mary's.

Each of the Proctors make a Speech[9], and the Tripos papers are thrown amongst the Undergraduates.

A Bedell reads from a Tripos paper:

Baccalaurei quibus sua reservatur Senioritas Comitiis prioribus.

He then pronounces the Name and College of the Senior Wrangler; to which the Junior Proctor answers:

Nos reservamus ei Senioritatem suam.

He then pronounces the name and College of the second Wrangler, to which the Junior Proctor answers, *et ei.*

All the names on the Tripos paper are read in the same manner, and the Junior Proctor makes the same reply.

When this is finished, the Junior Proctor says:

Nos continuamus hanc disputationem in horam primam diei Jovis, post quartam Dominicam hujus Quadragesimæ.

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[9] These speeches are now discontinued.

The Candidates for the Chancellor's Medals, send in their names to the Vice-Chancellor the day after the first Tripos.

Soon after the first Tripos, the Examination for the Chancellor's Medals takes place.

The Vice-Chancellor gives each of the successful Candidates[1] a subject for a Declamation, which is to be read in the Law Schools on the day of the Second Tripos.

He immediately acquaints the Chancellor with their names, and writes to the Engraver of the Medals.

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[1] If the Examiners be equally divided in opinion on the merit of two Candidates, the Vice-Chancellor has the casting vote, as appears from the following letter from the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University, to Sir James Burrough, Vice-Chancellor:

" *Claremont, March* 15, 1760.

" Dear Sir,

" I have the favour of your letter of the 12th instant, and am very clearly of opinion that, when there is an equality of voices in the disposal of the Medal, the casting voice ought to be in the Vice-Chancellor, and I should desire it might always be so determined.

" I am, with great respect,

" Dear Sir,

" Your most obedient humble Servant,

Holles Newcastle."

From the original in the Vice-Chancellor's Chest.

Midlent Sunday.

On Midlent Sunday[2] the Vice-Chancellor, or a Preacher of his appointment, preaches a Sermon at Burwell.

The University Marshall distributes the following sums at the expence of the University:

	£.	s.	d.
The Church-Wardens for the Poor . .	0	13	4
Ditto for ditto	5	5	0
Tenant's Servants	0	10	6
Helper in the Stable	0	1	0
Vicar's Servants	0	2	6
Clerk of the Parish	0	10	6
Ringers	0	10	6
Singers	0	10	6
	£. 8	3	10

If a Candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity is appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to preach this Sermon, it is considered as an exercise for his degree.

1809. *Mar.* 17.

[2] *Cum Procancellarius vester Burwellæ concionari in Quadragesimâ mediâ, vel die Parascevis, Senatûs consulto jam teneatur:*

Placeat Vobis, ut in posterum sufficiat, si ipse aliquo uniuscujusque anni die, dum sit dies Dominicus, ibi concionetur.

The Lent Assizes.

In the third or fourth week in Lent, the Judges arrive to hold the Assizes.

The Heads of Colleges, and the Proctors[3], meet in the evening (usually at seven o'clock) at the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, and, as soon as they have notice from one of the Bedells, that the Judges are ready to receive them, they go to the Lodge at Trinity College.

The Vice-Chancellor presents each of the Judges with twelve pairs of gloves; and the time, for the Sermon to be preached at St. Mary's the next morning, is then agreed on, which is usually eleven o'clock.

The Preacher is appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, and paid by the University.

After the Sermon, the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, &c. go to the Shire-Hall.

The Vice-Chancellor sits on the right-hand of the Judge, and always remains till the Charge to the Grand Jury has been delivered.

The Vice-Chancellor, Noblemen in their robes, Heads of Colleges, the Proctors, and the Preacher, dine with the Judges by invitation.

During the time of the Assizes one of the Proctors usually attends in each Court.

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[3] With their hoods squared.

Second Tripos.

The second Tripos is on the Thursday after Midlent Sunday.

Each of the Moderators provides a copy of Latin verses; and, in a habit similar to the Proctors' Congregation habit, and with their books, meets the Vice-Chancellor, &c. at St. Mary's, at two o'clock.

The bell begins to ring at one.

The Vice-Chancellor, Doctors and Officers fit themselves with gloves.

The Tripos papers (with the names and Colleges of the Junior Optimes of the year on the back) are distributed amongst the company, who go to the Law Schools, and throw them to the Undergraduates.

The Vice-Chancellor, &c. preceded by a Bedell, go into the gallery; the Senior Moderator goes with a Bedell into the Respondent's seat, and the Junior into the Opponent's seat. They have the Proctors' books with them. Each Moderator makes a speech[4].

The Bedell reads from the Tripos paper:

Baccalaurei quibus sua reservatur Senioritas Comitiis posterioribus.

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[4] These speeches are now discontinued.

He reads the name and College of the first Bachelor, and the Junior Moderator answers:

Nos reservamus ei Senioritatem suam.

To the second, the Junior Moderator answers, *et ei*, and so on, as in the first Tripos.

When the last name has been read, he says:

Et ei; reliqui petant Senioritatem suam a Registro.

And lastly: *Authoritate qua fungimur, decernimus, creamus, et pronunciamus, omnes hujus anni Determinatores, finalitèr determinasse, et actualitèr esse in Artibus Baccalaureos.*

The Medallists usually read their Declamations, immediately after the second Tripos is finished.

Inceptors in Arts, on the Day after the Second Tripos.

On the Friday morning following the second Tripos, the bell begins to ring at nine o'clock, for a Congregation *ex statuto*.

The Caput is called, and the several Fathers deliver to the Vice-Chancellor the supplicats of all those whose graces have passed in their respective Colleges for Inceptors in Arts.

Graces of Inceptors (being Fellows of King's,) are not presented to the Caput, but merely shewn to the Vice-Chancellor, and read in the Regent House only.

They are admitted to their degree at the *same* Congregation.

The Registrary having shewed to the Caput, that each Inceptor has subscribed to the 36th Canon, the Vice-Chancellor reads the supplicats, and writes *Ad.* on all that are approved.

The Bedell takes them into the Non-Regent House, where they are read by the Senior Scrutator; and then into the Regent House, where they are read by the Senior Proctor.

If there be no other business, the Vice-Chancellor continues the Congregation to one o'clock of the same day.

The bell begins to ring at one, and the Senate meet at two.

Previously to the second Congregation, the Bedells have written the Names and Colleges of all the Inceptors on a sheet of paper, and against every one,

$$\begin{cases} \textit{placet} \ldots\ldots \text{———} \\ \textit{non placet} \ldots \text{———} \end{cases}$$

At the bottom of the paper is written,

$$\textit{omnes} \begin{cases} \textit{placent} \ldots\ldots \text{———} \\ \textit{non placent} \ldots \text{———} \end{cases}$$

At the second Congregation the Supplicats are carried to the Scrutators, to be read a second time in the Non-Regent House.

When all have been read, a Bedell calls *ad Scrutinium.*

If all be approved, the two Scrutators and another Non-Regent mark the affirmative line against the word *placent,* whilst the Bedell calls at intervals, *Ad Scrutinium secundo — Ad Scrutinium ultimo — cessatum est a Scrutinio.*

The Senior Scrutator then says, *omnes placent.*

But if any Supplicat be objected to, by one or more Persons saying *non placet* when that Supplicat is read, the Scrutators must take the votes by *placet* and *non placet.*

If the *non placets* be greater than, or equal to, the *placets* in number, the Supplicat is lost; and the Senior Scrutator says, *A. non placet; reliqui placent.*

If more than one Person's Supplicat be objected to, the votes for each, to which an objection is made, must be taken in the same manner.

The Bedell takes the Supplicats to be read in the Regent House by the Senior Proctor; and they are put to the vote precisely in the same manner as in the Non-Regent House, the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors standing in Scrutiny.

The Senior Proctor (the Junior standing by him) pronounces the Scrutiny by saying *omnes* *placent*, or (if any one have been rejected) *A. non placet; reliqui placent.*

The Vice-Chancellor then dissolves the Congregation.

The Inceptors, whose Supplicats have passed, follow the Vice-Chancellor to his Lodge, in Bachelors' gowns and hoods, and ask leave to proceed [5].

They also visit [6] the Caput, and all Doctors and Regents, before the Congregation in which they are to be admitted.

Admission of Inceptors in Arts.

The Congregation for this purpose is on the Friday following at ten o'clock.

The bell begins to ring at nine.

The Bedells have prepared a Scrutiny paper in the following form:

$$\textit{A.}\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textit{scio}\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ \underline{\hspace{3cm}}\\ \textit{credo}\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ \underline{\hspace{3cm}}\\ \textit{nescio}.\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ \underline{\hspace{3cm}}\end{array}\right.$$

$$\textit{B.}\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\textit{scio}\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ \underline{\hspace{3cm}}\\ \textit{credo}\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ \underline{\hspace{3cm}}\\ \textit{nescio}\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ \underline{\hspace{3cm}}\end{array}\right.$$

&c. &c.

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[5] Leave to proceed is now asked of the Vice-Chancellor, as he quits the Senate-House.

[6] This is now discontinued.

At the bottom is written,

scio . . . . . ————
omnes { *credo* . . . . ————
nescio . . . . ————

As soon as the Senate is assembled, the Proctors go to their place, and the Senior reads from a paper prepared by the Registrary,

Placeat Vobis, ut omnes Inceptores, quibus Gratia a vobis nuper concessa fuit ad visitandum, bona vestra cum venia, intrent.

When this is granted, a Bedell desires the Fathers to assemble their respective Sons, who have previously received copies of their Admission Oath from the School-keeper, and have put on the Bachelor's hood over the Bachelor's gown.

The Senior Father, following the Bedell, presents four or five of his Sons at a time (holding their right hands in his own) to the Vice-Chancellor sitting in the chair, in these words:

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie, et tota Universitas, præsento vobis hos Viros, quos scio, tam moribus, quam doctrinâ esse idoneos ad incipiendum in Artibus; idque Tibi fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

The rest of the Fathers, according to their Seniority, present their Sons, in the same form; and as they are presented they go to the South side of the Senate-House. When all are presented, they take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Oath of Admission is administered to them by the Senior Proctor.

Jurabis, quod nihil ex iis omnibus sciens volens prætermisisti, quæ per leges aut probatas consuetudines hujus Academiæ ad hunc Gradum quem ambis adipiscendum, aut peragenda aut persolvenda requiruntur; nisi quatenùs per Gratiam ab Academiâ concessam tecum dispensatum fuerit.

Jurabis etiam, quod Cancellario et Procancellario nostro comiter obtemperabis: et quod statuta nostra, ordinationes, et consuetudines approbatas observabis.

Denique jurabis, quod compositionem inter Academiam et Collegium Regale factam sciens volens non violabis: Et quod in Bibliothecam publicam et Museum Honoratissimi Domini Vice-Comitis Fitzwilliam admissus, jure isto tuo ita uteris, ut, quantum in te est, nihil inde detrimenti capiat vel Bibliotheca, vel Museum prædictum: in hæc autem verba jurabis, secundum tenorem Senatus-consulti in cautelam jurantium facti[7].

Ita te Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia.

3 *Jul.* 1647.

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[7] *Placet Vobis, ut in majorem in posterum cautelam jurantium et levamen, hæc verba sint annexa juramentis Academiæ Matriculationis, Admissionis, Creationis:*

" Senatus Cantabrigiensis decrevit et declaravit eos omnes,
" qui monitionibus, correctionibus, mulctis, et pœnis statutorum,
" legum, decretorum, ordinationum, injunctionum, et laudabilium
" consuetudinum hujus Academiæ transgressoribus quovis modo
" incumbentibus humiliter se submiserint, nec esse nec habendos
" esse perjurii reos."

Et ut hæc vestra concessio pro Statuto habeatur, et infra decem dies in libris Procuratorum inscribatur.

The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors then stand in scrutiny of

scio . . . . . ————
credo . . . . ————
nescio. . . . ————

and if the Scrutators be unanimous in approving all the Candidates, they mark either the *scio* or *credo* line.

Then one of the Bedells precedes the Candidates round the chair, and in passing they bow to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors.

The Bedell calls the name of each Inceptor.

The Inceptor then kneels down before the Vice-Chancellor, who, taking both his hands between his own, admits him in the following words:

Authoritate mihi commissâ, admitto te ad incipiendum in Artibus, in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritûs Sancti.

If there be any Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, who were of sufficient standing to have taken their degree before the incepting day, they are to be *admitted* at the *second* Congregation, observing the same forms as the Inceptors.

Previous Examination

Of all Persons, who take the Degree of BACHELOR *of* ARTS, BACHELOR *of* LAW, *or* BACHELOR *of* MEDICINE.

This Examination takes place in the Senate-House in the last week of the Lent Term.

It continues for four days.

The subjects of Examination are one of the four Gospels or the Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, one of the Greek, and one of the Latin Classics.

The Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors of Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, and Greek, and the Public Orator, (provided that not more than two of them are Members of the same College,) appoint the particular subject in the New Testament, also the Classical Authors, and the portion of their works, which it may be expedient to select.

Public notice of the Subjects of Examination are issued in the first week of the Lent Term in the preceding year.

In case three or more of those to whom the appointment of the subjects of Examination has been assigned, shall belong to the same College, Deputies for any such number exceeding two are to be appointed, every year, by Grace of the Senate.

Every Person, when examined, shall be required to construe some portion of each of the subjects so to be appointed—to explain the grammatical construction of particular passages—and to answer printed questions relating to the Evidences of Christianity, and to the Geography, Chronology, and History of the other subjects of Examination.

Every Undergraduate is required to attend the Examination in the *second* Lent Term after he comes into residence.

In case any one be prevented by illness (a Certificate of which shall be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for the time being, for their approbation) from attending the regular Examination of his year, he shall be required to attend the next following Examination, and so on: and if any one absent himself, upon any other account, from the proper Examination of his year, he is not allowed the term in which the Examination takes place, and is moreover, required to attend the Examination of the next year, and so on.

Two Classes, each of them arranged alphabetically, are formed out of those examined—the first consisting of those who have passed their Examinations *with credit*—and the second, of those to whom the Examiners have *only not refused* their Certificate of *Approval.*

Those who are not *approved* by the Examiners, are required to attend the Examination of the following year, and so on: and no degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Civil Law, or Bachelor of Medicine, is granted, unless a Certificate be presented to the Caput, shewing that the Candidate for such degree has passed, to the satisfaction of the Examiners, one of these Examinations.

Matriculation.

On the Day after the Division of Lent Term, there is a Matriculation in the Senate-House. For the proceedings, see *ante* p. 61.

The End of Lent Term.

This being the last day of the Term, a Bedell calls up the Houses.

The Vice-Chancellor[8] reads the Service appointed (*Lib. Stat.* p. 546.) and dissolves the Congregation together with the Term *ad undecimum diem post Pascha.*

Lady-Day.

On the 25th of March, being the Foundation day at King's College, the Vice-Chancellor and other Members of the University, go in the morning to King's Chapel to hear a Sermon.

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[8] He reads this Service although he be not in Orders.

The Proctors wear their hoods squared, and have their books and servants.

The Provost usually sends an invitation to the Vice-Chancellor, Noblemen, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, to meet at his Lodge at eleven o'clock. From thence they go to the Chapel, where a Sermon is preached by one of the Society.

The Vice-Chancellor sits in the Provost's stall, the Provost on his right hand.

The Noblemen, Doctors, Proctors, Masters of Arts, &c. sit in the upper stalls; the Bachelors and Undergraduates on forms below.

In the afternoon, at two o'clock, a Sermon is preached at St. Mary's, by one appointed in his turn in the Combination paper.

University Audit.

The University Audit usually takes place about this time.

The late Vice-Chancellor, the late Proctors, the Auditors, the Registrary, and the Bedells, dine with the Vice-Chancellor after the Audit.

Easter Sunday.

On Easter Sunday there is no morning Service at St. Mary's.

In the afternoon there is a Sermon at two o'clock.

The Noblemen wear their proper habits; the Doctors their Scarlet gowns, and the Proctors their hoods squared.

After the Sermon an Anthem is sung.

Sermon at St. Benedict's Church.

On Tuesday in Easter week the University Sermon is preached at St. Benedict's Church, by the person appointed for that day in the Combination paper.

Before the Sermon, the Preacher reads, from a paper given him by the Bedell:

"*John Mere, Esquire Bedell, long since of this University, gave to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, a tenement*[9] *situate in this parish; in consideration whereof the Sermon is here this day. He left a small remembrance to the Officers of the University, provided that they were present at this Commemoration; and was also not unmindful of the Poor in the Castle, Tolbooth, and Spital-house.*"

After the Sermon, the Bedell distributes the following sums to the Persons present:

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[9] This Tenement is the house at present inhabited by the Margaret Professor of Divinity, for which he pays the University a rent of three pounds per annum, and the University pays to the Dean and Chapter of Ely a pension of three shillings per annum.

	£.	s.	d.
Vice-Chancellor	0	0	6
Preacher	0	3	4
Proctors, 4*d*. each	0	0	8
Orator	0	0	4
Scrutators, 4*d*. each	0	0	8
Taxors, 4*d*. each	0	0	8
Librarian	0	0	4
Curate	0	0	4
Registrary	0	0	4
Bedells, 4*d*. each	0	1	0
Clerk	0	0	4
Castle, Tolbooth, and Spital	0	3	0
	0	11	6

The Rustat Audit.

On Thursday in Easter week, the Vice-Chancellor attends the Examination of the Scholars on Mr. Rustat's Foundation at Jesus College, and dines there.

Sealing of Weights and Measures.

The sealing is generally in the Law Schools.

The time for holding it is settled by the Taxors and Registrary. It seems most regular to hold it before the Court Leet is held.

A short time before the sealing, notice is given by a Proclamation prepared by the Registrary, and carried by the Yeoman Bedell to the Vice-Chancellor for his signature.

The Yeoman Bedell gives notice in the several parts of the Town, two or three days before the sealing.

Notice should also be given in Barnwell and Chesterton.

The Senior Taxor provides a stamp for sealing with. It has the initial letters of the surname of each Taxor.

On the first day, Weights, Wine Measures, and Yard-Wands, are tried. The Yeoman Bedell, and the Taxors' men, are to have the standard Weights and Measures ready in the Schools. A hammer, a wedge, and adze, are used for breaking the deficient Weights and Measures.

The Taxors, and the Registrary, meet in the Schools, at the time appointed in the proclamation. The Weights and Measures which are found to be deficient are broken, and the good ones are sealed.

The Registrary notes the Weights and Measures of each Person, distinguishing the large from the small ones, and noting the sums due.

On the second day of sealing, the Yeoman Bedell, the Taxors' servants, and the University Gager attend.

Ale and Milk Measures[1], Bushels, Pecks, half Pecks, and Quarterns, are tried.

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[1] The Measures of Inn-holders, and Milk-sellers are particularly mentioned in the Proclamation.

The servants measure the wet Measures, and the Gager the dry; the Registrary taking the account, as on the preceding day.

The deficient Measures are broken.

The Yeoman Bedell has five shillings for each day's attendance; each of the Taxors' servants, eighteen pence; the Gager half a crown.

Court Leet.

The Yeoman Bedell has orders from the Deputy High Steward, and the Taxors, to summon the Jurymen.

Thirty Jurymen[2] are appointed, viz. two for each Parish, including Barnwell and Chesterton.

The Senior Taxor usually appoints the foreman. If the Taxors do not interfere, the rest of the Jurymen are fixed upon by the Yeoman Bedell, by whom they are summoned. This is done some days before the Court is held.

At the first Court the Deputy High Steward and the two Taxors attend.

The Taxors have their hoods squared.

The Jurymen are sworn by the Clerk of the Court. The Steward gives his charge, and the Court is adjourned to a time and place mentioned.

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[2] This number does not seem to be necessary, though it is the usual one.

On the second Court day, the Foreman delivers the presentments, reduced to form in a book (after they have been given in separately) and signed by the Jurymen of the Parishes. The presentments have of late years been confined to unsealed wine Measures and gaming places. After the presentments there is written; *The contents of the foregoing, we give in as our presentments upon Oath.*

The Foreman, and the rest of the Jurymen, sign the above declaration.

The two Affeerers sign the undermentioned form:

"*We affeer the within named several Persons in the several sums set against their respective names, and confirm this amerciament:*

Affeerers { *A. B.* ——
C. D. —— ."

The Deputy Steward's warrant for the Yeoman Bedell to collect the fines, signed and sealed by him, is added.

The Deputy Steward receives four pounds of the Vice-Chancellor.

The Taxors pay the Foreman's bill as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Foreman of the Leet	1	1	0
Thirty Jurymen, each 5*s*.	7	10	0
Two Affeerers, each 5*s*.	0	10	0
Taxors' servants, each 10*s*.	1	0	0
Clerk of the Court	0	10	6
Yeoman Bedell for summoning the Jury	0	5	0
The Taxor's gratuity	0	10	6
	£. 11	7	0

The Yeoman Bedell is paid for his attendance at the Leet, &c. £2. 13*s*. 4*d*.

On the same day the Taxors give a dinner to the Steward, &c.

The Yeoman Bedell, by order of the Taxors, gives notice to the Persons concerned, of the time when, and the place where, the fines are to be paid.

The Taxors attend at the time and places mentioned.

The payments are made at a Tavern, and each Person is usually offered a glass of wine.

See Mr. Mansfield's opinions concerning several questions put to him respecting Sealings, &c.

Clerum on the Day before Easter Term begins.

On Tuesday sen'night after Easter Day (being the day before Easter Term begins) the Lady Margaret's Preacher (or one by his appointment) preaches *ad Clerum* at St. Mary's.

This Sermon may be preached as an exercise for the degree of D.D. or B.D.

The bell begins to ring at nine o'clock.

The Lady Margaret's Preacher, or the Person appointed by him to preach, is brought[3] to the Vestry by a Bedell.

Beginning of Easter Term.

Easter Term begins on the eleventh day (the Wednesday sen'night) after Easter day.

Dr. Woodward's Audit.

The Woodwardian Audit takes place at the Vice-Chancellor's on the first of May.

The Heads of Colleges, the Professor, the Inspectors, the Bedells, and the Registrary, dine with the Vice-Chancellor afterwards.

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[3] This is discontinued.

Clerum on the Eighth Day of May.

On the eighth of May, the Regius Professor in Divinity (or his Substitute) preaches ad Clerum at St. Mary's, *ad commendationem Regis Henrici septimi. Stat. Eliz.* 45. *De concionibus. Lib. Stat.* p. 254.

The bell begins to ring at nine o'clock.

He may appoint another Person to preach the Clerum, as an exercise for a degree.

If the eighth of May be on a Sunday, the Clerum is preached, and there is no English Sermon.

Trinity Sunday.

At St. Mary's Church, on this day, Noblemen appear in their robes, Doctors in the different Faculties in their Scarlet gowns, and the Proctors wear their hoods squared.

Matriculation.

On the day after the division of the Easter Term, there is a Matriculation in the Senate-House.

For the proceedings see *ante* p. 61.

Sermon on the Twenty-ninth of May.

The twenty-ninth of May is a Litany-day. During the Service of the Litany, the Doctors in Divinity are in copes, the Proctors in Congregation habit.

The Sermon is preached by the same Doctor in Divinity, who preached on the King's Accession (see *ante* p. 80.), if his name continue on the boards, or by one appointed by him.

During the Sermon, the Doctors are in Scarlet gowns, the Noblemen in their robes, and the Proctors wear their hoods squared.

After the Sermon an Anthem is sung.

Nomination of the Barnaby Lecturers.

On the tenth of June, the four Barnaby Lecturers are nominated and pricked; unless the tenth falls on a Sunday, in which case it may be deferred to the Monday. *See Sir Robert Rede's Grant in the black parchment book.*

The Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges (or their Representatives), the Proctors with their hoods squared, and the Scrutators, meet in the Senate-House, at nine o'clock in the morning.

The bell does not ring.

A Bedell reads, from the black parchment book, as much of Sir Robert Rede's grant as concerns the nomination of the Lecturers, which is contained in the following Extract:

"*And after the Decease of all the said Executors all the said Readers to be chosen after the laudable Custom and Usage of the said University. Except and provided always that the same Election to be made and had the tenth Day of June, or within two days next after the said Day: and that the said Readers so elect or institute be of several Shires and several Counties born, and of such Scholars as shall be thought most apt and able for the said Reading, and most profitable for the instruction of the Scholars coming to the said Lectures, and indifferently to be chosen without any Partiality or Favour to be shewn to any County or to any particular Scholar.*"

He reads the Statute *De Nominatione et Electione Lectorum. Stat. Eliz.* 40. *Lib. Stat.* p. 251.

He reads part of the 34th Statute, *De Nominatione et Electione Pro-Cancellarii*, ending at the word *declaramus. Lib. Stat.* p. 242.

He produces a paper on which he has written:

Nominati in annum sequentem sunt,

Pro Mathematico Lectore . . . . . {

Pro Philosophico Lectore . . . . . {

Pro Rhetorico Lectore . . . . {

Pro Logico Lectore . . . . {

The Proctors and Scrutators are usually allowed to name the Lecturers.

The Senior Proctor nominates[4] two for the Mathematical Lecture; the Junior Proctor two for the Philosophical; the Senior Scrutator two for the Rhetorical; and the Junior Scrutator two for the Logical.

Each places that Person's name first whom he wishes to have appointed.

A Bedell reads the *nominati,* and draws lines opposite to each Person's name.

The Vice-Chancellor and the two Senior Doctors present, stand in Scrutiny; and the Heads of Colleges, (or their Representatives) prick according to Juniority.

The Bedell reads from the paper on which the Lecturers have been nominated and pricked:

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[4] If the Proctors or Scrutators, (or either of them) be absent, the Vice-Chancellor usually nominates in their stead.

Nominati et punctis notati in annum sequentem sunt,

Pro Mathematico Lectore . . . *Mr.* A. *Coll.* ——
Mr. B. *Coll.* ——

Pro Philosophico Lectore . . . *Mr.* C. *Coll.* ——
Mr. D. *Coll.* ——

Pro Rhetorico Lectore . . . . . *Mr.* E. *Coll.* ——
Mr. F. *Coll.* ——

Pro Logico Lectore . . . . *Mr.* G. *Coll.* ——
Mr. H. *Coll.* ——

The Vice-Chancellor gives this paper to the Senior Proctor, to be published at the beginning of the next Congregation.

Election of the Barnaby Lecturers.

The Congregation must be at ten o'clock in the morning of the eleventh or twelfth of June[5]: but it is usually on the eleventh.

The bell begins to ring at nine.

The Senate being assembled, the Vice-Chancellor takes the chair, and a Bedell calls up the Houses.

The Senior Proctor reads that part of Sir Robert Rede's Grant which the Bedell read at the former Congregation, and the 40th Statute, *De Nominatione et Electione Lectorum.* He also reads a part of the 34th Statute, beginning at *Electio autem,* and publishes the *Nominati,* &c.

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[5] The Grant says, that the Election shall be on the 10th day of June, or within the two following days.

The Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors stand in Scrutiny, and the Bedell calls, *Ad Scrutinium pro Electione Prælectoris Mathematici.* The votes are brought up in this form:

A. B. *eligit Mr.* C. D. *in Prælectorem Mathematicum in annum sequentem.*

The Bedell calls, at intervals, *ad Scrutinium secundo — ad Scrutinium ultimo — cessatum est a Scrutinio.*

The votes are given to the Senior Proctor, who reads them as in other Elections, and declares the Election in the following words:

Ego A. B. *Senior Procurator hujus Academiæ,* (*eligo, et*) *a vobis electum pronuncio, Magistrum* C. D. *in Prælectorem Mathematicum, in annum sequentem.*

The other Lecturers[6] are then elected, separately, in the same manner, and their Election declared in the same form.

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[6] The above are called in our Statutes "*Lectores ordinarii,*" and formerly gave the "*Lectiones ordinarias,*" mentioned in the *Supplicat* for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Mathematical Lecturer is paid by the Vice-Chancellor: the other three Lecturers are paid by the Bursar of Jesus College.

Degree of B. D. on the Eleventh[7] of June.

The Elections of the Barnaby Lecturers being finished, the Caput is called to examine the Supplicats for Bachelors in Divinity.

After they have passed the Caput, and been read in both Houses, the Vice-Chancellor continues the Congregation to one o'clock in the afternoon.

The Candidates for the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, follow the Vice-Chancellor to his Lodge, in the habit of a Non-Regent, to ask leave to proceed[8]; after which they visit[9] the other Members of the Caput, the Heads of Colleges, and all the Doctors in Divinity.

In the afternoon the bell begins to ring at one o'clock, and the Senate assembles at two.

The Supplicats for the degree of Bachelor in Divinity are read in both Houses, and passed by the Scrutiny of $\begin{cases} \textit{placet} \ldots\ldots \text{———} \\ \textit{non placet} \ldots \text{———} \end{cases}$

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[7] Though the eleventh fall on a Sunday, the Congregations for the degree of B.D. and the Election of Barnaby Lecturers are not deferred on that account, though it is not usual to transact other business.

[8] This leave is now asked of the Vice-Chancellor as he is quitting the Senate-House.

[9] The practice of visiting the Caput, &c. is now discontinued.

The Proctors then go into the Non-Regent House, with their books, and sit together on a bench, at the upper end of the House.

A Bedell, having directed all the Candidates to be in readiness, and arranged them according to a list given him by the Regius Professor of Divinity, precedes the Professor, in his cope, into the Non-Regent House.

The Professor preceded by the Bedell, goes with his Sons to the Proctors, to whom he presents them in these words:

Dignissimi Domini Procuratores, et tota Universitas; Præsento vobis Reverendos hosce Viros, quos scio, tam moribus, quam doctrina, esse idoneos ad opponendum in Sacra Theologia; idque Vobis fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

When are all presented, each Person kneels down before the Senior Proctor, who, taking his hands between his own, says:

Authoritate nobis commissa, nos admittimus te ad opponendum in Sacra Theologia, in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.

The Professor, preceded by a Bedell, goes to the Vice-Chancellor, and presents them in the following words:

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie, et tota Universitas; Præsento vobis hosce Viros, quos scio, tam moribus, quam doctrina, esse idoneos ad intrandum in Sacra Theologia; idque Tibi fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

When the Professor has presented them all, he takes his place among the Doctors.

One of the Candidates then takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers to him the same Oath, which is taken by Persons to be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, of which the School-keeper has given each of them a copy.

The rest of them are then sworn by the Senior Proctor, four or five at a time, in the following words:

Eadem Juramenta, quæ præstitit A. B. *in suâ Personâ, vos quoque præstabitis in vestris Personis:*

Ita vos Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia.

The Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors go to the table, and stand in scrutiny of

scio . . . . . ————
credo . . . . ————
nescio . . . . ————

The Bedell goes with his staff to the Professor, who marks the *scio* line.

The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors mark the Scrutiny in the usual manner; the Bedell calling at intervals, *ad Scrutinium secundo, &c.*

The Candidates follow the Bedell round the chair, and, in passing, bow to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor, &c.

The Vice-Chancellor takes the chair, and admits each Candidate, kneeling before him, in these words:

Authoritate mihi commissâ, admitto te ad enarrandum omnes Apostolicas Epistolas, in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.

Grace for a Private Commencement.

On or about the eleventh of June, the following Grace passes for dispensing with the proceedings of a Public[1] Commencement:

Placeat Vobis, ut creationes omnes, tam Inceptorum in singulis Facultatibus, si qui fuerint, quam Magistrorum in Artibus, omnesque ritus eo spectantes, hic in Senaculo privatim, hoc anno, peragantur diebus[2] ———— *Julii proxime sequentis; et ut, pro instante hâc vice, Publicis majorum Comitiorum solemnitatibus supersedeatur.*

Music in the Senate-House.

Concerts are sometimes performed in the Senate-House.

The following Grace is (in that case) usually brought in about this time:

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[1] No Commencements are now *Public* according to the original meaning of the word.

[2] Here insert the dates of *Monday* and *Tuesday* in Commencement week.

Placeat Vobis, ut Senaculum vestrum Musicis permittatur diebus ——— et ——— et ———; et ut Magister A. *et Magister* B. *et Magister* C. *Syndici vestri constituantur, qui caveant, ne quid detrimenti capiat Senaculum.*

Proclamation of Barnwell Fair, commonly called Midsummer Fair.

On the twenty-third of June, the Vice-Chancellor, (Noblemen, and Doctors, if any of them choose to attend) Proctors, Commissary, Taxors, and Registrary, meet in the Senate-House at eleven in the forenoon.

They are invited by the Proctors, some time before the meeting.

The Doctors are in Scarlet gowns, the Proctors and Taxors have their hoods squared.

The School-keeper provides cakes and wine, by desire of the Proctors.

When they have stayed a little time, they go in coaches ordered by the Proctors, to proclaim the Fair.

The Proclamation is read by the Registrary, and repeated by the Yeoman Bedell, first in the middle of Barnwell, and a second time on Midsummer green, in the Fair.

If the twenty-third of June happen on a Sunday, the Proclamation is made on the Saturday before.

Saturday before the Commencement.

On this day there are two Congregations: one at eleven o'clock in the morning, the other at two in the afternoon.

After the morning Congregation, two of the Exercises, which have obtained the Prizes given by the Members for the University, are usually read.

Commencement Sunday.

The Commencement Sunday is the Sunday immediately preceding the first Tuesday in July.

It is a Commemoration day.

The Vice-Chancellor appoints the Preachers for this day.

They are usually Inceptors in Divinity, who preach in full-sleeved gowns, and black hoods.

The Noblemen wear their robes, the Doctors their Scarlet gowns; the Proctors have their hoods squared.

The morning Preacher, immediately after the Sermon, reads the account of the Benefactors to the University.

There is an Anthem.

The Vice-Chancellor concludes the Service.

All Noblemen, resident in the University, the three Regius Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, the Public Orator, the Noblemen, and all incepting Doctors, are invited to dine with the Vice-Chancellor on this day. The High Steward, the Commissary, the Representatives of the University, and all strangers of distinction, who may happen to visit the University at this time, are also invited.

Monday before the Commencement.

On this day there are two Congregations; one at eleven o'clock in the morning, the other at two in the afternoon.

After the morning Congregation, the other two Exercises, which have obtained Members' Prizes, are usually read.

Commencement Day[3].

On the Commencement day, the Doctors in all Faculties, and the Masters of Arts, are created[4] by their respective Fathers.

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[3] It is very unusual to confer degrees on this day. His Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, was admitted to his degree, as a mark of particular distinction.

[4] Jul. 5, 1773. *Cum* R. R. *Inceptor in Sacrâ Theologiâ Comitiis instantibus adesse non possit:*

Placeat Vobis, ut Creatio ejus differatur in Comitia anni sequentis, et ut reservetur ei Senioritas, quæ in instantibus Comitiis ei assignabitur.

The bell begins to ring at nine o'clock.

The Noblemen wear their robes; the Doctors their Scarlet gowns.

When the Professors are ready, a Bedell directs the commencing Doctors in Divinity to put on their copes, and the commencing Doctors in Law and Physic to put on their robes.

The School-keeper gives printed copies of the forms observed at Creation to all Commencers; and to all the Doctors in Divinity, he gives the form of Profession.

A Bedell arranges the commencing Doctors according to the Seniority assigned them in a list given to him by the Professors in the respective Faculties.

He then precedes the Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, to the East end of the Senate-House, where the commencing Doctors are waiting.

He then precedes the Professor of Divinity, with his Sons, to the Vice-Chancellor's chair; the Professors of Law and Physic following with their Sons.

The Professor of Divinity then takes the chair, his Sons standing before him according to their Seniority, and the two Proctors take their places, sitting with their caps on.

The Senior Proctor taking off his cap, addresses the Professor in these words:

Venerande Pater ad Creationem.

The Professor makes his speech.

The Senior of the commencing Doctors then places himself at the right hand of the Professor, and turns himself towards the Senior Proctor, who says to him:

Domine Doctor incipe: and, at proper intervals,

Ad Oppositum.

Pone dextram manum in manum Doctoris.

Dabis fidem de observando Statuta, Privilegia, et Consuetudines hujus Academiæ approbatas.

Pone manum super librum.

[4] *Jurabis de continuatione Regiminis tui in biennium. Jurabis etiam quod extra hanc Uni-*

[5] If a Person be created by Proxy, the words of the Oath are, *Jurabis in animam Doctoris* B. *de continuatione, &c.*

If a Doctor or Master, is to be created by Proxy, a Grace, in which the cause of his absence is stated, must be offered to the Senate; and one or more Persons are empowered to act as Proxy, by a Letter of Attorney.

Jun. 11, 1802. *Cum* J. S. *in Artibus Inceptor, exteris Regionibus detentus, Comitiis proximis adesse nequaquam poterit:*

Placeat Vobis, ut Creationem suam obtineat, sub Personá Magistri C. M. *vel Magistri* T. H. *Procuratorum ejus in hâc parte legitime constitutorum.*

versitatem nusquam, præterquam Oxoniis, in illa Facultate incipies, aut lectiones tuas solenniter resumes; nec consenties ut aliquis alibi in Anglia incipiens hic pro Doctore in illa Facultate habeatur.

Determinabis quæstionem in aurem Doctoris sedendo.

The Proctor then says, *Ad Professionem.*

The Doctor reads his Profession from the printed paper.

The Proctor says, *Exito:* after which the Doctor leaves his place.

The other Doctors in Divinity are created, separately, in the same manner.

The other Professors, who have Sons, make their Speeches and proceed to Creation, as above; except that the *ad Professionem* is not used.

Towards the close of the Speeches of the Professors, they introduce the ceremonies of giving their Sons the book, &c.

The book delivered by the Professor of Divinity is the Greek Testament: that delivered by the Professor of Law is Justinian's Institutes: that by the Professor of Physic is the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.

If any Persons are to be created Doctors of Music, they appear in the habit of Doctor of Law.

The following Graces have been passed upon such occasions:

Placeat Vobis, ut A. B. *Musices Professor, bona venia cum vestra intret ad præsentandum* C. D. *ad incipiendum in Musica.*

Placeat Vobis, ut J. C. W. *Musices Professor, intret in habitu Doctoris in Jure Civili ad præsentandum* A. B. *ad incipiendum in Musica.*

Cum in Academia nullus sit in Musica Doctor,

Placeat Vobis, ut A. B. *Senior Procurator, istiusmodi Doctoris munus pro hac vice suppleat.*

The Professor, standing before the Vice-Chancellor's chair, says to each of them:

Authoritate mihi ab Academiâ commissâ, Ego, J. R. *hujus Academiæ in Musicâ Professor, creo, saluto, pronuncio te Doctorem in scientiâ Musicâ.*

The Senior Proctor then takes the Father's seat, and the Junior Proctor, sitting at the table, says:

Honorande Pater ad Creationem.

The Bedell then calls from the Seniority[7] list, made by the Proctor:

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[7] The Senior Proctor, who appoints the Seniority of the Masters, writes it thus, *Ordo Senioritatis Magistrorum in Artibus, Comitiis* 18—: then the Christian (in Latin) and Sirname, and the College of each Master of Arts, in the order he chuses to arrange them. He signs the list, and delivers it to one of the Bedells.

Magister A.[8] *Collegii* ——

The Proctor reads on, *Pone, dextram manum in manum Magistri.*

Dabis fidem de observando Statuta, Privilegia, et Consuetudines hujus Universitatis approbatas.

Pone manum super librum.

[9] *Jurabis de continuatione Regiminis tui in quinquennium. Jurabis etiam, quod extra hanc Universitatem nusquam, præterquam Oxoniis, in illa Facultate incipies*[1], *aut lectiones tuas solenniter resumes, nec consenties ut aliquis alibi in Anglia incipiens, hic pro Magistro in illa Facultate habeatur.*

Determinabis quæstionem in aurem Magistro sedendo.

Exito.

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[8] Against the names, of those who do not appear, he writes: *Non Cr.*

[9] If by Proxy, the Oath begins, *Jurabis in animam Magistri* B., *&c.*

[1] *Cum iisdem gradibus, quos in Exteris Academiis immature præripiunt, apud hanc exornari iniquissime affectent nostratium complures:*

Placeat Vobis, ut Anglis hisce transfugio ad Doctoratus Dignitatem omnis præcludatur aditus, nisi Facultatis, quam profitentur, gradu inferiori apud vos Oxonienses aut Dublinienses prius suscepto Filiorum jus aliquatenus consequantur; utque hoc Decretum vestrum Procuratorum libris inscriptum pro perpetuo Statuto habeatur. Senatus-consult. Mar. 19, 1696. Lib. Stat. p. 405.

The other Masters are created in the same manner.

If the Proctors have any disputable cases relating to composition money, they deliver them in writing, towards the beginning of the Congregation, to the Vice-Chancellor, who, with the other Heads of Colleges present, usually determine them during the time of the Creations.

In consequence of the increased number of Masters of Arts, it has been the practice for some years, to begin to create them at eight o'clock in the morning.

The English Poem, which has obtained the Prize given by his Royal Highness the Chancellor, the Greek and Latin Odes, and Epigrams, which have obtained Sir W. Browne's Medals, and the Greek Translation, which has obtained the Porson Prize, are recited at the end of Congregation.

Some time before the end of the Term, a Grace for a month's absence, for all those who have been created, is read once, in the Regent House:

Dr. A. *et Mr.* B. *et reliqui hujus anni Inceptores, petunt a Vobis mensis absentiam.*

Persons in every Faculty, whose standing in the University is such, that they may be created Doctors at the ensuing Commencement, may be admitted to the degree of Doctor, on any day after the Commencement, and before the end of Term.

Two Congregations are generally held on the Wednesday, or Thursday in this week.

Appointment of Deputy Proctors.

If the Proctors, and their Moderators, intend to be absent during any part of the Vacation, they nominate Deputy Proctors, who are to be appointed by Grace. When elected, they take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Oath of Office.

The Proctors pay the Registrary half a crown for each of their Deputies.

Creation Deferred.

Sometimes a Person's Creation is deferred by Grace, with a reservation of his Seniority.

The Seniority should be noted in the Proctor's list.

July 7, 1685. (The day after the Commencement) a Grace passed for creating a Person Master of Arts, in that or another Congregation.

Auditor of the Conservators' Accounts.

One of the Heads (usually the Junior, if he intend to be in College) is chosen an Auditor of the Conservators' Accounts.

The Audit is generally on the Tuesday following the Commencement.

Creation by Proxy.

July 7, 1680. A Grace passed for creating a Master by Proxy after the Commencement. *Lib. Grat. Theta*, p. 181.

A like Grace passed for the Creation of a Doctor in Divinity, *July* 7, 1680. *Lib. Grat. Theta*, p. 181.

See a Grace for the Admission and Creation of a Master after the Commencement, with a reservation of Seniority, *June* 11, 1750. *Lib. Grat. Kappa*, p. 105.

July 3, 1780. A Grace passed for deferring the Creations of a Doctor in Divinity, and a Doctor in Law, till the next Commencement. *Lib. Grat. Lambda*, p. 199.

End of Easter Term.

The Term ends on the Friday after the Commencement day.

The following Grace (prepared by the Registrary) is read in the Regent-House only:

Doctor A. *Magister* B. *et cæteri Inceptores petunt a Vobis mensis absentiam.*

The bell rings at nine o'clock.

If there be no other business, the Vice-Chancellor[2] reads the 67th Psalm, in Latin, and the Absolution, and dissolves the Congregation with the Term *ad decimum diem Octobris. Vid. Lib. Stat.* p. 547.

Summer Assizes.

Some time in July, or August, the Judges arrive to hold the Summer Assizes.

For the proceedings, see *ante* p. 88.

Sturbridge Fair.

The Proctors invite the Vice-Chancellor, the Noblemen, the Heads of Houses, the Doctors, the Commissary, the Taxors, and the Registrary, to attend the Proclamation of Sturbridge Fair on the eighteenth of September.

If the eighteenth fall on a Sunday, the Proclamation is made on the Saturday before.

The Doctors wear their Scarlet gowns, and the Proctors their hoods squared.

The Vice-Chancellor and the company meet in the Senate-House at eleven. When the date of the year is an *uneven* number, they meet rather earlier, as in that case the University proclaims *before* the Corporation.

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[2] He reads this Service, although he be not in Orders.

The Senior Proctor provides cakes and wine in the Senate-House, and carriages to carry the Company to the Fair.

The Proclamation is made in three places. It is read by the Registrary, and repeated by the Yeoman Bedell.

After the Proclamation, the Proctors treat the Company with oysters, at the tiled booth. They formerly gave a dinner at the same place, which has, for several years, been discontinued.

The Taxors find the bread, beer, and butter for the oysters.

The Servants have an allowance of beer, &c.

At a Court held in the Fair, on a day appointed by the Commissary and Proctors (usually the day of the Proclamation), there is a sealing of Weights and Measures, &c.

The Masters of Play-houses, Shews, and Exhibitions of every kind, are sent for and fined, if the Proctors chuse to require the penalty.

The Proctors give oysters, and a dinner[3], the Taxor finding the same articles as on the first Court Day.

The Servants have an allowance of beer, &c.

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[3] This is now discontinued.

On the Horse-Fair day (the 25th) and two or three days afterwards, hops and leather are sold at the Fair. They are weighed by the Taxors' scales, who either pay some Persons for doing the business, or let the scales for a certain sum.

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FORMULÆ
SUPPLICATIONUM
PRO
GRADIBUS.

FORMULÆ

SUPPLICATIONUM

PRO

GRADIBUS.

Artium Baccalaureus.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut duodecim termini completi, in quibus ordinarias lectiones audiverit (licet non omnino secundum formam Statuti) per majorem partem cujuslibet termini, una cum omnibus oppositionibus, responsionibus, cæterisque exercitiis per Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiant ei ad respondendum quæstioni.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Artium Baccalaureus Coll. Regal. Socius.

Coll. Regal. 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Placeat Vobis ut *A. B.* Collegii Regalis Socius, bona vestra cum venia, jam intret.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Artium Magister.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut novem termini completi post finalem ejus Determinationem, in quibus ordinarias lectiones audiverit (licet non omnino secundum formam Statuti) una cum omnibus oppositionibus, responsionibus, disputationibus, declamationibus, cæterisque exercitiis per Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiant ei ad incipiendum in Artibus.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Artium Magister Coll. Regal. Socius.

Coll. Regal. 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Placeat Vobis ut *A. B.* Collegii Regalis Socius, bona vestra cum venia, jam intret.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Baccalaureus in Sacra Theologia.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium septem annorum in Sacra Theologia, postquam rexerit in Artibus, in quibus ordinarias lectiones audiverit (licet non omnino secundum formam Statuti) una cum omnibus oppositionibus, responsionibus, concionibus, cæterisque exercitiis per

Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiat ei tam ad opponendum, quam ad intrandum, in eadem Sacra Theologia.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Baccalaureus in Sacra Theologia, nullo ante Gradu suscepto.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium decem annorum in Sacra Theologia, postquam ad Academiam accesserit, viginti quatuor annos natus, una cum omnibus oppositionibus, responsionibus, concionibus, cæterisque exercitiis per Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiat ei, tam ad opponendum, quam ad intrandum, in eadem Sacra Theologia.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Inceptor in Sacra Theologia ante Baccalaureus.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium quinque annorum in Sacra Theologia post gradum Baccalaureatus in eadem Facultate susceptum, in quibus ordinarias lectiones audiverit (licet non omnino secundum formam Statuti) una cum omnibus oppositionibus, responsionibus, concionibus, cæterisque exercitiis per Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiat ei ad incipiendum in eadem Sacra Theologia.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Inceptor in Sacra Theologia non ante Baccalaureus.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium duodecim annorum in Sacra Theologia, postquam rexerit in Artibus; in quibus ordinarias lectiones audiverit (licet non omnino secundum formam Statuti) una cum omnibus oppositionibus, responsionibus, concionibus, cæterisque exercitiis per Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiat ei ad incipiendum in eadem Sacra Theologia.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Baccalaureus in Jure Civili.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium sex annorum in Jure Civili, in quibus ordinarias lectiones audiverit (licet non omnino secundum formam Statuti) et prælectiones Professoris Regii per tres terminos diligenter audiverit, una cum omnibus responsionibus, cæterisque exercitiis per Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiat ei ad intrandum in eodem Jure.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Inceptor in Jure Civili ante Baccalaureus.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium quinque annorum post gradum Baccalaureatus in Jure Civili susceptum, in quibus ordinarias lectiones audiverit (licet non omnino secundum formam Statuti) una cum omnibus oppositionibus, responsionibus, cæterisque exercitiis per Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiat ei ad incipiendum in eodem Jure.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Inceptor in Jure Civili non ante Baccalaureus.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium septem annorum in Jure Civili, postquam rexerit in Artibus, in quibus ordinarias lectiones audiverit (licet non omnino secundum formam Statuti) una cum omnibus oppositionibus, responsionibus, cæterisque exercitiis per Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiat ei ad incipiendum in eodem Jure.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Baccalaureus in Medicina.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium sex annorum in Medicina, in quibus ordinarias lectiones audiverit (licet non omnino secundum formam Statuti) et prælectiones Professoris Regii per duos terminos diligenter audiverit, una cum omnibus oppositionibus, responsionibus, cæterisque exercitiis per Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiat ei ad intrandum in eadem Medicina.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Inceptor in Medicina ante Baccalaureus.

Coll. ———, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium quinque annorum in Medicina, post gradum Baccalaureatus in eadem Facultate susceptum, in quibus ordinarias lectiones audiverit (licet non omnino secundum formam Statuti) una cum omnibus oppositionibus, responsionibus, cæterisque exercitiis per Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiat ei ad incipiendum in eadem Medicina.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Inceptor in Medicina non ante Baccalaureus.

Coll. ———, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium septem annorum in Medicina, postquam rexerit in Artibus, in quibus ordinarias lectiones audiverit (licet non omnino secundum formam Statuti) una cum omnibus oppositionibus, responsionibus, cæterisque exercitiis per Statuta Regia requisitis, sufficiat ei ad incipiendum in eadem Medicina.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Practicans in Medicina ante M.B.

Coll. ———, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium ——— annorum in Arte Medica, postquam intraverit in Medicina, sufficiat ei ad practicandum in eadem Facultate; ita tamen ut ejus eruditio examinetur et approbetur[4] a Regio in Medicina Professore, et per illum præsentetur Domino Pro-Cancellario in Senatu, atque ut super hac Concessione vestra literas habeat testimoniales sigillo vestro communi sigillatas.

Examinatus et approbatus per { A. B. / C. D.

Practicans in Medicina ante A.M.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18.—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* cujus mores et eruditionem examinarunt et approbarunt *A. B.* Regius in Medicina Professor, et *C. D.* Medicinæ Doctor, ut studium —— annorum in Medicina, postquam rexerit in Artibus, sufficiat ei ad practicandum in eadem Facultate; ita tamen ut per Regium in Medicina Professorem præsentetur Domino Pro-Cancellario in Senatu, atque ut literas testimoniales Admissionis suæ obtineat sigillo vestro communi sigillatas.

Examinatus et approbatus a nobis { A. B. / C. D.

Practicans in Chirurgia.

14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium decem annorum in Chirurgia, una cum assidua practica ejusdem, cum approbatione peritissimorum in eadem, sufficiat ei ad practicandum in eadem Facultate; ita tamen ut ejus cognitio prius examinetur et approbetur a Regio in Medicina Professore, et per eum præsentetur Domino Pro-Cancellario in Senatu, atque ut super hac Concessione vestra literas habeat testimoniales sigillo vestro communi sigillatas.

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[4] Sometimes another Examiner is mentioned in the Supplicat.

Form in Buck's Book.

Baccalaureus in Musica.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium —— annorum in scientia Musica, una cum assidua ejusdem praxi, et summa approbatione peritorum in eadem Facultate, sufficiat ei ad intrandum in eadem; ita tamen ut Canticum componat, coram vobis solenniter cantandum, aliquo tempore idoneo, et loco opportuno, ad assignationem Domini Pro-Cancellarii.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Inceptor in Musica[5].

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Supplicat Reverentiis vestris *A. B.* ut studium —— annorum in scientia Musica, una cum assidua ejusdem praxi, et summa approbatione peritorum in eadem Facultate, sufficiat ei ad incipiendum in eadem; ita tamen ut Canticum componat, coram vobis solenniter cantandum, aliquo tempore idoneo, et loco opportuno, ad assignationem Domini Pro-Cancellarii.

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[5] It is not necessary that he should be previously a Bachelor in Music.

C. D. *Prælector.*

Pro Admissione ad Eundem Gradum.

Placeat Vobis, ut *A. B.* sit iisdem anno, ordine atque gradu apud nos Cantabrigienses quibus est apud suos { Oxonienses. / Dublinienses. }

FORMULÆ

PRÆSENTANDI

AD

GRADUS.

FORMULÆ
PRÆSENTANDI
AD
GRADUS.

Artium Baccalaureus.

DIGNISSIME Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie et tota Universitas; præsento Vobis hunc Juvenem, quem scio, tam moribus, quam doctrina, esse idoneum ad respondendum quæstioni; idque tibi fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

Artium Magister.

Dignissime, &c. —— Præsento Vobis hunc Virum, quem scio, tam moribus quam doctrina, esse idoneum ad incipiendum in Artibus; idque tibi fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

Artium Magister per Mandatum Regium.

Dignissime, &c. —— Præsento Vobis hunc Virum, ut admittatur ad incipiendum in Artibus, juxta tenorem Mandati Regii.

Baccalaureus in Sacra Theologia.

Dignissimi Domini Procuratores, et tota Universitas; præsento Vobis Reverendum hunc Virum, quem scio, tam moribus, quam doctrina, esse idoneum ad opponendum in Sacra Theologia; idque vobis fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

Baccalaureus in Sacra Theologia.

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie et tota Universitas; præsento Vobis Reverendum hunc Virum, quem scio, tam moribus, quam doctrina, esse idoneum ad intrandum in Sacra Theologia; idque tibi fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

Baccalaureus in Sacra Theologia per Mandatum Regium.

Dignissimi Domini Procuratores, et tota Universitas; præsento Vobis Reverendum hunc Virum ut admittatur ad opponendum in Sacra Theologia, juxta tenorem Mandati Regii.

Baccalaureus in Sacra Theologia per Mandatum Regium.

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie et tota Universitas; præsento Vobis Reverendum hunc Virum ut admittatur ad intrandum in Sacra Theologia, juxta tenorem Mandati Regii.

Inceptor in Sacra Theologia ante Baccalaureus[6].

Dignissime, &c. —— Præsento Vobis Venerabilem hunc Virum, quem scio, tam moribus, quam doctrina, esse idoneum ad incipiendum in Sacra Theologia; idque tibi fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

Inceptor in Sacra Theologia non ante Baccalaureus per Mandatum Regium.

Dignissimi Domini Procuratores, et tota Universitas; præsento Vobis Reverendum hunc Virum, ut admittatur ad opponendum in Sacra Theologia, juxta tenorem Mandati Regii.

Inceptor in Sacra Theologia non ante Baccalaureus per Mandatum Regium.

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie et tota Universitas; præsento Vobis Venerabilem hunc Virum, ut admittatur ad incipiendum in Sacra Theologia, juxta tenorem Mandati Regii.

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[6] If he be not a Bachelor in the Faculty, he is first presented by the Professor to the Proctors, in the Non-Regent house, in the form that is used in presenting a person for a Bachelor of Divinity's Degree to the Proctors.

Baccalaureus in Jure Civili, Medicina, vel Musica.

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie et tota Universitas; præsento Vobis hunc Virum, quem scio, tam moribus, quam doctrina, esse idoneum ad intrandum in $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text{Jure Civili}\\ \text{Medicina}\\ \text{Musica}\end{array}\right\}$ idque tibi fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

Baccalaureus in Jure Civili, Medicina, vel Musica, per Mandatum Regium.

Dignissime, &c. —— Præsento Vobis hunc Virum ut admittatur ad intrandum in $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text{Jure Civili}\\ \text{Medicina}\\ \text{Musica}\end{array}\right\}$ juxta tenorem Mandati Regii.

Inceptor in Jure Civili, Medicina, vel Musica.

Dignissime, &c. ——— Præsento Vobis hunc Virum, quem scio, tam moribus, quam doctrina, esse idoneum ad incipiendum in $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text{Jure Civili}\\ \text{Medicina}\\ \text{Musica}\end{array}\right\}$ idque tibi fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

Inceptor in Jure Civili, Medicina, vel Musica, per Mandatum Regium.

Dignissime, &c.——Præsento Vobis hunc Virum ut admittatur ad incipiendum in $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text{Jure Civili}\\ \text{Medicina}\\ \text{Musica}\end{array}\right\}$ juxta tenorem Mandati Regii.

Practicans in Medicina.

Dignissime, &c. ——Præsento Vobis hunc Virum, quem scio, tam moribus, quam doctrina, esse idoneum ad practicandum in Medicina; idque tibi fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

Admissus ad Eundem Gradum.

Dignissime, &c. —— Præsento Vobis —— ut sit eisdem anno, ordine, et gradu, apud nos Cantabrigienses, quibus est apud suos $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Oxonienses.}\\ \text{Dublinienses.}\end{array}\right.$

CAUTION GRACES.

CAUTION GRACES.

It sometimes happens, that Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Divinity, Doctor of Divinity, Bachelor of Law or Physic, and Doctors in the same Faculties, have not kept all the exercises enjoined by the Statutes.

In this case a Caution Grace (see the forms *postea*), signed first by the Professor in the Faculty, and afterwards by the Vice-Chancellor and a majority of the Heads of Colleges, allowing these exercises to be kept in the ensuing Term, under a penalty for neglecting to keep them at that time, is offered to the Senate.

The English and Latin Sermons are never allowed to be cautioned for, nor the Acts and Opponencies for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, or for the degree of Doctor of Divinity, unless taken *per saltum*.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Cum *A. B.* Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus, omnia exercitia præstiterit, quæ ad gradum Doctoratus in eadem Facultate, per Statuta Regia, requiruntur, præter ———

Placeat Vobis, ut dicta exercitia differantur in terminum proxime sequentem, tunc temporis peragenda, sub pœna ——— Cistæ Communi applicand — et ut ipse interea, vel in hac, vel in alia Congregatione Admissionem suam obtineat.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Cum *A. B.* Artium Magister, omnia exercitia præstiterit, quæ ad gradum Doctoratus in Sacra Theologia, per Statuta Regia, requiruntur, præter ———

Placeat Vobis, ut dicta exercitia differantur in terminum proxime sequentem, tunc temporis peragenda sub pœna ——— Cistæ Communi applicand — et ipse interea, vel in hac, vel in alia Congregatione, Admissionem suam obtineat.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Cum *A. B.* in Jure Civili Baccalaureus, omnia exercitia præstiterit, quæ ad gradum Doctoratus in Jure Civili, per Statuta Regia, requiruntur, præter ——

Placeat Vobis, ut dicta exercitia differantur in terminum proxime sequentem, tunc temporis peragenda, sub pœna —— Cistæ Communi applicand — et ut ipse interea, vel in hac, vel in alia Congregatione, Admissionem suam obtineat.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Cum *A. B.* Artium Magister, omnia exercitia præstiterit, quæ ad gradum Doctoratus in Jure Civili, per Statuta Regia, requiruntur, præter ——

Placeat Vobis, ut dicta exercitia differantur in terminum proxime sequentem, tunc temporis peragenda, sub pœna —— Cistæ Communi applicand — et ut ipse interea, vel in hac, vel in alia Congregatione, Admissionem suam obtineat.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Cum *A. B.* Medicinæ Baccalaureus, omnia exercitia præstiterit, quæ ad gradum Doctoratus in Medicina, per Statuta Regia, requiruntur, præter ——

Placeat Vobis, ut dicta exercitia differantur in terminum proxime sequentem, tunc temporis peragenda, sub pœna —— Cistæ Communi applicand — et ut ipse interea, vel in hac, vel in alia Congregatione, Admissionem suam obtineat.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Cum *A. B.* Artium Magister, omnia exercitia præstiterit, quæ ad gradum Doctoratus in Medicina, per Statuta Regia requiruntur, præter ——

Placeat Vobis, ut dicta exercitia differantur in terminum proxime sequentem, tunc temporis peragenda, sub pœna —— Cistæ Communi applicand — et ut ipse interea, vel in hac, vel in alia Congregatione, Admissionem suam obtineat.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Cum *A. B.* Medicinæ Baccalaureus varia exercitia ad gradum Doctoratus in Medicina, per Statuta Regia requisita, peragere teneatur;

Placeat Vobis ut dicta exercitia differantur in terminum proxime sequentem, tunc temporis peragenda, sub pœna——Cistæ Communi applicand—et ut ipse interea, vel in hac, vel in alia Congregatione, Admissionem suam obtineat.

Coll. ——, 14 *Jan.* 18—.

Cum *A. B.* omnia exercitia præstiterit, quæ ad gradum Baccalaureatus in Medicina, per Statuta Regia, requiruntur, præter unam oppositionem;

Placeat Vobis, ut dictum exercitium differatur in terminum proxime sequentem, tunc temporis peragendum, sub pœna viginti solidorum, Cistæ Communi applicandorum, et ut ipse interea, vel in hac, vel in alia Congregatione, Admissionem suam obtineat.

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FORMS

OF

PROCEEDING

TO

ALL DEGREES.

FORMS OF PROCEEDING TO ALL DEGREES.

Bachelor of Arts.

A Person, who is admitted into the University before the end[7] of the Easter Term, is entitled to his degree in the fourth Lent Term after his admission, provided he has kept the major part of the twelve Terms included in the above period, with the exception of that in which he was admitted, and that in which he takes his degree.

This subject will be made more intelligible by the following statement:

A Person is admitted Easter Term, 1826.

Resides	Michaelmas Term,	1826.
	Lent Term	1827.
	Easter Term	
	Michaelmas Term	

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[7] Easter Term ends on the Friday in the Commencement week.

Resides	Lent Term[8]	1828.
	Easter Term	
	Michaelmas Term	
	Lent Term	1829.
	Easter Term	
	Michaelmas Term	
	Lent Term[9]	1830.

At Oxford they reckon four Terms in each year, viz.

Michaelmas Term, which begins October 10th, ends December 17th.

Lent Term, which begins January 14, ends the day after our Lent Term.

Easter Term begins on the same day as ours, and ends on the day before Whit-Sunday.

Act Term begins the Wednesday following Whit-Sunday, and ends the day after our Easter Term.

Easter and Act Terms (together nearly equal to our Easter Term) are reckoned equal to half Terms each.

At Trinity College, Dublin, they reckon four Terms in each year, viz.

Michaelmas Term — Hilary or Lent Term — Easter Term — and Trinity Term.

[8] Previous Examination takes place.

[9] Is admitted to his degree.

These two last are reckoned equal to our Easter Term.

Trinity Term always ends July 8th.

By a Grace passed March 13th 1822, all Persons, admitted after that period, are to undergo a public Examination in the Senate-House in the last week of the second Lent Term after their admission.

The particulars of this Examination are detailed in their proper place. *See ante* p. 97.

The exercises for a Bachelor's degree are two Acts, and two Opponencies.

These exercises he is called upon to perform in the Lent, Easter, and Michaelmas Terms, previous to his admission *ad respondendum quæstioni.*

If he has not kept the whole of the above exercises, he must, before his Supplicat is presented to the Caput, go into the Sophs' School, and huddle for those he has not kept.

At the Huddling, the Father of the College, a Bachelor of Arts, and a Soph, attend.

He goes to the Moderators' rooms to be examined[1], from whom he receives a Certificate, in the following form, signed by the Moderators and the additional Examiners of the seventh and eighth Classes:

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[1] This Examination is conducted by the Moderators, with the assistance of the two additional Examiners, on principles similar to those laid down in the Regulations applicable to the seventh and eighth Classes.

A. B. *Coll.* —— *examinatus et approbatus a nobis*

C. D.
E. F.
G. H.
I. K.

He pays his fees to the Junior Proctor, and goes to the Registrary to subscribe. *See ante* p. 69.

He must have a Certificate under the hand and seal of the Master of his College, or his *Locum-tenens,* stating the number of Terms he has kept.

If he has been prevented by illness, or by any other cause, from keeping the requisite number of Terms, he must present to the Caput a Certificate stating the circumstances which prevented him.

The Certificate, if the omission has proceeded from ill health, must be in a prescribed form, and signed by the Physician, or Surgeon, who attended him. *See ante* p. 74.

This degree requires only one Congregation, at which the Candidate appears in an Undergraduate's gown, and the hood of a Bachelor of Arts over it.

His Supplicat, dated and signed by the Lecturer of the College, is then presented to the Caput, together with the Certificates of his having kept his Terms, and passed *both* the Examinations.

His Subscription is shewn to the Caput by the Registrary.

When the Supplicat has passed the Caput, it is then taken by a Bedell into the Non-Regent House, where it is read by the Senior Scrutator and walked with.

It is then read by the Senior Proctor in the Regent-House, and walked with.

The Candidate receives a copy of his Admission Oath from the School-keeper. *See the Oath, ante*, p. 77.

He is presented to the Vice-Chancellor by a Regent Master (usually the Father of his College.) *See the form of presentation, ante*, p. 77.

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers to him the Oath of Admission.

He walks round the chair, and bows to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors.

He kneels before the Vice-Chancellor, who admits him in the usual form, *ad respondendum quæstioni.*

He answers the question, which is always asked him by the Father in the *Senate-House,* except at the regular time of Admission.

If a Person be admitted *ad respondendum quæstioni* after the regular time, and on or before Ash-Wednesday, he is called *Baccalaureus ad dies Cinerum.*

If he be admitted after Ash-Wednesday, he is called *Baccalaureus ad Baptistam.*

If he be admitted after the last Act (second Tripos) and before the fourteenth of January following, he is to reckon the number of Terms, necessary for the degree of Master of Arts, from the second Tripos day after his Admission. *See the Grace, May* 14, 1628. *Lib. Stat.* p. 378.

Feb. 21, 1797. It was determined by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, that any Person, admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, between the days of the first and second Tripos, shall be considered as determining with the Bachelors of the *following* year.

No *Supplicat* is offered for a Fellow of King's College to be admitted *ad respondendum quæstioni*, but a Grace is shewn to the Vice-Chancellor (*See this Grace inter Formulas Supplicationum, &c.* p. 135.) This Grace is an application to the Regents for their leave to enter the Regent-House for Admission.

If there be no other business than the

Admission of a Fellow of King's College to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, no Caput is called. *Buck's Book.*

Master of Arts.

He must be a Bachelor of Arts of three years standing at least, which time is reckoned from the second Tripos day following his Admission *ad respondendum quæstioni.*

But this relates only to Persons who were admitted *ad respondendum quæstioni* on or before Ash-Wednesday; those who were admitted between the first and second Tripos days being to determine with the Bachelors of the following year. *See the Decree, Feb.* 21, 1797, *before-mentioned.* p. 166

He pays the fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes the 36th Canon in the Registrary's book.

He keeps three Acts against a Master of Arts, and two Acts against a Bachelor of Arts, and declaims once.

These Exercises are now usually performed privately, before his Supplicat is offered.

He attends the first Congregation, in a Bachelor's gown and hood.

The Registrary shews to the Caput that he has subscribed.

His Supplicat is presented to the Caput, and read in both Houses.

Between the two Congregations he[2] visits the Vice-Chancellor, and the rest of the Caput, and all Regents, in his Bachelor's gown and hood.

He comes to the second Congregation in the same habit, and is examined[3] in Greek by one of the Bedells.

The Supplicat is read a second time in the Non-Regent House, where the Scrutiny of

{ *placet* . . . . ————
{ *non placet* . . . . . ————

is marked by the two Scrutators, and one other Non-Regent at least, whilst a Bedell calls *ad Scrutinium, &c.*

If no one dissent, the Senior Scrutator says:

Placet eis.

The Supplicat is then read by the Senior Proctor in the Regent House, and the same Scrutiny paper of

{ *placet* . . . . ————
{ *non placet* . . . . . ————

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[2] The practice of *visiting* is now discontinued. The Candidates for degrees ask the Vice-Chancellor leave to proceed as he is quitting the Senate-House.

[3] This is discontinued.

is marked by the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors; and, if the Person be approved, the Senior Proctor, in his place says, *Placeat eis, placeat Vobis ut intret.*

A copy of the Oath of Admission is delivered to the Candidate by the School-keeper:

Jurabis quod nihil ex iis omnibus, sciens, volens, prætermisisti, quæ per Leges aut probatas Consuetudines hujus Academiæ ad hunc Gradum quem ambis adipiscendum, aut peragenda, aut persolvenda, requiruntur; nisi quatenùs per Gratiam ab Academiâ concessam tecum dispensatum fuerit.

Jurabis etiam, quod Cancellario et Pro-Cancellario nostro, comiter obtemperabis: et quod Statuta nostra, Ordinationes, et Consuetudines approbatas, observabis.

Denique jurabis, quod compositionem inter Academiam et Collegium Regale factam sciens volens, non violabis: et quod in Bibliothecam publicam et Museum Honoratissimi Domini Vice-Comitis Fitzwilliam admissus, jure isto tuo ita uteris, ut, quantum in te est, nihil inde detrimenti capiat vel Bibliotheca, vel Museum prædictum: in hæc autem verba jurabis, secundum tenorem Senatus-consulti in cautelam jurantium facti[4].

Ita te Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia.

---

3 *Jul.* 1647.

[4] *Placet Vobis, ut in majorem in posterum cautelam jurantium et levamen, hæc verba sint annexa juramentis Academiæ Matriculationis, Admissionis, Creationis:*

"*Senatus*

He is presented to the Vice-Chancellor by a Regent Master. *See the Formula,* p. 147.

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Oath of Admission is read to him by the Senior Proctor. *See* p. 169.

The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors stand in

Scrutiny of
Scio . . . . . . ————
Credo. . . . . ————
Nescio . . . . ————

If no one dissent, he follows a Bedell round the chair, and bows to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors.

The Vice-Chancellor then admits him in the usual form.

Master of Arts, Fellow of King's College.

There is only one Congregation required.

He visits[5] the Vice-Chancellor and Caput, and all Regents, some time before the Congregation, in a Bachelor's gown and hood; pays his

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" Senatus Cantabrigiensis decrevit et declaravit eos omnes,
" qui monitionibus, correctionibus, mulctis, et pœnis Statutorum,
" Legum, Decretorum, ordinationum, injunctionum, et laudabilium
" consuetudinum hujus Academiæ transgressoribus quovis modo
" incumbentibus humiliter se submiserint, nec esse nec habendos
" esse perjurii reos."

Et ut hæc vestra concessio pro Statuto habeatur, et infra decem dies in libris Procuratorum inscribatur.

[5] This is now discontinued.

fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes the 36th Canon in the Registrary's book.

At the Congregation, which he attends in the gown and hood of a Bachelor of Arts, a copy of his Admission Oath is delivered to him, his Grace[6] is shewn to the Vice-Chancellor[7], and read by the Senior Proctor in the Regent House only.

He reads Greek[8] to a Bedell.

He is presented, takes the Oaths, and is admitted in the usual form.

The Fellows of King's College require Supplicats in the usual form for all degrees, except those of Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts.

Master of Arts from Oxford or Dublin.

He brings a Certificate (on a stamp) of the time of his final determination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He must enter his name in some College of this University.

He pays his fees to the Senior Proctor, and goes to the Registrary to subscribe the 36th Canon, under the article of *Incorporati*.

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[6] See the Formula, p. 136.

[7] No Caput is required for this degree.

[8] This is now discontinued.

He comes to the first Congregation in the gown and hood of a Bachelor of Arts, and receives a copy of the Incorporation Oath from the School-keeper.

His Grace for Incorporation is presented to the Caput, (see the form, p. 143.) and is read, and walked with, in both Houses.

He is presented (usually by the Senior Proctor) in these words:

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie et tota Universitas; præsento Vobis hunc Virum, ut sit iisdem anno, ordine, et gradu, apud nos Cantabrigienses, quibus est apud suos $\begin{cases}\textit{Oxonienses.}\\ \textit{Dublinienses.}\end{cases}$

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Incorporation Oath is administered to him by the Senior Proctor:

Jurabis, quod observabis Leges, Statuta, Privilegia, et Consuetudines, hujus Academiæ Cantabrigiensis, quatenus non contrariantur Legibus, Statutis, Consuetudinibus, et Privilegiis, Academiæ vestræ $\begin{cases}\textit{Oxoniensis.}\\ \textit{Dubliniensis.}\end{cases}$

Ita te Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia

He kneels down before the Vice-Chancellor, who admits him in these words:

Authoritate nobis commissa, nos admittimus te ut sis hic, apud nos, iisdem anno, ordine, et *gradu, quibus es apud tuos* $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textit{Oxonienses,}\\ \textit{Dublinienses,}\end{array}\right\}$ *in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.*

Immediately after his Admission, he goes to the Schools, with a Master of Arts, and a Bachelor of Arts, and keeps the Exercises for the degree of Master of Arts, viz. three Acts against a Master of Arts, and two against a Bachelor of Arts, and a Declamation.

He returns to the Senate-House, and subscribes the 36th Canon, under the article of his College, in the Registrary's book.

His Supplicat, in the common form, and the Certificate of his standing at Oxford, are read in the Caput, and the Supplicat is read in the two Houses.

Between the two Congregations he visits[9] the Vice-Chancellor and the rest of the Caput, and all Regents, in a Bachelor's gown and hood.

He comes to the second Congregation in the same habit; receives a copy of the Admission Oath; reads Greek[1] to one of the Bedells; and his Supplicat passes the Houses.

He is presented, takes the Oaths, and is admitted in the usual form.

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[9] Now discontinued.

[1] This is discontinued.

Bachelor of Divinity.

He must be a Master of Arts of seven years standing. *Stat. Eliz.* 8. *Lib. Stat.* p. 230.

The Exercises, required for this degree, are one Act (to be kept after the fourth year) two Opponencies[2], a Latin Sermon, (*Concio ad Clerum*) and an English one.

He must wait upon the King's Professor in Divinity, for his approbation of the Question, which he proposes to defend in the Schools, and on which he intends to write a Thesis.

The Professor gives him the second Question, and appoints the day[3] on which he is to keep his Act.

A copy of these Questions[4] he leaves, with the Vice-Chancellor, with the Regius Professor in

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[2] If, when he keeps his Act, a Doctor of Divinity be one of his Opponents, these Opponencies are not required. *Stat. Eliz.* 10. *Lib. Stat.* p. 231.

[3] Acts in the Divinity Schools, are to kept on every second Thursday during Term. *Stat. Eliz.* 26. *Lib. Stat.* p. 237.

[4] The Questions are written in the following form:

Q. *S.*

1. *Homo fidelis ac regenitus potest deficere.*
2. *Jesus Nazarenus fuit verus Messias.*

Respond. A. B.

Coll. ——.

19^0 *Die Octob.*

Divinity, and with the Senior Doctor of Divinity resident in the University. *Stat. Eliz.* 26. *Lib. Stat.* p. 237. If there be no Doctor of Divinity resident, he leaves them with the Senior Bachelor in Divinity then present.

He delivers, eight days (at least) before the Act is to be kept, three copies of his Questions to a Bedell, who inserts the names of the Opponents[5], and sends them out on the following day. *Stat. Eliz.* 30. *Lib. Stat.* p. 240.

He delivers, eight days (at least) before the Act, another copy to the University Marshall, who affixes it to the School doors the same day. *Stat. Eliz.* 30. *Lib. Stat.* p. 240.

The bell begins to ring for the Act at one o'clock.

The Respondent (in a gown and cassock and black hood) with his cap off, goes from his College to the Divinity Schools a quarter before two, attended by the Members of his College, and preceded by a Bedell.

The Regius Professor in Divinity, who acts as Moderator on this occasion, or his Deputy, comes from the Public Library to the Schools, in his cope, preceded by a Bedell.

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[5] By the Statute, the Opponencies are to be against a Bachelor of Divinity, but by an interpretation, *June* 11, 1574. *Lib. Stat.* p. 320. opposing a Master of Arts is sufficient.

The Book of Statutes belonging to one of the Proctors is laid upon the Opponent's rostrum.

The Professor ascends the chair, and says to the Respondent; *Agas Domine.*

He begins with the following prayer:

Actiones nostras singulas, Domine, clementissimo tuo favore præveni, et perpetuo auxilio prosequere, ut in omnibus operibus nostris in te inceptis, continuatis, et finitis, Sanctum tuum nomen glorificemus, et tandem miseratione tuâ vitam æternam consequamur per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

He states his two Questions, and reads a Thesis[6] upon the first.

When he has finished his Thesis, the Professor says, *Ascendat Opponentium primus.*

The first Opponent produces three arguments against the first Question, and two against the second.

The Professor (when the first Opponent has finished) says, *Ascendat Opponentium secundus.*

The second Opponent produces two arguments against the first Question, and one against the second.

---

[6] *Nulla in quacunque Facultate, Moderatoris, Patris, Procuratoris, aut Respondentis, Determinatio, quæstionis Explicatio, seu quæcunque alia continuata Dictio, dimidium horæ ad summum superet.* Senatus-consult. Lib. Stat. p. 367.

When he has finished, the Professor says, *Ascendat Opponentium tertius.*

The third Opponent produces one argument against each Question.

The third Opponent having finished, the Professor reads his Determination on the second Question, and ends with

Gratia Domini nostri Jesu Christi, &c.

Gremials must perform all their exercises before the Feast of St. Barnabas[7], unless their own turns, for preaching at St. Mary's, or disputing in the Divinity Schools, shall be between the aforesaid Feast, and the Commencement, or they be hindered by just cause, to be allowed of, by the Vice-Chancellor, one of the Professors of Divinity, and the Senior Doctor of Divinity, present in the University. *Decree,* 1626. *Lib. Stat.* p. 484.

He pays his fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes the 36th Canon in the Registrary's book.

The earliest time of proceeding to this degree for Masters of Arts of seven years standing is on the eleventh of June.

The degree requires two Congregations.

The Candidate comes to the first Congregation in a gown and cassock, and a black hood.

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[7] This Decree is never acted upon.

His Supplicat (*see the form*, p. 136.) is presented to the Caput, and read in both Houses.

Before the next Congregation he visits[8], in the same dress, the Vice-Chancellor and the other Members of the Caput, the Heads of Colleges, and Doctors of Divinity, and waits on the Professor[9] of Divinity requesting him to present.

At the next Congregation, his Supplicat is read by the Senior Scrutator a second time in the Non-Regent House, and the Scrutiny is marked; it is then read a second time by the Senior Proctor in the Regent-House, where the Scrutiny is also marked.

He receives a copy of his Admission Oath from the School-keeper, and is presented (as on the eleventh of June) by the Regius Professor in Divinity, or in his absence by some other Doctor in the Faculty, to the Proctors in the Non-Regent House, and afterwards to the Vice-Chancellor.

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers the Oath of Admission.

$$\text{The Scrutiny of } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{scio} \ldots \text{———} \\ \textit{credo} \ldots \text{———} \\ \textit{nescio} \ldots \text{———} \end{array} \right\} \text{ is marked,}$$

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[8] He asks leave to proceed of the Vice-Chancellor as he is quitting the Senate-House; the visiting is now discontinued.

[9] He waits on the Professor a day or two before the Congregation, if it be on any other day than the eleventh of June.

and the Vice-Chancellor admits him kneeling. *See the form*, p. 117.

Bachelor of Divinity by the Ninth of Elizabeth.

If a Person of the age of twenty-four years, be admitted of any College, he may take the degree of B.D. after ten years, without having taken any other. *Stat. Eliz.* 9. *Lib. Stat.* p. 230.

He must reside in some College the greater part of three several Terms during his last two years[1].

Before a day is assigned for his Act, he is examined by the Regius Professor in Divinity, in the Scriptures, the Evidences and Doctrines of Christianity, and the writings of some Greek or Latin Fathers, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has complied with the provisions of the Statute, and actually devoted himself to the study of Theology.

He keeps one Act, two Opponencies[2], and preaches one Latin, and one English Sermon.

He performs these exercises in a gown and cassock, and a black hood.

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[1] This residence may be kept any time *after* the *eighth* year; but is not necessarily in the ninth and tenth year.

[2] Unless he responds to a Doctor, in which case the Opponencies are not required. *Stat. Eliz.* 10. *Lib. Stat.* p. 231.

When the days appointed for the Divinity Acts are all engaged, the Professor sometimes grants a *private* Act, on which occasion any Doctor of Divinity may preside. If no Doctor of Divinity is willing to undertake the Office, the Father of the College usually Moderates, who sits in the same seat with the Opponent.

There must be laid before the Caput, together with his Supplicat, a Certificate of the time of his Admission into the College, and of his having kept three Terms *after* the *eighth* year of his Admission, signed and sealed by the Master of the College, or his *Locum-tenens;* and also a Certificate of his age properly attested.

He pays his fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes, and visits, and is admitted in the same manner as other Bachelors of Divinity.

Doctor in Divinity.

If the Candidate be a Bachelor of Divinity, he must have been so five[3] years.

If he be a Master of Arts, and not a Gremial[4], he may take the degree of Doctor of Divinity

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[3] Sometimes a Person is admitted Doctor of Divinity, after the Commencement, and before the end of the Term, in the fifth year.

[4] Gremial is one having his name on the boards.

per saltum, provided he be of twelve years standing, from the degree of Master of Arts.

His exercises are, one Act, two Opponencies[5], a Latin Sermon, an English one, and a Determination[6] within one year after the degree has been taken.

If he be a Bachelor of Divinity, he preaches the Clerum in a Doctor's cope. The other Exercises are performed in the habit of a Non-Regent.

If he be a Master of Arts, he performs *all* the Exercises in the habit of a Non-Regent.

He pays his fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes the 36th Canon in the Registrary's book.

By a Decree of 1678, his Supplicat must be offered to the University on or before the Feast of St. Barnabas. *Lib. Stat.* 498[7].

If he have not kept all the requisite Exercises, a Grace is necessary, allowing him to keep them in the following Term, which he is to do under a penalty for each Exercise[8] omitted, which he pays into the hands of the Vice-Chancellor before his Caution Grace is signed by him.

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[5] Unless he responds to a Doctor, in which case the Opponencies are not necessary. *Stat. Eliz.* 10. *Lib. Stat.* p. 231.

[6] He pays forty shillings into the hands of the Vice-Chancellor, which is returned to him, if he makes the Determination within one year after Creation. *Stat. Eliz.* 11. *Lib. Stat.* p. 231.

[7] This Decree has not been acted upon for many years.

This Grace must be signed by the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Vice-Chancellor, and the majority of the Heads of Colleges, on whom he calls for that purpose, before the Congregation in which he applies for his degree, in the dress of a Non-Regent, and attended by the Father of his College in his hood.

At the first Congregation, he attends in his gown, cassock, and black hood, when his Caution Grace (if he has one) and Supplicat are presented to the Caput, and read in both Houses.

Before the next Congregation, he visits[9] the Vice-Chancellor and the rest of the Caput, the Heads of Colleges, and Doctors of the Faculty, in the same habit.

He waits on the Professor of Divinity with a request to be presented by him.

At the second Congregation he appears in the same habit, when his Caution Grace and Supplicat are again read and voted in both Houses.

The School-keeper gives him a copy of the Admission Oath (p. 169.)

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[8] The Sermons are never cautioned for.

[9] The visiting is now discontinued, but he asks the Vice-Chancellor, as he is quitting the Senate-House after the first Congregation, leave to proceed to his degree.

If he be a Master of Arts only[1], he is presented by the Professor (or, in his absence, by some other Doctor in the Faculty) to the Proctors in the Non-Regent House, in the following words:

Dignissimi Domini, Domini Procuratores, et tota Universitas; Præsento Vobis Reverendum hunc Virum, quem scio, tam moribus, quam doctrinâ, esse idoneum ad opponendum in Sacra Theologia; idque Vobis fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

He then kneels down before the Senior Proctor, who, taking his hands between his, admits him in the following words:

Authoritate nobis commissa, nos admittimus te ad opponendum in Sacra Theologia, in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.

The Professor then presents him to the Vice-Chancellor in these words:

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie, et tota Universitas; Præsento Vobis Venerabilem hunc Virum, quem scio, tam moribus, quam doctrinâ, esse idoneum ad incipiendum in Sacra Theologia; idque tibi fide mea præsto, totique Academiæ.

He then takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; and the Oath of Admission is administered to him by the Senior Proctor.

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[1] If he be B.D., he is not presented to the Proctors, but to the Vice-Chancellor only, and in a cope.

The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors stand in

Scrutiny of *scio* . . . . . ———
credo . . . . ———
nescio . . . . ———

A Bedell then brings the Professor to the table, who usually marks the *scio* line: the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors also mark the Scrutiny: after which the Candidate follows the Bedell round the chair and bows to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor, &c.

He then kneels before the Vice-Chancellor, who admits him in the following words:

Authoritate mihi commissa, admitto te ad interpretandum, et profitendum, universam Sacram Scripturam, tam Veteris, quam Novi Testamenti: in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.

Bachelor of Laws.

A Candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, must be of six years standing complete. *Stat. Eliz.* 12. *Lib. Stat.* 232.

He must have resided the greater part of nine[2] several Terms; and bring a Certificate of such residence, under the hand and seal of the Master of his College, or his *Locum-tenens*. *Decr. Præfect. Sept.* 19, 1684. *Lib. Stat.* p. 504.

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[2] No excuse for non-residence on account of illness is admitted, as for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He must call on the Prof^r for the Certif^{te}.

He must have attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Civil Law during three Terms; and must produce to the Caput a Certificate of his having done so, signed by the Professor. *Senatus-consult. Nov.* 12, 1768. *Lib. Stat.* p. 434.

He must also produce to the Caput a Certificate of his having passed what is usually called the *Previous Examination. Senatus-consult. Mar.* 13, 1822.

The present Regius Professor of Civil Law, upon his appointment to the Office, instituted an Examination in the subjects of his Lectures; and the Students in Civil Law have been classed[3] by him according to their merits, as well at the Examination, as in the performing of the Act in the Schools.

He is required to keep one Act, which may take place at any time after he is of four years standing, and has resided nine Terms.

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[3] Candidates for the *first* Class are expected to be prepared in the three books of the Analysis of Lectures in Civil Law. The Professor however does not examine them in the whole of the Analysis. He usually selects a certain number of Chapters, of which he gives notice in the course of his Lectures, and mentions the days, on which he intends to hold Examinations.

And *every Student* in Civil Law is expected to pass a satisfactory Examination, in the whole of the first book of the Analysis, and the first *seven* Chapters of the second book.

He is to defend two questions; the first of which is chosen by himself, and to be approved of by the Professor: the other is given him by the Professor.

He writes a *Thesis* on the first question, and the Professor appoints a day for keeping the Act, a few days before which he delivers a copy of his questions (written in the following form) to the University Marshall, who affixes it to the School doors three days before the Act is kept.

Q. S.

A contractu perfecto recedere non licet.

Jus Civile nec plectit nec improbat secundas nuptias.

Dec. die 14°.

Resp. A. B.
Coll. C. D.

A few days before he keeps his Act, he also takes a copy of his questions to the Vice-Chancellor, and to one of the Bedells.

On the day of keeping he goes from his College, about twenty minutes before two, preceded by a Bedell, and attended by the Father of the College.

He wears a full sleeved gown and a white hood, and walks with his cap off.

When he arrives at the Law-schools, he goes into the Respondent's box, where he waits for the Professor.

The Bedell, accompanied by the Father of the College, then fetches the Professor from the Public Library.

The Professor takes his seat, and the Father (having seated himself in the Opponent's box) says *Domine Respondens agas.*

The Respondent then reads his Thesis, which generally lasts about half an hour.

The Professor, who is usually the Opponent, then brings as many arguments (in a Syllogistic form) against each question, as he thinks proper.

When the disputation is finished, the Professor expresses (in a short sentence) his sense of the manner, in which the Respondent has acquitted himself: and the whole is concluded by the Professor delivering his opinion on the second question, which is called his Determination.

If, on or before the first day of February in his fourth year, he did not declare, in writing, to the Master of his College, or his *Locum-tenens,* that it was not his intention to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arts[4] he forfeits three pounds to the University Chest, which sum is paid, together with the usual fees, to the Senior Proctor. *Senatus-consult. Dec.* 1721. *Lib. Stat.* p. 412.

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[4] If, *after* this Declaration, he proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he also pays three pounds, beyond the usual fees, to the Junior Proctor.

A Bachelor of Arts of four years standing may be admitted to this degree. *Stat. Eliz.* 12. *Lib. Stat.* p. 232.

His Exercise is one Act, which he keeps in a full sleeved gown, and the hood of a Bachelor of Arts.

He is not required to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Civil Law.

A Candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws pays his fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes[5] in the Registrary's book.

He attends the first Congregation in a full sleeved gown and the hood of a Bachelor of Arts.

His Supplicat (see *ante*, p. 138.) and the Certificates of standing, residence, attendance on the Professor's Lectures, having declared for Law, and passed the Previous Examination, are presented to the Caput.

When his Supplicat has passed the Caput, it is then read in both Houses.

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[5] *I,* A. B. *do declare that I am bonâ fide a Member of the Church of England as by Law established.* Lib. Grat. Lambda, p. 77.

Before the next Congregation, he visits[6] the Vice-Chancellor, and the other Members of the Caput, and the Doctors of the Faculty.

He waits upon the Professor of Law to request him to present.

At the second Congregation he attends in the same dress, and receives a copy of the Admission Oath from the School-keeper. *See ante*, p. 169.

His Supplicat is then read a second time in both Houses, and the Scrutiny of

$\begin{cases} \textit{placet} \ldots\ldots \quad \underline{\hspace{3em}} \\ \textit{non placet} \ldots \quad \underline{\hspace{3em}} \end{cases}$

is marked.

He is presented by the Professor, or, in his absence, by another Doctor of the Faculty to the Vice-Chancellor, *ad intrandum in Jure Civili.*

If a Person, coming from Oxford or Dublin for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, have taken no degree previously, he must be matriculated before his Supplicat is offered. If he be a Bachelor of Arts, he is not matriculated, but incorporated.

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers the Oath of Admission. *See ante*, p. 169.

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[6] The visiting is now discontinued, but he asks of the Vice-Chancellor, as he is quitting the Senate-House, permission to proceed to his degree.

The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors stand in

Scrutiny of { *scio* .... ————
credo...... ————
nescio ..... ————

The Professor is brought to the table by a Bedell, and marks the *scio* line. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors usually mark the *credo* line.

The Candidate then passes by the table, and bows to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor, &c.

He kneels before the Vice-Chancellor, and is admitted by him *ad intrandum in Jure Civili.*

If neither the Professor, nor any other Doctor in the Faculty, can be present at the second Congregation, a Grace is passed for allowing some Person (usually the Senior Proctor) to present. This Grace is to be read in two Congregations.

Doctor of Laws.

He must be of five years standing from his Bachelor's degree.

If he be M.A.[7] he may be admitted at seven years standing.

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[7] A Master of Arts, who intends to take the degree of Doctor of Laws, must declare himself to the Vice-Chancellor (in presence of the Registrary) a Student of Civil Law, within four years from his Creation. If this declaration be not made by himself, the Person, who applies on his behalf, must produce a letter authorizing the change from the Divinity to the Law Line.

He performs his Exercises in the habit of a Non-Regent: they are two Acts, and one Opponency.

He pays his fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes the 36th Canon in the Registrary's book.

If he have a Caution Grace, he goes, in the habit of a Non-Regent, with the Father of his College in his hood, to the Vice-Chancellor, Heads, and all the Doctors in the Faculty, to have it signed.

He attends the first Congregation in the same habit, when his Caution Grace and Supplicat are read in the Caput: when passed there, they are read in both Houses. The Caution Grace is read first.

After this Congregation he visits[8] the Vice-Chancellor, the rest of the Caput, the Heads, and Doctors in the Faculty; and waits upon the Professor of Law, (requesting him to present) in the Non-Regent habit.

At the next Congregation the Caution Grace, and Supplicat, are read a second time, in both Houses. The Caution Grace is walked with, and for the Supplicat the Scrutiny of

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \textit{placet} \ldots\ldots\ldots \underline{\hspace{3cm}} \\ \textit{non placet} \ldots\ldots \underline{\hspace{3cm}} \end{array}\right.$$

is marked in the usual way, in both Houses.

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[8] The visiting is now discontinued.

He receives a copy of his Admission Oath from the School-keeper, p. 169.

The Professor of Law, or (in his absence) another Doctor in the Faculty, presents him to the Vice-Chancellor, *ad incipiendum in Jure Civili.*

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers to him the Oath of Admission.

The Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors stand in Scrutiny of

scio . . . . . . ————
credo . . . . . ————
nescio . . . . ————

The Professor is brought to the table by a Bedell, and usually marks the *scio* line.

The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors usually mark the *credo* line.

He passes by the table, and bows to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor, &c.

He is admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, *ad incipiendum in Jure Civili.*

If neither the Professor, nor any other Doctor in the Faculty, can be present at the second Congregation, a Grace is passed for allowing some other Person (usually the Senior Proctor) to present. This Grace must be read in two Congregations.

Bachelor of Physic.

A Candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Physic may be admitted any time after the completion of his fifth year. *Stat. Eliz.* 15. *Lib. Stat.* p. 232.

He must have resided the major part of nine[8] several terms, and must produce to the Caput a Certificate of such residence, under the hand and seal of the Master of his College, or his *Locum-tenens. Decr. Præfect. Sept.* 19, 1684. *Lib. Stat.* p. 504.

He must have attended the Lectures[9] of the Regius Professor of Physic during two Terms, and must produce to the Caput a Certificate of his having done so, signed by the Professor. *Senatus-consult. Jun.* 1, 1821.

He must also produce to the Caput a Certificate of his having passed what is usually called the *Previous Examination. Senatus-consult. Mart.* 13, 1822.

The present Regius Professor has instituted an Examination of the Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Physic in the different branches of Medical Science, viz. Anatomy, Physiology,

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[8] He may be admitted to his degree in the ninth Term, *immediately after the division.* No excuse for non-residence on account of illness is admitted, as for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

[9] These are given in the latter part of the Lent, and the former part of the Easter, Term.

Pathology, Nosology, and Therapeutics; and in some of the Classical Medical Authors, as in the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.

This Examination takes place before he is allowed to keep his Act.

He is required to keep one Act and one Opponency; the forms and ceremonies attending which are the same as for the exercise of a Bachelor of Law. *See ante*, p. 186.

If he caution for the Opponency, his Caution Grace must be signed by the Professor, and by the Vice-Chancellor and a majority of Heads.

He applies for their signatures, dressed in a full-sleeved gown, and the Hood of a Bachelor of Arts; and is accompanied by the Father of his College in his hood.

If, on or before the first day of February in his fourth year, he did not declare, in writing, to the Master of his College, or his *Locum-tenens*, that it was not his intention to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arts[1], he forfeits three pounds to the University Chest, which sum is paid, together with the usual fees, to the Senior Proctor. *Senatus-consult. Dec.* 1721. *Lib. Stat.* p. 412.

A Person, already Bachelor of Arts, may proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Physic after he

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[1] If, *after* this declaration, he proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he also pays three pounds, beyond the usual fees, to the Senior Proctor.

See Grace of March 1841

has entered on his sixth year, provided he has performed (or given due Caution for the performance of) the requisite Exercises, and has, between his Admission *ad respondendum quæstioni* and taking his degree, attended, during two Terms, the Lectures given by the Professor of Physic; and provided that one year has intervened between his final determination in Arts and his Admission to the degree of Bachelor of Physic. *Senatus-consult. Jan.* 1, 1821.

A Candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Physic pays his fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes the form (*see ante*, p. 69.) in the Registrary's book.

He attends the first Congregation in a full-sleeved gown, and the hood of a Bachelor of Arts.

His Supplicat (*see ante*, p. 139.), his Caution Grace (if he have one), and the Certificates abovementioned, are presented to the Caput.

When the Caution Grace and Supplicat have passed the Caput, they are then read in both Houses. Before the next Congregation, he visits[2] the Vice-Chancellor and the rest of the Caput, and all the Doctors of the Faculty.

He waits upon the Professor of Physic to request him to present.

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[2] The visiting is now discontinued, but he asks of the Vice-Chancellor, as he is quitting the Senate-House, permission to proceed to his degree.

At the second Congregation, the Caution Grace and Supplicat are read and walked with, and the *Placet* line marked in both Houses.

He receives from the School-keeper a copy of his Admission Oath. *See ante*, p. 169.

He is presented by the Professor of Physic, or (in his absence) by another Doctor of the Faculty[3], *ad intrandum in Medicina.*

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers the Oath of Admission.

The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors stand in

Scrutiny of
- *Scio* . . . . . . ————
- *Credo* . . . . . ————
- *Nescio* . . . . ————

The Professor is brought to the table by a Bedell, and marks the *Scio* line. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors usually mark the *Credo* line.

The Candidate passes by the table and bows to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor, &c.

He kneels before the Vice-Chancellor, and is admitted by him *ad intrandum in Medicina.*

If a Person from Oxford or Dublin apply for the degree of Bachelor of Physic, who has not taken any degree previously, he must be matriculated before his Supplicat, &c. are offered.

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[3] If there be no Professor or Doctor to present, a Grace is passed for some other Person (usually the Senior Proctor) to present; which must be read in two Congregations.

If he be a Bachelor of Arts, he is not to be matriculated, but incorporated.

His Exercise the same as above.

Doctor of Physic.

He must be of five years standing from his Bachelor's degree, or seven years from the degree of Master of Arts.

His Exercises are, two Acts and one Opponency[4].

He pays the fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes the 36th Canon in the Registrary's Book.

He wears the habit of a Non-Regent.

If he Caution for any of his Exercises, he carries his Caution Grace to the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads, and all the Doctors in the Faculty, to be signed[5].

He is accompanied by the Father of the College in his hood.

At the first Congregation, his Caution Grace and Supplicat are presented to the Caput, and read in both Houses.

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[4] *Anatomias tres, aut ad minimum duas, videbit.* Stat. Eliz. 17. Lib. Stat. p. 233.

[5] It is necessary that it be signed by the Professor, the Vice-Chancellor, and a majority of the Heads.

Before the next Congregation, he visits[7] the Vice-Chancellor and the rest of the Caput, the Heads, and all the Doctors of the Faculty.

At the second Congregation his Caution Grace is read and walked with, and then his Supplicat is read, and the *Placet* line is marked in the two Houses.

He receives a copy of his Admission Oath, p. 169.

He is presented by the Professor of Physic, or (in his absence) by another Doctor of the Faculty, *ad incipiendum in Medicina.*

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Oath of Admission is administered by the Senior Proctor. The *Credo* line is marked by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and the Professor marks the *Scio* line.

He passes the table, bowing to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor, &c. and is admitted by the Vice-Chancellor *ad incipiendum in Medicina.*

Licentiate in Physic.

He is generally M.A. or B.M. of two years standing, or more.

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[7] The visiting is now discontinued, but he asks of the Vice-Chancellor, as he is quitting the Senate-House, permission to proceed to his degree.

He is examined as to his knowledge in Physic, by the Professor, or his Deputy, and usually by another Doctor in Physic, who certify their approbation at the bottom of the Supplicat.

Examinatus et approbatus a nobis $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{A. B.}\\ \text{C. D.}\end{array}\right.$

He pays the fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes the 36th Canon in the Registrary's book.

He wears the habit of his degree: if he be of no degree he wears a full-sleeved gown[8].

At the first Congregration the Supplicat is read in the Caput, and in both Houses.

Between the first and second Congregations he visits[9] the Vice-Chancellor, and the rest of the Caput, and the Doctors in the Faculty.

At the second Congregation the Supplicat is again read in both Houses, and the Scrutiny of *placet*, &c. is marked.

A copy of the Admission Oath is delivered to him. *See ante*, p. 169.

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[8] If any man be admitted *ad practicandum in Medicina, vel Chirurgia,* who has taken no previous degree, he is to be admitted either in a Fellow-Commoner's gown, or a mourning gown, and to wear no hood. *Buck's Book.*

[9] The visiting is now discontinued, but he asks of the Vice-Chancellor, as he is quitting the Senate-House, leave to proceed to his degree, and waits on the Professor to ask him to present him.

He is presented by the Professor, or another Doctor in the Faculty, *ad practicandum in Medicina.*

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers to him the Oath of Admission.

The Scrutiny of *scio,* &c. is marked by the Professor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Proctors.

He passes by the table and bows to the Vice-Chancellor, the Professor, &c.

He is then admitted, kneeling, by the Vice-Chancellor, *ad practicandum in Medicina*[1].

Licentiate in Surgery.

See the Supplicat *ante* p. 141.

The proceedings are the same as for the Licence to practise Physic.

Bachelor in Music.

He must enter his name in some College.

His exercise is a solemn piece of Music, (*Canticum*) of his own composing[2], to be performed at the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor before the University. It is usually performed at St. Mary's Church on the Commencement Sunday.

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[1] The Diploma, under the seal of the University, is prepared by the Registrary.

[2] To be examined by the Professor before the performance.

He pays his fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes the form, (page 69.) in the Registrary's book.

He wears a full sleeved gown and a Bachelor's hood[3].

His Supplicat at the first Congregation, is passed in the Caput and read in both Houses.

Before the next Congregation he visits[4] the Vice-Chancellor, and the rest of the Caput, and the Doctors in the Faculty.

At the next Congregation his Supplicat is read a second time, and the Scrutiny of

placet . . . . . . ———
non placet . . . ———

is marked in both Houses.

He receives a copy of the Admission Oath. from the School-keeper, p. 169.

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[3] But the regular way seems to be, to ask leave in the Supplicat, for his being presented in the habit of a Bachelor of Arts—*præsentetur in habitu Baccalaurei in Artibus. Grat.* 1605, &c.

[4] The visiting is now discontinued, but he asks of the Vice-Chancellor, as he is quitting the Senate-House, leave to proceed to his degree, and waits on the Professor to ask him to present him.

A Grace passes for the Professor, or a Doctor in Music, to enter to present. It is read but once, and in the Regent-House only.

The Professor or Doctor, wearing the habit of a Doctor of Law or Physic, presents him to the Vice-Chancellor *ad intrandum in Musica.*

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers to him the Oath of Admission.

The Scrutiny of *Scio, &c.* is marked by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors.

He passes by the table and bows to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors.

The Vice-Chancellor then admits him, kneeling, *ad intrandum in Musica.*

If there be no Professor or Doctor to present, a Grace passes in two Congregations, authorizing another Person (usually the Senior Proctor) to do it.

Doctor in Music.

He is not obliged to be a Bachelor in Music before he is a Doctor.

He must enter his name in some College.

For his Exercise he is to compose a piece of solemn Music (*Canticum*) to be performed before the University, at the appointment of the

Vice-Chancellor. The Music is usually performed on the Commencement Sunday at St. Mary's Church, after having been sent to the Professor for his inspection.

He pays his fees to the Senior Proctor, and goes to the Registrary to subscribe in his book. *See the form*, p. 69.

At the first Congregation he is in the habit of a Non-Regent.

His Supplicat is read in the Caput, and in both Houses.

Before the next Congregation he visits[5] the Vice-Chancellor, and the rest of the Caput, and the Doctors in the Faculty, habited as above.

He comes to the next Congregation in the same habit, and receives a copy of the Admission Oath, p. 169.

A Grace passes for the Professor, or a Doctor in the Faculty, to enter and present. If there be no Professor or Doctor to present, the Grace is for another (usually the Senior Proctor) to do it.

If the Professor or a Doctor of Music present, the Grace is read but once, and in the Regent-

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[5] The visiting is now discontinued, but he asks of the Vice-Chancellor as he is quitting, the Senate-House, leave to proceed to his degree, and waits on the Professor to ask him to present him.

House only. If any other Person present, the Grace must be read twice, and in both Houses.

His Supplicat is read, and the Scrutiny of

{ *placet* . . . . . . ——
{ *non placet* . . . ——

is marked in both Houses.

He is presented to the Vice-Chancellor by the Professor, or &c. *ad incipiendum in Musica.*

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers the Oath of Admission.

The Scrutiny of *Scio,* &c. is marked by the Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors.

He walks past the table, bowing to the Vice-Chancellor, &c.

The Vice-Chancellor admits him, kneeling, *ad incipiendum in Musica.*

Mandate Degrees.

A Person, applying for a Mandate degree, usually waits upon the Vice-Chancellor, and states to him the grounds of his application, which the Vice-Chancellor lays before the Heads of Colleges.

The Registrary prepares a petition[6] to the Chancellor, which a Bedell carries to be signed by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, a majority of whose signatures must be obtained, before it can be presented to the Senate.

A Congregation is appointed, and the petition, with the following Grace (prepared by the Registrary) is presented to the Caput:

Placeat Vobis, ut literæ Certificatoriæ modo lectæ, ad Cancellarium vestrum transmittantur; literisque Regiis proinde receptis, et in plenâ Congregatione a Pro-Cancellario lectis, ut A. B. *admittatur ad gradum* ———.

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[6] The following is the form of a petition for the degree of *Master of Arts:*

"We, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges of the "University of Cambridge, whose names are under-written, do "hereby certify His Royal Highness William Frederick, "Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University aforesaid, "that *A. B.*, Bachelor of Arts, of ——— College in the University aforesaid, has been recommended to us, as a Person "of good learning and morals, and properly qualified for the "degree of Master of Arts, which he is desirous of obtaining, "but not being of sufficient standing, he cannot be admitted "thereto, without his Majesty's most Gracious Letters Mandatory, dispensing with our Statutes in his behalf:

"And we do hereby certify, that his Majesty's most "Gracious Letters Mandatory, in behalf of the said *A. B.* "that he may be a Master of Arts, will be no ways prejudicial, either to the University in general, or to any "College in particular, he paying the accustomed fees, and "performing the accustomed Exercises, or giving due caution "for the performance of the same.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands "this — day of ———, in the year of our Lord 18 —."

When it has passed the Caput, a Bedell calls up the Houses, and the Vice-Chancellor, standing at the back of the chair, (with his cap on) reads the petition.

The Grace is then read in both Houses.

At the second Congregation, the Houses are called up by a Bedell, and the petition is read by the Vice-Chancellor as before.

The Grace is then read a second time in both Houses, and voted.

If it pass both Houses, a Bedell gives it to the Chancellor's Secretary, who transmits it to the Chancellor, with a Certificate (prepared by the Secretary) in form of an address from the Chancellor to the King.

This address, when signed by the Chancellor, is sent by him to the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, where the Mandate is prepared.

After the Mandate has been signed by his Majesty, it is returned to the Office of the Secretary for the Home Department, where the Candidate (or some friend of his) is to apply for it. He then delivers it to the Vice-Chancellor, and requests him to call a Congregation for his Admission and Creation.

He pays his fees to the Senior Proctor, and subscribes the 36th Canon in the Registrary's book.

At the Congregation[7], a Bedell calls up the Houses, and the Vice-Chancellor, standing at the back of the chair, reads the Mandate to the Senate.

If the Candidate be an Undergraduate, or a Bachelor of Arts, to be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, he puts on a Bachelor's hood over his common gown.

He reads Greek[8] to a Bedell.

He is presented by the Senior Proctor to the Vice-Chancellor in these words:

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie et tota Universitas; præsento Vobis hunc Virum, ut coopletur in Ordinem Magistorum in Artibus, juxta tenorem Regii Mandati.

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers the Oath of Admission. *See ante,* p. 169.

He kneels before the Vice-Chancellor, who admits him, *ad incipiendum in Artibus, juxta tenorem Regii Mandati, in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.*

He then puts on the gown and hood of a Master of Arts, and is created by the Senior Proctor, in the usual manner. *See the proceedings on Commencement Tuesday,* p. 125.

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[7] Which is always fixed on the earliest day possible.

[8] This is now discontinued.

The following Grace (prepared by the Registrary) is read in the Regent-House only:

A. B. *petit a Vobis mensis absentiam.*

If the Person be a Candidate for the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and is not already a Bachelor in that Faculty, he is first presented (wearing the habit of a Non-Regent) to the Proctors sitting in the Non-Regent House, by the Regius Professor[1] of Divinity, or (in his absence) by another Doctor in that Faculty, in the following words:

Dignissimi Domini Procuratores et tota Universitas; præsento Vobis Reverendum hunc Virum, ut admittatur ad opponendum in Sacra Theologia, juxta tenorem Regii Mandati.

He then kneels before the Senior Proctor, who taking his hands between his own, says:

Authoritate Nobis commissa, nos admittimus te ad opponendum in Sacra Theologia juxta tenorem Regii Mandati, in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.

He is then presented by the Professor to the Vice-Chancellor in these words:

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie, et tota Universitas, presento Vobis Venerabilem

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[1] Dr. Brown, during a vacancy of the Professorship of Divinity, was presented and created by Dr. Gordon, *Oct.* 1, 1771. *Grace Book, Kappa,* p. 515.

Dr. Watson was presented, and created, by Dr. Gordon, *Oct.* 14, 1771. *Grace Book, Kappa,* p. 517.

No Grace is necessary for this purpose.

hunc Virum, ut admittatur ad incipiendum in Sacra Theologia, juxta tenorem Regii Mandati.

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers to him the Oath of Admission, p. 169.

He kneels before the Vice-Chancellor[2], who admits him in the following words:

Authoritate mihi commissa, admitto te, tam ad incipiendum in Sacra Theologia, quam ad interpretandum et profitendum, universam Sacram Scripturam, juxta tenorem Regii Mandati, in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.

This done, he puts on a Doctor's cope, and is created Doctor, in the same form as is used at the Commencement. *See ante,* p. 121.

If he be B.D., he is presented in a Doctor's cope, and to the Vice-Chancellor only, and is admitted by him only, *ad interpretandum et profitendum universam Sacram Scripturam, juxta tenorem Regii Mandati.* After which he is created as above.

Doctors of Law, Physic, and Music, are presented by their respective Professors, *ad incipiendum in Jure Civili, Medicina, Musica,* with the addition of the words, *juxta tenorem Regii Mandati.*

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[2] If a Vice-Chancellor is to be admitted to any degree, a Grace passes for his admission by another. See the Grace July 29, 1749, for the admission of Dr. Chapman by Dr. Wilcox. *Lib. Grat. Kappa,* p. 115.

The Admissions have the same addition.

Doctors are created by their respective Professors, immediately after Admission. The Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, usually deliver a speech on the occasion.

A Grace (read in the Regent-House only) passes for a month's absence.

A Mandate degree may be applied for, or conferred, during the time of non-Term.

In this case the Vice-Chancellor calls a *Convocation.*

The Vice-Chancellor appears in his black gown, and the Proctors with their hoods squared.

The Caput is called, and a Grace in English, for changing the Convocation into a Congregation, is read in the Caput, and in both Houses:

May it please you, that this Convocatian may, immediately, be turned into a Congregation.

This Grace having passed, the Vice-Chancellor puts on his robes, and the Proctors their Congregation habit, and the proceedings are carried on in the usual way.

Degrees of Noblemen, and of those who proceed to their Degrees 'tanquam Nobiles.'

May 31, 1786. It was determined, by an Interpretation of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, that the following Persons are entitled to Honorary degrees: viz.

1. Privy Counsellors.
2. Bishops.
3. Noblemen, { Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Barons.
4. Sons of Noblemen.
5. Persons related to the King's Majesty by Consanguinity, or Affinity; provided they be also Honorable.
6. The eldest Sons of such Persons.
7. Baronets } are to be entitled to the degree of M.A. only.
8. Knights }

The Sons of Privy Counsellors or Bishops, as such, are not entitled to any Honorable degree by the Statute (*Stat. Eliz.* 21.) or the Interpretation. *Interpr.* 1577. *Lib. Stat.* p. 322.

By a Grace May 26, 1791, it was determined, that if any one *in statu pupillari* laid claim to any degree in right of Consanguinity, or Affinity with Majesty, he must, in the Term preceding his Admission, have explained the ground of his claim, by a writing subscribed by his Tutor, and sent to each of the Masters or Presidents of Colleges, to be communicated by them to their respective Societies. *Lib. Grat. Lambda*, p. 257.

Whatever be the degree for which the Person is a Candidate, he is presented by the Public Orator.

All the above Persons (before they are admitted to any degree) are to be examined[3] and approved of, in the same manner as others who are admitted *ad Respondendum Quæstioni;* but

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[3] *Quum in Capite Vicesimo primo Statutorum Reginæ Elizabethæ anno Duodecimo Editorum Nobilibus et Nobilium Filiis concedatur, ut eorum Admissio stet iis pro completis gradu et formâ, adeo tamen ut penes nos arbitrium sit Admissionis conditiones illis præscribendi; et quum plurimùm tam ad Academiæ honorem, quam ad Juvenum ipsorum apud vos commorantium utilitatem, intersit, ut nemo ad gradum prius admittatur quam de ejus progressu in Studiis Academicis Vobis constiterit:*

Placeat Vobis, ut neque Nobilibus neque Nobilium filiis, neque iis qui pro Nobilibus habendi sint secundum Interpretationem die Maii 1786 *datam, stet in posterum ipsorum Admissio pro completis gradu et formâ, nisi prius eodem modo examinati fuerint atque approbati, quo alii qui admittantur ad respondendum Questioni. Proviso tamen ut illis, post novem terminos per majorem partem cujuslibet termini completos,* (*primo et ultimo exceptis*), *examinationem subire liceat: Proviso quoque, ne hâc vestrâ Gratiâ, vel ad Examinationem subeundam astringantur Juvenes isti, quorum nomina in Album Collegii alicujus* they have the privilege of being examined after they have kept *nine* Terms, the first and last excepted.

They are then entitled to the degree of Master of Arts.

One Congregation only is required.

The fees are usually paid by the Father of the College to the several Officers in the Senate-House.

The Nobleman subscribes the 36th Canon in the Registrary's book.

His Grace is drawn up in the following form:

Placet Vobis ut (here the name and title of the Person is mentioned) *habita Natalium ratione, cooptetur in Ordinem Magistrorum in Artibus, stetque ei Admissio ejus pro completis forma et gradu?*

It is signed by the Public Orator, and by him presented to the Caput.

When it has passed the Caput, it is read in both Houses, and walked with.

alicujus jam relata sunt, vel tollatur laudibilis ista, quæ semper apud vos invaluit, consuetudo, viros maturioris ætatis, et quum natalibus tum meritis vel in Rempublicam, vel in bonas literas illustres, gradu Academico ornandi, nullâ terminorum atque exercitiorum ratione habita. Senatus-consult. Mart. 18, 1825.

The Nobleman then puts on the habit of a Regent, and waits for the Orator at the bottom of the Senate-House.

The Vice-Chancellor takes the chair, and the Orator, preceded by a Bedell, goes to the Person to be presented, who returns with him.

When they are at a convenient distance from the Vice-Chancellor, the Orator makes his speech, at the conclusion of which he takes the Nobleman by his right-hand, and presents him to the Vice-Chancellor in the following words:

Dignissime Domine, Domine Pro-Cancellarie, et tota Universitas;

Præsento Vobis Honorabilem hunc Virum (*vel, ingenuum hunc Juvenem*) *ut, habiter Natalium ratione, cooptetur in Ordinem Magistrorum in Artibus. Stetque ei Admissio ejus pro completis forma et gradu.*

The Nobleman follows the Vice-Chancellor to the table, and, standing at his right-hand, takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

The Vice-Chancellor then, taking the Nobleman by his right-hand, says:

Domine, dabis Fidem, in verbo Honoris, de observandis, et defendendis, Privilegiis, Libertatibus et Consuetudinibus approbatis, hujus Academiæ Cantabrigiensis: teque eidem futurum benevolum, quoad vixeris.

The Vice-Chancellor, still holding the Nobleman's right-hand says:

Domine, Nos A. B. *Almæ Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Pro-Cancellarius, authoritate, qua fungimur, admittimus te in Ordinem Magistrorum in Artibus ; in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.*

The above is the form, in which those are admitted to their degrees, who were entered as *Noblemen* on their first coming to the University.

Those, who were not *originally* entered as Noblemen, take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers to them the Oath of Admission.

They are then admitted (kneeling) by the Vice-Chancellor, in the usual form, but there is no Creation, nor Grace for a month's absence.

A Nobleman, taking the degree of Doctor of Divinity, is presented in a Cope.

If he take the degree of Doctor of Laws, or Physic, he is presented in the robes worn by Doctors in these Faculties.

After Admission he wears the black gown belonging to his degree.

The forms of presentation, &c. are the same as those observed when Noblemen take the degree of Master of Arts.

Though no person can claim a degree in right of Nobility, who has not previously undergone the usual examination, yet the University reserves to itself the right of conferring degrees (without either examination or residence) on such Individuals, as are illustrious, not on account of their birth only, but on account of the services they have rendered to the State, or to Literature. *See ante*, p. 212.

No Person, taking a degree in right of Nobility, is entitled to a vote, unless he shall previously have resided three Terms[4].

Persons may be admitted to their degrees as *Nobiles*, or *tanquam Nobiles, out of Term-time*[5]; in which case the Convocation is turned into a Congregation. *See the manner of proceeding*, p. 210.

Junii 26^to^, 1826.

[4] *Cum Senatus-Consultum Jan. 24, 1766, concessum, omnino taceat de iis qui gradum suscipiant nullis terminis completis: cumque haud æquum videatur ut majora privilegia iis concedantur, qui neque in hâc neque in aliâ quavis Academia commorati sunt, quam nostris Alumnis qui omnibus exercitiis Academicis perfuncti nomina sua tabulis Collegiorum subduxerint, aut quam iis qui ab Oxonio vel Dublinio huc se contulerunt:*

Placeat Vobis, ut in posterum nemo Gradum quemque suscipiens ad jus suffragii admittatur, qui non, vel ante vel post gradum susceptum, tres saltem terminos compleverit, nisi qui in Officium Academicum vel Lecturam Publicam, vel in Fundationem alicujus Collegii electus fuerit.

[5] Interpret. Aug. 22, 1673. *Lib. Stat.* p. 343.

Incorporation of a Person from Oxford or Dublin.

He must be admitted into some College in this University: of which the V. Chancellor (Dr Hodgson) 1834 required proof from the Master (the V. Master appeared, & stated the fact).

He pays the fees to the Registrary, and subscribes the 36th Canon. 6·7·0

He pays his Incorporation fee to the Senior Proctor. 4·14·0

He appears at the Congregation in the habit belonging to his degree.

A printed form of the Incorporation Oath is delivered to him by the School-keeper.

His Grace for Admission *ad eundem* (*see the form*, p. 143.) is read in the Caput, and in both Houses.

He is presented to the Vice-Chancellor, if Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, by the Senior Proctor; if of any other Faculty, by the Professor, or any other Doctor of the same Faculty. *See the form*, p. 151.

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Senior Proctor administers to him the following Oath:

Jurabis, quod observabis Leges, Statuta, Privilegia, et Consuetudines, hujus Academiæ Cantabrigiensis, quatenus non contrariantur Legibus,

Statutis, Privilegiis, et Consuetudinibus, Academiæ vestræ {*Oxoniensis.*
Dubliniensis.}

Ita te Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia.

He kneels before the Vice-Chancellor, and is admitted in the following words:

Authoritate mihi commissa, admitto te, ut sis iisdem anno, ordine, et gradu, apud nos Cantabrigienses, quibus es apud tuos {*Oxonienses.*
Dublinienses.}

Admission ad Eundem Gradum.

A Person, from Oxford or Dublin, to be admitted *ad eundem*, without being incorporated, is not required to be admitted into any College of this University.

He pays a fee to the Registrary, and subscribes the 36th Canon.

A Grace for his Admission (*see the form*, p. 143.) is read in the Caput, and in both Houses.

He appears in the habit of his degree.

He is presented to the Vice-Chancellor, if Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, by the Senior Proctor; if of any other Faculty, by the Professor, or by any other Doctor of that Faculty. *See the form*, p. 151.

He is admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, *ut sit iisdem, anno, &c.*

Diploma under the Common Seal for any Degree.

The following Grace, for setting the University Seal, is presented to the Caput, and read in both Houses in two Congregations:

Placeat Vobis, ut A. B. *Literas habeat testimoniales gradus sui, Sigillo vestro Communi sigillatas.*

Leave for setting the Seal to the Diploma of a Person licensed to practice, in Physic, or Surgery, is asked in the Supplicat ——— *atque ut super hac Concessione vestra, literas habeat testimoniales, Sigillo vestro Communi sigillatas.*

FORMS

OF

ELECTING THE OFFICERS

OF

The University.

FORMS

OF

ELECTING THE OFFICERS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY.

Election of a Chancellor.

THE following proceedings took place in the year one thousand, eight hundred and eleven, in consequence of the Vacancy of this Office occasioned by the death of his Grace the Duke of Grafton.

The Vice-Chancellor appointed a Congregation on the sixteenth of *March*, to give notice of the day of Election, which must take place within fourteen days after the vacancy is certainly known. *Stat. Eliz.* 33. *Lib. Stat.* p. 241.

At this Congregation the Senior Proctor gave the following notice:

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius certior factus de morte Illustrissimi Augusti Henrici Ducis de Grafton, palam notum facit Munus Cancellariatus jam vacare, et assignat horam nonam diei vigesimi sexti instantis Mensis pro Electione Cancellarii hujus Academiæ.

At a Congregation held on the twenty-second of *March* the following Grace was passed:

Placeat Vobis, ut si qui Scholares, ante Diem Electioni Cancellarii assignatum, Electorum huc commigrantium commodo consulentes, cum Tutorum consensu ex Academia egressi fuerint, præsentem terminum complevisse teneantur.

On the day of Election a Bedell read the 33d *Stat. Eliz. De Electione Cancellarii. Lib. Stat.* p. 241.

The Vice-Chancellor, the two Proctors, and the Junior Doctor in Divinity present (if there had been no Doctor in Divinity present, then the Junior Doctor of Law or Physic would have supplied his place) stood in Scrutiny, and first gave their votes written in the following form:

A. B. *eligit* ——— *in Cancellarium hujus Academiæ* ——— .

A Bedell then called, *ad Scrutinium pro Electione Cancellarii.*

The other Electors then brought up their votes written in the same form.

Each of the Candidates had a Person standing at the table on his behalf.

A Bedell called at certain intervals by direction of the Vice-Chancellor,

Ad Scrutinium secundo:

Ad Scrutinium ultimo:

and, when the Poll was closed by consent,

Cessatum est a Scrutinio.

On casting up the votes the numbers were,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester	468.
His Grace the Duke of Rutland	351.

The Senior Proctor then went to his place, and (the Junior standing by him) read one vote for the Duke of Rutland at full length, of the others he merely said, *Eundem eligit* A. B.——*Eundem eligit* C. D. *&c.*

When he had finished them all, he read the votes for the Duke of Gloucester in the same manner, and at the conclusion said,

Ego A. B. *Senior Procurator hujus Academiæ,* (*eligo et*) *electum a Vobis pronuncio Celsissimum Principem Gulielmum Fredericum Ducem de Gloucester in Cancellarium hujus Academiæ.*

At a Congregation held on the twenty-ninth of *March*, a Latin Letter, (written by the Public Orator) addressed to the Chancellor Elect in the name of the Senate, was read in full Congregation.

The following Grace was then offered:

Placeat Vobis, ut Literæ modo lectæ, rescribantur; Sigillo vestro usitato sigillentur; et ad Celsissimum Cancellarium præsententur.

The following Grace was also offered:

Placeat Vobis, ut Celsissimus Princeps Gulielmus Fredericus Dux de Gloucester modo electus ad Officium sive Munus Cancellarii hujus Academiæ, Literas habeat patentes ejusdem Officii, sive Muneris, Sigillo vestro Communi sigillatas.

At a Congregation held on the third of *May* the following Grace was passed:

Placeat Vobis, ut Senaculum Musicis concedatur Comitiis proxime instantibus.

Placeat Vobis, ut Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, Reverendissimus Episcopus Bristoliensis, Doctor Davy, Doctor Jowett, Magister D'Oyly, et Magister Walter, Syndici vestri constituantur, qui Senaculum optimè instructum et accomodatum reddant, pro Inauguratione Celsissimi Principis Cancellarii vestri Electi.

On the twentieth of *June* the following Grace was passed:

Placeat Vobis, ut Magistris infra nominatis, plena concedatur potestas Procuratoria, ab hoc die usque in ultimum hujus termini diem, tam in Senatu quam extra Senatum si opus fuerit *exercenda; iisdemque per omnia obedientiam præstare teneantur Scholastici ipsis Procuratoribus debitam:*

Magister Tavel,	*Coll. Trin.*
Magister Hudson,	
Magister Wood,	*Coll. Joh.*
Magister Jackson,	
Magister Currey,	*Corp. Chr.*
Magister Gimingham,	*Cai.*
Magister Barnes,	*Regin.*
Magister Walker,	*Aul. Trin.*
Magister Caldwell,	*Jes.*
Magister Slade,	*Emman.*
Magister Chafy,	*Sid.*
Magister Tillbrook,	*Pet.*

The following particulars relating to former Elections of Chancellors are extracted from a book in the hand-writing of the Rev. Henry Hubbard (Fellow of Emmanuel College, and Registrary of the University, in 1758) described by him as being a copy of "Buck's Book with additions by John Peck and others." This book is in the Treasury of Emmanuel College.

Election of the Duke *of* Buckingham, 1671.

The Patent was ordered to be sent up (if possible) with the Orator's letter; and both to be delivered together to the Duke by one of the Bedells, p. 243.

The Election being made, the Vice-Chancellor presently sent Mr. William Worts, Esquire Bedell, with letters written by himself, and others written by the Orator from the University, to give his Grace notice of the Election, who was pleased to receive it kindly, and to reward the Bearer nobly.

The above is in the hand-writing of Dr. Bretton, Master of Emmanuel, and Vice-Chancellor at the time of the Election, p. 246.

Election of the DUKE *of* NEWCASTLE, 1748.

Orator's Letter delivered by Mr. Burrough, Esquire Bedell, p. 254.

Mr. Burrough afterwards delivered the Patent to his Grace, together with a copy of the Statutes, p. 255.

Commissary.

This Officer is appointed by the Chancellor's Letters Patent.

High Steward.

The Election is by Grace, which must be read in two Congregations.

The following form is taken from *Buck's Book:*

Cum Seneschalli Munus per ——— Honoratissimi, &c. vacuum sit;

Placeat Vobis, ut Ornatissimus Vir Dominus ——— *suffragiis vestris dictum Officium, sub Literis vestris patentibus, Sigillo vestro Communi sigillatis habeat et exequatur; et ut fœdum quatuor librarum hujusmodi Muneri destinatum, quotannis per manus Domini Pro-Cancellarii recipiat.*

When an Election took place in consequence of the resignation of the Duke of Newcastle, who had been chosen Chancellor, the following form was made use of:

Cum Illustrissimus Princeps THOMAS HOLLES *Dux de Newcastle, Cancellarius vester Dignissimus, Officio sive Munere Summi hujus Academiæ Seneschalli se nuper in pleno Senatu abdicaverit;*

Placeat Vobis, ne quid detrimenti Respublica capiat, ut in tanti Viri locum auctoritatemque pleno jure succedat Honoratissimus Dominus Philippus Baro de Hardwicke, Summus Magnæ Britanniæ Cancellarius, atque ita quidem ut Literis etiam vestris patentibus, uti vocant, instructus inauguratusque, excellenti deinceps Munere defungatur, et stipendium per leges et consuetudines antiquas definitum, quotannis accipiat. Lect. et Concess. *Jul.* 5. 1749.

The letter, written by the Public Orator in the name of the University, announcing the Election, was delivered to him by Mr. Burrough, the Senior Esquire Bedell. *Extract from Rev. H. Hubbard's Book.*

Deputy High Steward.

He is appointed by Letters Patent from the High Steward, and confirmed by a Grace of the University.

14 Apr. 1722. *Cum Honoratissimus* ARTHURUS, COMES *de* ANGLESEY, *hujus Universitatis Summus Seneschallus, per literas suas patentes Officium Sub-Seneschalli, Johanni Raby Armigero concesserit;*

Placeat Vobis, ut ista Concessio vestra autoritate rata siat. Lib. Grat. Iota, p. 61.

1718. ——— *ut hæc Concessio, tam pro executione ejusdem Officii, quam pro receptione Stipendii, fit vestra autoritate rata.* Lib. Grat. Theta, p. 686.

Members of Parliament.

The Sheriff sends the precept to the Vice-Chancellor, and the Election is to commence within eight days from the receipt of it.

The Vice-Chancellor gives four days notice, at least, of the Election, at a Congregation, or a Convocation.

At this Congregation, or Convocation, the Senior Proctor reads the precept.

He publishes the following notice:

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius assignat horam —— *diei* ———— *pro Electione duorum Burgensium hujus Academiæ in Parliamento.*

At the time of Election the Senior Proctor reads the precept, and the Statute against bribery, &c. *Stat.* 2. *Geo.* II. *cap.* 24.

The Vice-Chancellor takes the Oath of returning Officer (prepared for him by the Registrary) before a Justice of the Peace, or three Electors, who must attest it.

The two Proctors, and the Junior Doctor in Divinity present, stand in Scrutiny with the Vice-Chancellor.

Each Candidate has usually a Person standing at the table on his part.

A Bedell calls, *ad Scrutinium pro Electione duorum Burgensium hujus Academiæ.*

The votes are brought up together, written on separate papers, in this form:

A. B. (*insert the degree*) *Coll.* ———. *eligit* C. D. *in Burgensem hujus Academiæ in Parliamento.*

At the Election in *June* 1826 the Vice-Chancellor appointed a Poll-Clerk, who took the prescribed Oath.

The votes were delivered to one of the Proctors, who read them aloud; they were copied into the Poll-book by the Clerk, and given to the Vice-Chancellor, who put them into a box placed on the table for that purpose.

The Poll-book was constantly in the custody of the Vice-Chancellor.

The Poll commenced on Tuesday the thirteenth of *June*, at eight o'clock in the morning, continued on the Wednesday and the Thursday, and finally closed on the Friday at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The votes were cast up, and the numbers for each Candidate announced, whenever an adjournment took place.

At the final close of the Poll, the numbers were stated from the Poll-book, and the successful Candidates were declared duly elected.

The return is made in the following manner:

The Registrary goes to the Vice-Chancellor's table, and takes with him the Indenture of Return, which is signed, sealed, and delivered by the Electors therein named, before two Witnesses, who are not Members of the Senate.

The Electors, mentioned in the Indenture, are six in number; the two Proctors are usually amongst them.

The Registrary endorses the Precept thus:
The execution of this Precept appears in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

The Vice-Chancellor signs the endorsement.

The Precept is affixed to the Indenture of Return, and they are delivered by the Vice-Chancellor to the Sheriff, or his Deputy.

The Sheriff executes the counterpart of the Return, and delivers it to the Vice-Chancellor, who gives it to the Registrary.

STATEMENT *of* CONTESTED ELECTIONS *for* REPRESENTATIVES *in* PARLIAMENT *from* 1780 *to the present time.*

September 9, 1780.

For TWO *Representatives.*

Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
James Mansfield, Esq. M.A. *King's*.	277
Hon. John Townshend, M.A. *St. John's*. . .	237
Lord Hyde, M.A. *St. John's*.	206
Richard Croftes, Esq. M.A. *St. John's*. . . .	150
Hon. William Pitt, M.A. *Pembroke*.	142

The number of Voters at this Election was 546.

April 3, 1784.

For TWO *Representatives.*

Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
Rt. Hon. William Pitt, M.A. *Pembroke*. . .	351
Earl of Euston, M.A. *Trinity*.	299
Hon. John Townshend, M.A. *St. John's*. . .	278
James Mansfield, Esq. M.A. *King's*.	181

The number of Voters at this Election was 588.

June 17, 1790.

For Two *Representatives.*

Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
Rt. Hon. William Pitt, M.A. *Pembroke.* . .	510
Earl of Euston, M.A. *Trinity.*	483
Lawrence Dundas, Esq. M.A. *Trinity.*	207

The number of Voters at this Election was 684.

February 7, 1806.

For One *Representative.*

Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
Lord Henry Petty, M.A. *Trinity.*	331
Lord Viscount Althorp, M A. *Trinity.*	145
Lord Viscount Palmerston, M.A. *St. John's.*	128

The number of Voters at this Election was 604.

May 8, 1807.

For Two *Representatives.*

Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
Earl of Euston, M.A. *Trinity.*	324
Sir Vicary Gibbs, M.A. *King's.*	312
Lord Viscount Palmerston, M.A. *St. John's.*	310
Lord Henry Petty, M.A. *Trinity.*	265

The number of Voters at this Election was 631.

March 27, 1811.

For ONE *Representative.*

Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
Lord Viscount Palmerston, M.A. *St. John's.*	451
John Henry Smyth, Esq. M.A. *Trinity* . . .	345

The number of Voters at this Election was 796.

November 26 *and* 27, 1822.

For ONE *Representative.*

Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
William John Bankes, Esq. M.A. *Trinity*. .	419
Lord Hervey, M.A. *Trinity*.	281
James Scarlett, Esq. M.A. *Trinity*.	219

The number of Voters at this Election was 919.

June 13, 14, 15, *and* 16, 1826.

For TWO *Representatives.*

Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
Right Hon. Sir J. S. Copley, M.A. *Trinity*.	776
Lord Viscount Palmerston, M.A. *St. John's*.	631
William John Bankes, Esq. M.A. *Trinity*. .	509
Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.A. *Trinity*. .	439

The Number of Voters at this Election was 1297.

Esquire Bedell.

The Vice-Chancellor appoints a Congregation, or a Convocation, for giving notice of the vacancy, and the day of Election.

The Election must take place within fourteen days after the Vacancy is known to the Vice-Chancellor.

If there be a Certificate of the Resignation of the Office, it is read by the Senior Proctor.

The Senior Proctor publishes the notice of the day of Election in the following form:

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, certior factus Officium Præconis Armigeri jam vacare per ——— , *assignat horam* ——— *diei* ——— *pro Electione novi Præconis.*

At nine o'clock in the morning of the day immediately preceding the Election, the Heads of Colleges, or their Representatives, meet in the Senate-House, to nominate and prick two Persons to be returned to the Senate.

A Bedell reads the 40th Statute of Elizabeth, *Lib. Stat.* p. 251. *De Nominatione et Electione Lectorum, &c.* and a part of the 34th Statute, *Lib. Stat.* p. 242. *De Electione Pro-Cancellarii,* viz. from the beginning to the word *Electio.*

He writes the following form:

Nominati in Officium Bedelli Armigeri hujus Academiæ sunt—

The Heads, &c. according to their Seniority, nominate such Persons as they think fit.

The Bedell reads the *nominati*, and draws lines against each name.

The Vice-Chancellor, and the two Senior Doctors[6] present, stand in Scrutiny, and the rest of the Heads, &c. retire from the table.

The Junior of the Company goes to the table, and pricks two of the names, or, if he chooses, only one.

The other Heads, &c. do the same, according to their Juniority.

The Vice-Chancellor pricks last[7].

The Bedell writes, on the same paper, and publishes, the names of the two Persons who have the greater number of votes:

Nominati, et punctis notati in Officium Bedelli Armigeri hujus Academiæ sunt,

A. B. *Coll.* ———
C. D. *Coll.* ———

At the time of the Election, a Bedell reads the 40th Statute of Elizabeth, and part of the

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[6] If no Doctor be present, the two Senior Bachelors in Divinity stand in Scrutiny.

[7] If several Candidates be nominated, and an equality of votes should happen for two or more Persons, the Regius Professor in Divinity determines which of them is to be returned to the Senate. *Stat. Eliz.* 34. *Lib. Stat.* p. 242.

34th, viz. from the word *Electio* to the end of the Statute.

The Senior Proctor publishes the *nominati et punctis notati, &c.*

The Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors stand in Scrutiny. They give their own votes, written in this form:

A. B. *eligit* C. D. *in Bedellum Armigerum hujus Academiæ.*

A Bedell calls, *Ad Scrutinium pro Electione Bedelli Armigeri hujus Academiæ.*

The Noblemen, Doctors, Non-Regent and Regent Masters, deliver their votes, written in the above form, to the Scrutators, whilst the Bedell calls, at proper intervals, *Ad Scrutinium secundo; Ad Scrutinium ultimo;* and, after all the votes are given up, *Cessatum est a Scrutinio.*

The Senior Proctor reads the votes, and declares the election; *see the manner*, p. 49.

If there has been a contest for the Office, the proceedings are the same as mentioned in p. 50.

The Person elected goes to the table, and subscribes the following form in the Vice-Chan-Chancellor's book:

We, whose names are hereunder written, do declare that we will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law established.

He then takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Vice-Chancellor administers to him the Oath of Office, viz.

Jurabis quod omnes et singulas Ordinationes, Officium tuum concernentes, pro parte tua, juxta vim, formam, et effectum earundem, bene et fideliter observabis et adimplebis.

Ita te Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia. Lib. Stat. p. 530.

If the notice, &c. be at a *Convocation*, the forms of the Notice, Nomination, and Voting, are in *English*.

Public Orator.

The Vice-Chancellor appoints a Congregation, or a Convocation, for declaring the Vacancy, and the time of Election[8].

If there be a Certificate of Resignation, it is read by the Senior Proctor.

The Senior Proctor publishes the following notice;

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[8] The Statute *De Electione Oratoris* (*Lib. Stat.* p. 112.) enjoins the Election to take place "*Infra triduum si fieri potest, postquam vacaverit Officium;*" but as this Office is now regulated by the 40th Statute, the Election may take place any time within fourteen days after the Vacancy has been made known to the Vice-Chancellor.

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, certior factus Officium Oratoris Publici jam vacare per———, assignat horam——— diei ———pro Electione Oratoris novi hujus Academiæ.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the day immediately preceding the Election, the Heads of Colleges, or their Representatives, meet in the Senate-House, to nominate and prick two Persons, one of whom is to be elected by the Senate.

Before the Nomination a Bedell reads the 40th Statute, *Lib. Stat.* p. 251. and part of the 34th, *Lib. Stat.* p. 242. He then reads the Statute *De Oratore eligendo, et ejus Officio. Lib. Stat.* p. 110.

The same order is then observed in the nomination and pricking as is mentioned p. 236[9].

On the day of Election a Bedell reads the 40th Statute, and part of the 34th, (*See p.* 237.) and the Statute, *De Oratore eligendo.*

The Senior Proctor publishes the *nominati, &c.*

The Vice-Chancellor and the two Senior Doctors, or (for want of Doctors) the two Senior Bachelors in Divinity present, stand in Scrutiny.

The form of the votes is, A. B. *eligit* C. D. *in Oratorem Publicum hujus Academiæ.*

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[9] If several Candidates be nominated, and an equality of votes should happen for two or more Persons, the Regius Professor in Divinity determines which of them is to be returned to the Senate. *Stat. Eliz.* 34. *Lib. Stat.* p. 242.

The voting is as mentioned *ante*, page 238.

The Senior Proctor reads the votes, and declares the Election, in the usual form, *see* p. 49.

The Person elected puts on the Orator's habit[1].

The Senior Proctor reads to him the Statute *De Oratore eligendo.*

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Vice-Chancellor administers the Oath of Office. *Lib. Stat.* p. 530.

He subscribes the form in the Vice-Chancellor's Book. *See it*, p. 238.

The Vice-Chancellor delivers to him the Orator's books, and he takes his place on the boards, on the North side of the Senate-House, next to the Doctors.

If there be an opposition, the mode of proceeding is, as mentioned page 50.

If the notice, &c. be at a Convocation, the forms are in English.

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[1] He wears a white hood, but has the privilege of voting either in the Regent or Non-Regent House. *Lib. Stat.* p. 112.

Principal Librarian.

This Office was founded December 15, 1721, by the following Grace of the Senate, which appointed the Rev. Dr. Conyers Middleton, and at the same time fixed the mode of future Elections:

Cum pro Regis Serenissimi munificentia tantaque Bibliothecæ Publicæ facta inde librorum accessione, tam Academiæ Dignitas quam Officii ipsius Magnitudo postulare plane videatur, ut præter Bibliothecarium, quem hactenus unicum habuistis, (brevi jam eligendum solitoque stipendio dignandum) alter etiam superioris ordinis tanto muneri præficiatur:

Placeat Vobis, ut Reverendus Vir Conyers Middleton, S.T.P. fide, moribus, doctrina spectatissimus, in perpetuum vestræ erga eum benevolentiæ testimonium, Proto-Bibliothecarii Munere primus honestetur, utque stipendium annuum quinquaginta circiter librarum a Syndicis infra Nominatis constituendum habeat, ut omnes denique Proto-Bibliothecarii eodem modo in posterum eligantur, quo Dominus Pro-Cancellarius. Syndici sunt Dominus Pro-Cancellarius Dr. Jenkyn, Dr. Savage, Mr. Tillotson, Mr. Burford, Mr. Monius, Mr. Banyer.

The Vice-Chancellor appoints a Congregation, or a Convocation, in which the Senior Proctor reads the Certificate of Resignation, if there be one.

The Senior Proctor gives the following notice of the Vacancy, and the time of Election:

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, certior factus Officium, sive Munus, Proto-Bibliothecarii jam vacari per ——— assignat horam ——— diei ——— pro Electione novi Proto-Bibliothecarii hujus Academiæ.

By the authority of the Foundation Grace, the Heads of Colleges, or their Representatives, meet in the Senate-House at nine o'clock in the morning of the day immediately preceding the Election, to nominate, and prick, two Persons to be returned to the Senate.

A Bedell reads the 40th Statute of Elizabeth, and the 34th, to the word *Electio.*

He writes the following form:

Nominati in Officium Proto-Bibliothecarii hujus Academiæ sunt —

The Heads and Representatives, according to their Seniority, nominate such Persons as they think proper.

A Bedell reads the *Nominati,* and draws lines opposite to each name.

The Vice-Chancellor and the two Senior Doctors present stand in Scrutiny, and the rest retire from the table.

The Junior of the company goes to the table, and pricks two of the names, or only one, as he thinks fit.

The other Heads, &c. do the same The Vice-Chancellor pricks last[2].

The Bedell writes on the same paper, and publishes the names of the two persons who have the greater number of votes:

Nominati, et punctis notati, in Officium Proto-Bibliothecarii hujus Academiæ, sunt $\begin{cases}\text{A. B.}\\ \text{C. D.}\end{cases}$

At the time of Election a Bedell reads the 40th Statute, and part of the 34th Stat. Eliz. from the word *Electio*, to the end of the Statute.

The Senior Proctor publishes the *Nominati et punctis notati.*

The Vice-Chancellor, and the two Senior Doctors in Divinity present, or, (in their absence) the two Senior Bachelors in Divinity present, stand in Scrutiny. They give their own votes written in this form:

A. B. *eligit* C. D. *in Proto-Bibliothecarium hujus Academiæ.*

A Bedell calls *ad Scrutinium pro Electione Proto-Bibliothecarii hujus Academiæ.*

The Noblemen, Doctors, Non-Regent, and Regent Masters deliver their votes, written in the above form, to the Scrutators, whilst the Bedell calls at proper intervals, *Ad Scrutinium secundo; Ad Scrutinium ultimo;* and after all the votes are given up, *Cessatum est a Scrutinio.*

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[2] If several Candidates be nominated, and an equality of votes should happen for two or more Persons, the Regius Professor in Divinity determines which of them is to be returned to the Senate. *Stat. Eliz.* 34. *Lib. Stat.* p. 242.

The Senior Proctor writes his vote and declaration of Election, in the following form:

Ego A. B. *Senior Procurator hujus Academiæ (eligo et) a vobis electum pronuncio,* C. D. *in Proto-Bibliothecarium hujus Academiæ.*

He takes the votes of the other Electors, and his own paper, to his place, and (the Junior Proctor standing by him) he reads one vote at length; and for each of the rest he says, *Eundem eligit* A. B. Last of all he pronounces the Election according to the paper he has written.

If there have been an opposition, the Scrutators count the votes, and give the lesser number to the Senior Proctor, who (with the Junior Proctor standing by him) publishes them at his place.

He then reads the votes for the Person chosen, and from his paper previously prepared, *Ego* A. B. *Senior Procurator, &c.*

The Person elected goes to the table, and subscribes the following form in the Vice-Chancellor's book:

We whose names are hereunder written do declare that we will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law established.

He then takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Oath of Office is administered to him by the Vice-Chancellor.

Jurabis quod omnes et singulas ordinationes Officium tuum concernentes, pro parte tua, juxta vim, formam, et effectum earundem, bene et fideliter observabis et adimplebis.

Ita te Deus adjuvet et Sancta ejus Evangelia. Lib. Stat. p. 530.

If the notice, &c. be at a Convocation, the forms of the notice, nomination, and voting, are in English.

Librarian.

The reading of the Certificate of resignation, the forms of notice, nomination, pricking, and of the Election of the Librarian, are the same as for the Principal Librarian.

The form of the vote is, A. B. *eligit* C. D. *in Bibliothecarium hujus Academiæ.*

The usual Oaths are taken. For the Oath of Office, *see* p. 246.

The subscription of conformity is made, as above.

If there be an opposition, the proceedings are as in p. 245.

If the notice, &c. be at a Convocation, the forms are in English.

Registrary.

The Vice-Chancellor appoints a Congregation, or a Convocation, in which the Senior Proctor reads the Certificate of resignation, if there be one.

He gives notice, in the usual form, *see* p. 243. of the Vacancy, and the time, *pro Electione Registrarii hujus Academiæ.*

For the form of nomination and pricking, *see* p. 243.

For the proceedings at the Election, *see* p. 244.

The usual Oaths are taken. For the Oath of Office, *see* p. 246.

The subscription is made, *see* p. 246.

If there be an opposition the proceedings are as mentioned, p. 245.

If the notice be at a Convocation, the forms are in English.

The Vice-Chancellor delivers the keys of the office to the new Registrary.

University Printer.

At a Congregation or a Convocation, the Senior Proctor reads the Certificate of resignation, if there be one.

He gives notice of the Vacancy, and day of Election, thus:

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius assignat horam —— diei —— pro Electione Stationarii, seu librorum Impressoris; or,

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius assignat horam —— diei —— pro Electione Stationarii, sive librorum Impressoris, in decennium proxime futurum, sub iis conditionibus, quæ continentur in certis quibusdam indenturis, inter Academiam et ipsum factis vel faciendis.

For the form of nomination and pricking, *see* p. 243.

For the proceedings at the Election, *see* p. 244.

No Oaths are taken, or subscription made.

If there be an opposition, the proceedings are as mentioned, p. 245.

If the notice be at a Convocation, the forms are in English.

The Person elected, and another with him, give a bond to the University.

He has letters patent from the University, by a Grace passed in two Congregations.

Vintner.

Formerly four Vintners only were licenced by the University, who paid thirty pounds *per annum* each. The Heads nominated two Persons, one of whom was elected by the Senate.

Now the number is unlimited, and licences are granted on application to the Vice-Chancellor.

The larger Vintners pay ten pounds, the smaller five pounds, each, annually to the University.

University Gager and University Appraiser.

The Senior Proctor gives notice, at a Congregation, or Convocation, of the time of Election:

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius assignat horam ——— diei ——— pro Electione {*Gageatoris* / *Appretiatoris*} *hujus Academiæ.*

For the form of nomination and pricking, *see* p. 243.

For the proceeding at the Election, *see* p. 244.

The Gager and Appraiser should take an Oath to perform the duties of their Offices faithfully.

If there be an opposition, the proceedings are as mentioned p. 245.

They have letters patent granted them by Graces passed in two Congregations:

Placeat Vobis, ut A. B. *nuper in Academiæ* $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textit{Gageatorem}\\ \textit{Appretiatorem}\end{array}\right\}$ *electus, literas sui Muneris patentes, habeat Sigillo vestro Communi sigillatas.*

If the Election be at a Convocation, the forms are in English.

School-keeper, who is also the Bell-ringer[3].

At a Congregation, or a Convocation, the Senior Proctor gives notice of the Vacancy, and the time of Election, in the usual form: ——— *assignat horam* ——— *diei* ——— *pro Electione campanarum Pulsatoris, et Scholarum Curatoris hujus Academiæ.*

For the form of nominating and pricking, *see* p. 243.

For the proceedings at the Election, *see* p. 244.

He takes no Oaths.

If there be an opposition, the proceedings are as mentioned, p. 245.

If the Election be at a Convocation, the forms are in English.

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[3] The two Library Keepers, and the Keeper of the Fitzwilliam Museum are nominated and elected as above.

University Counsel.

There are usually two of them. They are appointed by Grace: see Mr. Graham's appointment, 1787. *Lib. Grat. Lambda,* p. 197.

They have letters patent from the University.

See Mr. Yorke's appointment, 1757. *Registrary's Book of Forms.*

The Grace is usually in the following form:

Placeat Vobis, ut Magister A. *Coll.* —— *sit e Consiliis in Causis Juridicis, utque solitum stipendium e Cista Communi eidem exsolvatur.*

They have been usually two in number, but the Graces for their appointment having been repeatedly rejected, either by the Caput or the Senate, in 1826 three were elected.

Election of Clerks to Livings in the Presentation of the University.

At a Congregation, or a Convocation, the Senior Proctor gives notice of the Vacancy, and the time of Election, thus:

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, certior factus Rectoriam de ———— *in Comitatu* ———— [*vel in Diocesi*] *jam vacare*[4] *assignat horam* ———— *diei* ———— *pro Electione novi Rectoris.*

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[4] Sometimes *Jam vacare, atque jus præsentandi ad Academiam pertinere, assignat, &c.*

At the time of Election, the Vice-Chancellor, the two Proctors, and the Junior Doctor in Divinity present, stand in Scrutiny. If there be no Doctor in Divinity, the Junior Doctor in Law, or (if there be no Doctor in Law, the Junior Doctor in Physic, is to be one of the Scrutators.

The Scrutators first give their written votes:

A.B. *eligit* C.D. *in Rectorem Ecclesiæ de* ——.

A Bedell calls, *Ad Scrutinium pro Electione Rectoris de* ———— .

The Noblemen, Doctors, Non-Regent and Regent Masters, deliver their votes to the Scrutators, written in the above form; a Bedell calling at proper intervals, *ad Scrutinium Secundo,* and *ad Scrutinium ultimo.*

When all the votes are given up, the Bedell calls, *Cessatum est a Scrutinio.*

The Proctors go to their place, and the Senior Proctor reads one of the votes at length. For each of the others he says, *Eundem eligit* A. B. Lastly he votes and declares the Election thus:

Ego A. B. *Senior Procurator hujus Academiæ,* (*eligo, et*) *electum a Vobis pronuncio* C. D. *in Rectorem de* ———— .

If there have been an opposition, the Scrutators number the votes for each Candidate.

The Senior Proctor, in his place, reads the votes for each, separately, beginning with the smallest, and ending with the largest number, and lastly he pronounces as above; inserting or leaving out the words, *Eligo et,* as the case has been.

If the Election be at a Convocation, the forms are in English.

The following Grace is passed, in two Congregations, for affixing the University Common Seal to the presentation:

Placeat Vobis, ut A. B. *jam electus in Rectoriam de* ——— *Præsentationem ad dictam Rectoriam habeat, Sigillo vestro Communi sigillatam.*

The Presentation is prepared by the Registrary.

Burwell Vicarage.

The University is to nominate, under their Common Seal, within four months after the Vacancy, two Persons of the University, to the heir of Sir Edward North, (Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth) who is to present one of the two to the Bishop of Norwich.

If the University do not nominate within four months, the Heir may present any one whom he may think proper, to the Bishop.

If the Heir do not present one of the Persons nominated, within fourteen days after the nomination[5], the University may present one of the two, whom they think meet.

If the Person presented by him, or them, refuse to accept, the University shall nominate two others. If of these, the Person presented by him, or them, shall refuse to accept, or if the University do not nominate two Persons within four months after a Vacancy, the heir may present any one, whom he shall think proper.

When the Vicarage of Burwell was vacant, the Senior Proctor published the following notice:

Feb. 19, 1772. *Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, certior factus Vicariam Sanctæ Mariæ de Burwell, in Comitatu Cantabrigiensi, jam vacare, assignat horam secundam pomeridianam diei ——— proxime sequentis pro Electione duorum Clericorum idoneorum et habilium, hujus Acadēmiæ studentium, quorum alterum, Honoratissimus Dominus, Dominus Franciscus Comes de Guildford, præsentare tenetur ad dictam Vicariam, virtute indenturæ cujusdam inter Dominum Edvardum North Militem, et Cancellarium, Magistros et Scholares hujus Academiæ factæ.* Lib. Grat. Kappa, p. 519.

On the 22d *Feb.* the Election took place as directed p. 252. When it was finished, the Senior Proctor declared it in the following form:

Nominati et Electi in Vicariam de Burwell,

Hen. Turner.
Thos. Ferris.

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[5] Taking only six shillings and eight pence, for the writing and sealing of the Presentation. *See the Grant.*

On the 25th of *February* the following Grace for affixing the Common Seal to the Presentation was passed:

Placeat Vobis, ut Henricus Turner, S.T.B. *et Thomas Ferris,* A.M. *jam a Vobis electi, præsententur Honoratissimo Domino, Domino Francisco Comiti de Guildford, ut eorum alter promoveatur per eundem, ad Vicariam Sanctæ Mariæ de Burwell, in Comitatu Cantabrigiensi; et ut ejus rei literas vestras habeat testimoniales, Communi vestro Sigillo sigillatas.* Lib. Grat. Kappa, p. 519.

Professor of Anatomy.

The University in *June* 11, 1707, by the following *Special Grace* appointed Mr. George Rolfe, Professor of Anatomy:

Cum Georgius Rolfe varias Anatomias in hac Academiâ perfecerit summa cum laude in usum studiosæ juventutis optimum;

Placeat Vobis, ut Professoris Anatomici titulum propter singularem ejus in istâ Facultate peritiam honoris ergo consequatur. Senatus-consult. Lib. Stat. p. 408.

By the following Grace, passed in a Convocation *April* 17, 1728, the University established a Professorship of Anatomy:

"*Whereas Mr. George Rolfe, who by favour*
"*of this Senate obtained the Professorship of*

"*Anatomy in this University, has been several*
"*years absent from his Office, and, though sent*
"*for by Mr. Vice-Chancellor's order, has taken*
"*no notice, and continues still in neglect;*

"*May it please you that his Professorship*
"*be declared vacant, and that another by you be*
"*chosen to succeed him in Office and Title.*"

The following proceedings, relating to Elections of Professors of Anatomy, are taken from records in the Office of the Registrary:

April 22, 1728.—*John Morgan, A.M. Fellow of Trin. Coll. was chosen Professor of Anatomy.*

Publicat. 19 Jan. 1733.—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius certior factus Munus Professoris Anatomiæ jam vacare per mortem Magistri Joannis Morgan, assignat horam secundam postmeridianam diei Martis proxime sequentis pro Electione Professoris Anatomiæ.*

22 Jan. 1733.—*Georgius Cuthbert, A.M. electus est Professor Anatomiæ.*

Publicat. Mart. 17, 1734—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius statuit horam decimam antemeridianam diei crastini pro Electione Professoris Anatomiæ.*

Electus est Magister Banks.

Dec. 5, 1746.—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius assignat horam secundam postmeridianam diei Jovis proxime sequentis pro Electione Lectoris Anatomiæ.*

11 Dec. 1746.—*Electus est Dr. Gul. Gibson.*

12 Mar. 1753. Publ. in plen. Cong.—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius certior factus de morte Doctoris Gibson, Lectoris Anatomiæ, assignat horam primam pomeridianam diei Lunæ proxime sequentis pro Electione Lectoris Anatomiæ.*

17 Mar. 1753.—*Electus est Carolus Collignon, M.B.*

Oct. 5, 1785.—*May it please you that this Convocation be turned into a Congregation in order to appoint a Lecturer in Anatomy:*

5 Oct. 1785. — *Dominus Pro-Cancellarius certior factus de morte Doctoris Collignon, Prælectoris Anatomiæ, assignat horam secundam pomeridianam diei Jovis in hebdomadâ proxime sequenti pro Electione Prælectoris Anatomiæ.*

10 Oct. 1785.—*Placeat Vobis, ut in Electione Prælectoris Anatomiæ die Jovis proxime sequenti in Senaculo habenda, suffragia dentur secundum morem in Electione Burgensium receptum.*

13 Oct. 1785.—*Electus est in Prælectorem Anatomiæ Busick Harwood in Medicinâ Baccalaureus.*

18 Nov. 1814. Publ. in plen. Cong.—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, certior factus de morte Anatomiæ Professoris, assignat horam primam diei Mercurii proxime sequentis pro Electione novi Anatomiæ Professoris hujus Academiæ.*

23 Nov. 1814. Lect. A.M. Concess. P.M.—*Placeat Vobis, ut in Electione Prælectoris Anatomiæ hodie in Senaculo habenda, suffragia dentur secundum morem in Electione Burgensium receptum.*

Electus est Joannes Haviland, A.M.

28 Maii 1817. Publ. in plen. Cong.—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius certior factus de cessione Professoris Anatomiæ, assignat horam primam postmeridianam diei decimi Junii proxime sequentis pro Electione Professoris Anatomiæ hujus Academiæ.*

10 Jun. 1817. Lect. A.M. Concess. P.M.—*Placeat Vobis, ut in Electione Prælectoris Anatomiæ instanti, suffragia dentur secundum morem in Electione Burgensium receptum.*

Electus est Gulielmus Clark, A.M.

The form of proceeding is the same as that observed in the Election of a Clerk to a Living, *see* p. 251.

The Person elected subscribes the Declaration of Conformity in the Vice-Chancellor's book. *See the form*, p. 238.

He then takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Vice-Chancellor administers to him the Oath of Office.

Professor of Botany.

The University, on November 10th, 1724, by the following *Special Grace*, appointed Mr. Richard Bradley Professor of Botany:

Cum Ricardus Bradley, Societatis Londinensis Socius, in re Herbariâ se peritissimum exhibuerit, atque horto Botanico instruendo et exornando et sumptus et operam impendere spoponderit, in summum hujus Academiæ commodum decusque; Placeat Vobis, ut Professoris Botanici titulum honoris ergo apud vos consequatur. Senatusconsult. Lib. Stat. p. 415.

By the following Grace, passed January 23, 1732, the University established a Professorship of Botany:

Cum per mortem Ricardi Bradley nuperi Professoris Botanici Munus istud jam vacans existit; Placeat Vobis, ut alius ad idem Munus exequendum a vobis eligatur.

The following proceedings, relating to Elections of Professors of Botany, are taken from the records in the Office of the Registrary of the University:

Publicat. 7 die Feb. 1732.—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius assignat horam tertiam postmeridianam diei crastini pro Electione Professoris Botanici.*

8 Feb. 1732.—*Electus est Johannes Martyn, Coll. Emman. Botanicus Professor hujus Academiæ.*

Lect. per Proc^{m}. Sen^{m}. in plen. Cong. Jan. 30, 1762.—*In the name of God, Amen: I, John Martyn, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, for certain good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, do hereby willingly and absolutely resign into the hands of the Right Worshipful Robert Plumptre, D.D., Vice-Chancellor of the said University, the said Office of Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge; humbly desiring the said Vice-Chancellor to declare the said Office of Professor of Botany to be void of my person to all intents and purposes whatsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the* 10*th day of November, in the year of our Lord* 1761.

JOHN MARTYN, (L. S.)

Signed, Sealed, &c.
in the presence of

J. V. WYNNE,
H. GOLDSMITH.

Publ. in plen. Cong. per Proc^{m}. Sen^{m}. 30 Jan. 1762.—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius assignat secundum diem Februarii proxime sequentis post finitam concionem pro Electione Professoris Botanici.*

2 Feb. 1762.—*Electus est Thomas Martin, A.M. Coll. Sid. Soc.*

The Mode of electing the Professor of Botany is that observed in the Election of a Clerk to a Living. *See* p. 251.

The Person elected subscribes the Declaration of conformity in the Vice-Chancellor's Book. *See* p. 238.

He then takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Vice-Chancellor administers to him the Oath of Office.

In the year 1825, the Professorship of Botany became vacant by the death of Rev. Thomas Martyn. The Rev. John Stevens Henslow, M.A., of St. John's College, was a Candidate for the office, which has not been filled up, as Mr. Henslow was shortly afterwards appointed the King's Reader in Botany.

The following Record has been taken from the Registrary's Office:

"Be it remembered, that on Monday the tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, the Rev. John Stevens Henslow, M.A., of St. John's College, appeared before the Right Worshipful Thomas Le Blanc, Doctor of Civil Law, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in the Senate-House, and then and there exhibited his Majesty's Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the — day of —— in the — year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, thereby granting to the said John Stevens Henslow to become Reader in Botany in the said University, which said Letters Patent being openly read, the said Vice-Chancellor administered to the said John Stevens Henslow an Oath, whereby he swore duly to discharge the duties of the said Readership; and thereupon the said Vice-Chancellor declared the said John Stephen Henslow admitted to the said Readership, according to the tenor of the said Letters Patent.

"Me present,

"T. Shelford, *Dep. Reg.*"

Professor of Mineralogy.

The University, on December 15, 1808, appointed the Rev. Dr. Clarke, Professor of Mineralogy by the following *Special Grace:*

Cum Vir Reverendus, Edvardus Daniel Clarke, LL.D. sit in studio Mineralogiæ apprime versatus, et eidem studio apud vos promovendo curam magnopere impenderit, tum Lectionibus publicis, quas jam biennio perlegit, institutis, tum Speciminibus, undequaque collectis, exhibitis;

Placeat Vobis, ut idem E. D. Clarke Professoris Mineralogiæ titulo suffragiis vestris cohonestetur.

By the following Grace[7], passed May 15, 1822, the University established a Professorship of Mineralogy:

15 Mai. 1822.

Cum per mortem Edvardi Danielis Clarke, nuperi Professoris Mineralogici, Munus istud jam vacans existit;

Placeat Vobis, ut alius ad idem Munus exequendum a Vobis eligatur.

A day of Election was fixed in the usual form; previously to which the Heads *nominated*

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[7] Copied from the Grace establishing the Professorship of Botany.

Mr. Henslow of St. John's, and Mr. Lunn of the same College.

From a Record in the Registrary's Office, it appears that Mr. Henslow was elected, and afterwards sworn and admitted by the Vice-Chancellor.

Professor of Common Law[9].

FIRST APPOINTMENT.

1 Nov. 1788.

Cum Edvardus Christian Jurisconsultus, Collegii Divi Johannis nuper Socius, publicas lectiones de statu et legibus Angliæ instituerit, et per tres annos perlegerit;

Placeat Vobis, ut idem Edvardus Christian, titulo Professoris Legum Angliæ, donec Collegium Downingense fundatum fuerit, vestris suffragiis cohonestetur. Lib. Grat. Lambda, p. 221.

Professor of Chemistry.

The following *Special Graces*, appointing Professors of Chemistry, have been passed at different times.

10 Feb. 1702. Lect. et Concess.—*Cum Joannes Franciscus Vigani, Veronensis, Artem Chemicam multa cum laude (non sine magno studiosorum emolumento) per annos viginti hic apud nos exercuerit;*

Placeat Vobis, ut dictus Joannes Franciscus Vigani titulo Professoris Chemiæ in Academia Cantabrigiensi cohonestetur.

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[9] This Office expired at the death of Professor Christian.

Placeat etiam, ut super hac Concessione vestra literas habeat vestras testimoniales Muneris sui Professorii Sigillo vestro Communi sigillatas.

11 Jan. 1713. Lect. et Concess.—*Cum Reverendus vir Joannes Waller, S.T.B. sit Artis Chemicæ eximie peritus, quod tum Medicis, tum aliis quam plurimis Academicis abunde innotescit, ejusdemque Artis exercitium ad juvenum studia promovendum in se suscipere non dedignetur;*

Placeat Vobis, ut idem Joannes Waller Professoris Chemiæ titulo vestris suffragiis cohonestetur.

Aug. 3, 1718. Read and Granted.—*Whereas by the death of Mr. John Waller, the Professorship of Chemistry in this University (which he obtained by favour of this Senate) is become void, and Mr. John Mickleborough (who for his sufficient skill in that Art hath been recommended to us by the King's Professor of Physic) is willing to teach the same to young Students;*

May it please You, that the title of Chemical Professor in this University may be conferred on him the said Mr. John Mickleborough, and that he may have leave to take possession of the house and all other things belonging to the same, by the favour and with the consent of the Senate; upon condition he gives in an inventory, of the goods purchased with the contribution money, to the Vice-Chancellor, and security that due care shall be taken of them as long as he continues in that Office.

19 Maii, 1756. Lect. et Concess.—*Cum Joannes Hadley Inceptor in Artibus sit Artis Chemicæ eximie peritus, eoque nomine a Regio in Medicinâ Professore vobis commendatus, ejusdemque Artis exercitium ad juvenum studia promovenda in se suscipere non dedignetur;*

Placeat Vobis, ut idem Joannes Hadley Professoris Chemiæ titulo suffragiis vestris cohonestetur; domumque habeat Professoribus Chemiæ ante hac assignatam, eâ tamen lege, ut inventarium vasorum, instrumentorum, reliquæque supellectilis ejusdem domûs infra quindecim dies apud Dominum Pro-Cancellarium deponere teneatur.

19 Nov. 1764. Lect. A. M. Concess. P. M.—*Cum Richardus Watson, A. M. sit Artis Chemiæ studiosus, ejusdemque exercitium ad juvenum studia promovenda in se suscipere desideret;*

Placeat Vobis, ut idem Richardus Watson Professoris Chemiæ titulo vestris suffragiis cohonestetur; domumque habeat Professoribus Chemiæ antehac assignatam, ea tamen lege, ut catalogum, vasorum, instrumentorum reliquæque supellectilis ejusdem domûs, apud Dominum Pro-Cancellarium deponere teneatur.

On the resignation of Mr. Watson in 1771, five Candidates offered themselves. The inconvenience of an Election by Grace became then so apparent, that, after a contest of two years, without any prospect of a Professor being appointed, the following Grace passed the Senate, authorizing them to fill up the existing Vacancy by open Poll.

20 Nov. 1773. Lect. A.M. Concess. P. M.—*Cum ii omnes, qui Chemiam in Academiâ excolere velint, incommodum haud leve sint percepturi ex diuturniore Muneris Professoris Chemiæ vacatione, neque a Majoribus nostris Electioni Professoris, cum plures exstiterint Competitores, satis commode provisum esse videatur;*

Placeat Vobis, ut Chemiæ Professor eligatur pro hac vice, secundum morem in Electione Burgensium receptum.

11 Dec. 1773. Publ. in plen. Cong.—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius assignat horam secundam postmeridianam diei Mercurii proxime sequentis pro Electione Professoris Chemiæ.*

15 Dec. 1773.—*Electus est Isaacus Pennington, A. M. Coll. Joh. in Professorem Chemiæ.*

The mode of Election by open Poll was afterwards extended to all future Vacancies by the following Grace:

24 Oct. 1793. Lect. A. M. Concess. P. M.—*Placeat Vobis, ut Electiones Professorum Chemiæ fiant in posterum, secundum morem in Electione Burgensium receptum.*

25 Jan. 1794. Publ. in plen. Cong.—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius assignat horam decimam diei Mercurii proxime sequentis pro Electione Prælectoris in Chemiâ.*

29 Jan. — *Electus est Mr. Farish, Coll. Magd.*

3 Maii. 1813. Publ. in plen. Cong.—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, certior factus de Professoris Chemiæ resignatione, assignat horam decimam diei Mercurii proxime sequentis, pro Electione novi Professoris Chemiæ hujus Academiæ.*

5 Maii.—*Electus est Smithson Tennant, M.D. Coll. Emman. in Professorem Chemiæ.*

10 Mar. 1815. Publ. in plen. Cong.—*Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, certior factus de morte Professoris Chemiæ, assignat horam decimam diei Mercurii proxime sequentis, pro Electione novi Prælectoris Chemiæ hujus Academiæ.*

17 Mar.—*Electus est Jacobus Cumming, A.M. Coll. Trin. in Prælectorem Chemiæ.*

The mode of Electing the Professor of Chemistry is that observed in the Election of a Clerk to a Living. *See* p. 251.

The Person elected subscribes the Declaration of Conformity in the Vice-Chancellor's Book. *See* p. 238.

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Vice-Chancellor administers to him the Oath of Office.

Professor of Music.

This Election is by Grace, which passes in two Congregations:

1 Jul. 1755.

Cum Johannes Randall, omni Musices laude cumulatus, plurima sæpe suaviter, eleganter, concinne, modulatus fuerit, cum industriâ, quali nemo fere alius, Puerorum Choros ad Cantica Sacra felicissime exercuerit, comitatemque insuper, per tredecim fere annos, quos apud Academiam commoratus, placendi studiosus, perpetuam præstiterit;

Placeat Vobis, ut in vestri erga diligentiam domesticam studii memoriam, Professoris in Scientia Musica titulo ornetur. Lib. Grat. Kappa, p. 253.

April 9, 1799. A Grace passed the Senate for electing the Professor (*for that time*) by open Poll.

Electus est Carolus Hague, Mus. B. Aul. Trin.

Mr. J. C. Whitfield was elected by the following Grace:

Cum Johannes Clarke Whitfield permultos annos et modulandi peritia apud vos claruerit, et in Arte Musica, ob eleganter et docte inventa, egregium sibi locum assecutus sit:

Placeat Vobis, ut titulo Professoris in Scientia Musica ornetur.

A University Licensed Preacher.

A Grace passes in two Congregations, in the following form:

Apr. —, 18—.

Placeat Vobis, ut A. B. *Coll.* ——— *sit unus e numero duodecim Prædicatorum, ab Academia hoc anno emittendorum, et ut super hac Concessione vestra habeat literas testimoniales, Sigillo vestro Communi sigillatas.* Lib. Grat. Lambda, p. 179.

The Licence is prepared by the Registrary.

The Preacher subscribes the 36th Canon in a book kept by the Registrary.

Mr. Worts' Travelling Scholars.

They are to be two Bachelors of Arts, who are to travel into Foreign Countries, soon after they have taken the degree, and continue abroad for the space of three years.

They are obliged to take different routes, to be determined by the Trustees, or the major part of them.

They are to be chosen out of two different Colleges, beginning with King's and Trinity, each of which shall nominate two Bachelors of Arts, and the Senate shall elect one from each College.

The other Colleges shall take it by turns to nominate, according to the order observed in the nomination of Proctors, as often as a Vacamcy shall occur.

They shall receive one hundred pounds *per annum* during three years.

The Master of the College shall present to the Vice-Chancellor the Persons nominated by his Society, and shall be obliged to take the following Oath, which shall be read to him, at a Congregation, by the Senior Proctor in the Regent-House, in the presence of the Registrary:

Dabis fidem Almæ Matri Academiæ, quod tu probe noveris Religionem, Mores, et Doctrinam Juvenum, quos modo præsentasti, et eos sane dignos existimas, quos foras emittat Alma Mater. Sic te Deus adjuvet et Sancta ejus Evangelia.

The Senior Proctor gives the following notice:

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius assignat horam ——— diei ——— pro Electione Baccalaurei peregre in triennium dimittendi.

At the time of Election, the Senior Proctor reads the following:

Nominati in Baccalaureum suffragiis vestris eligendum, ex instituto Domini Worts, peregre in triennium dimittendum, sunt

Ds. A. *Coll.* ———
Ds. B. *Coll.* ———

The Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors stand in Scrutiny.

A Bedell calls, *Ad Scrutinium pro Electione Baccalaurei peregrinantis.*

The Members of the Senate give their votes in this form:

A. B. *eligit Dominum* C. D. *in Baccalaureum peregre in triennium dimittendum ex fundatione Magistri Worts.*

When all the votes are brought to the Scrutators, the Senior Proctor reads them, and declares the Election in the usual form.

Each Person is to address, in the course of the year, two letters to the Vice-Chancellor, describing the Countries he has seen. The Vice-Chancellor will then give him the following Certificate "*to the Receiver of the Fund under the Trust for Worts' Travelling Scholarship,*" which will entitle him to his salary.

June —, 18 — .

This is to certify, that I have received two letters from Mr. ——— resident at ———, one of Mr. Worts' Travelling Scholars; that they have been laid before the Senate, and will be deposited in the Public Library.

A. B. *Vice-Chancellor.*

Election of Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity.

According to the Grant there is to be an Election every two years.

The Reader is to be chosen on the last day of the Term before the long Vacation, and his two years are to commence from the next following Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. (*Sept.* 8.)

The same Person may be elected again from time to time: but the practice is for the Reader to continue from two years to two years, without fresh Elections; and the Election is usually brought on soon after the Lectureship becomes vacant.

The Electors are the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and the Doctors, Inceptors, and Bachelors of Divinity of the University, who have been Regents in Arts in the same. *Grant.*

The Grant orders that if the Vacancy happens in Term time, the Vice-Chancellor shall, without delay (*indilatè*) cause it, and the time of electing another Reader, to be published in all the Schools of the University, *per tres dies legibiles*[1] *tunc prox. sequen.*

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[1] The *dies legibiles* are, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, if not Holidays. *Stat. Eliz.* 3. *Lib. Stat.* p. 227.

If it be Non-Term, he is to cause it to be published in writing under his Seal, on the School doors, and the doors of St. Mary's Church.

Vice-Chancellors have deferred the Election to different times after the Vacancy, according to circumstances.

Dr. Widdrington died in Christ College *June* 10, 1688: the intimation was dated the 12th of the same month.

Dr. Gower died *March* 27, 1711: the intimation was dated *March* 31, 1711.

Dr. Jenkins died *April* 7, 17—: the intimation was dated *April* 10, 1727.

Dr. Brooke died in Norfolk the 7th or 9th of *August:* the intimation was dated *August* 18, 1788.

The intimation is to continue for four days, and the Election is to be on the fifth day. *Grant.*

At the time of Election, the Yeoman Bedell, or some other Person, makes Oath that the intimation was fixed up for the time required.

The Vice-Chancellor reads to the Electors a part of the Foundation, viz. from *Cancellarius aut Vice-Cancellarius Universitatis prædictæ, &c.* to *in eadem Electione prevalebit,* inclusive. *Buck's Book.*

The Vice-Chancellor takes the Oath prescribed in the Grant:

Jurabis quod eliges unam aptam, habilem, et idoneam Personam in Lectorem Lecturæ a Domina Margareta Richmondiæ Comitissa fundatæ, qualis tibi melius et utilius videbitur expedire, omni favore, partialitate, mercede, timore, et affectione sinistra, totaliter posthabitis.

Ita te Deus adjuvet, et Sancta ejus Evangelia.

Then he swears the Senior Doctor there present; and, after him, all the rest of the Electors are sworn in his name; viz. *Idem juramentum quod præstitit Dr.* ——— *in sua persona, &c.* Buck's Book.

The Vice-Chancellor, Senior Doctor, and Senior Bachelor in Divinity, stand in Scrutiny. *Grant.*

The Electors deliver their written votes to the Scrutators[2] in the order of their Juniority, beginning with the Junior Bachelor: the Vice-Chancellor votes last of all. *Buck's Book.*

The votes, if it be in Term time, are in the following, or a like form:

A. B. $\left\{\begin{matrix} S.T.P. \\ S.T.B. \end{matrix}\right\}$ *eligit* C. D. *in Lectorem Sacræ Theologiæ, ex Fundatione Illustrissimæ Dominæ Margaretæ, Richmondiæ Comitissæ, in biennium.*

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[2] *Secrete.* Grant.

If it be Non-Term, the votes may be in English.

If the numbers for two or more Candidates be equal, the Vice-Chancellor has the casting vote. *Grant.*

The Scrutiny being ended, all the votes are numbered, and he that has the most is pronounced to be Reader by the Vice-Chancellor, in these, or the like words, if in Non-Term:

I do declare and pronounce D. C. *the Lady Margaret's Reader, for two years next to come.* Buck's Book.

In Term-time, at the back of his chair:

Ego G. W. *S.T.P. et hujus Academiæ Pro-Cancellarius* [*eligo et*] *electum a vobis pronuncio* K. W. *Lectorem Dominæ Margaretæ in biennium.* Buck's Book.

The Vice-Chancellor reads the whole of the Foundation to the Reader. *Buck's Book*[3].

He administers the Oath—*quod ipse omnes et singulas Ordinationes Illustrissimæ Dominæ Dominæ Margaretæ Comitissæ Richmondiæ Lecturam suam concernentes, pro parte sua, juxta*

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[3] *Volumus quod dictus Cancellarius, aut Vice-Cancellarius, &c. immediate post Electionem cujuscunque Lectoris Lecturæ prædictæ, in præsentia Doctorum, Inceptorum, et Baccalaureorum prædictorum tunc ibidem existen. publice declarabit, seu declarari faciet, Fundationem et Ordinationes nostras in præsentibus content. et specificat.* Grant.

vim, formam, et effectum earundem bene et fideliter servabit et adimplebit. Grant.

He is then admitted by the Vice-Chancellor *in biennium.*

A memorandum of Buck's is, that no strangers, either Bachelors or Doctors, are permitted to give voices in this Election.

Election of Lady Margaret's Preacher.

The Election is to be from three years to three years (*Grant*); but the same person may be chosen again.

But the practice is for the Preacher to continue from three years to three years, without fresh Election.

The Electors are the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and the Masters of Colleges; and the Election is in St. Mary's Church. *Grant.*

They are directed to chuse *unum Prædicatorem Verbi Dei aptum, habilem, et idoneum ad prædicandum, videlicet unum Sacræ Theologiæ Doctorem, Socium perpetuum alicujus Collegii dictæ Universitatis, vel alium Doctorem extra Collegium in eadem commorantem, si quis Doctor in eadem Universitate aptus, habilis, et ad prædicandum idoneus reperiatur, qui dictum Officium prædicandi acceptare, et ibidem residere voluerit. Et si in Collegiis, vel extra Collegia infra dictam Universitatem non reperiatur talis Doctor ut*

præmittitur, tunc volumus quod prædictus Cancellarius, seu Vice-Cancellarius, aut eorum, vel eorum alterius Deputatus, et Magistri, Præpositi, seu Presidentes Collegiorum, ut prædicitur, unum Sacræ Theologiæ Inceptorem, Socium alicujus Collegii, vel alibi in Universitate prædicta studentem, aptum, habilem, et ad prædicandum idoneum, omni favore, partialitate, mercede, timore et affectione totaliter postpositis, eligant, seu major pars eorundem Magistrorum eligat. Et si per ipsos — talis Sacræ Theologiæ Inceptor —— non reperiatur, tunc volumus quod idem Cancellarius, &c. unum Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureum, Socium alicujus Collegii, aut alibi in Universitate commorantem, aptum, &c. (in quo conscientiam dictorum Cancellarii, &c. — stricte in Domino oneramus) ad Officium Prædicatoris Verbi Dei eligant. Ibid.

One of Christ's College is, *cæteris paribus*, to be preferred. *Ibid.*

The Election to be within fourteen days after the Vacancy. *Ibid.*

The Vice-Chancellor is to cause the Electors, who are then present in the University, to be called together to St. Mary's Church, for the purpose of electing. *Ibid.*

The intimation is to be fixed on the West door of St. Mary's Church[4].

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[4] For three days, according to the Yeoman Bedell's Oath at Mr. Hubbard's Election: and for the same time at Mr. Farmer's and Mr. Kipling's Elections.

At the time of the Election the Vice-Chancellor reads a part of the foundation[5].

If there be an equality of votes, the Vice-Chancellor has a casting voice. *Grant.*

The Vice-Chancellor administers the following Oath of Office before the Electors: (*Lib. Stat.* p. 534.)

Jurabis quod omnes et singulas Ordinationes Illustrissimæ Dominæ Dominæ Margaretæ Comitissæ Richmondiæ, Officium Prædicatoris Verbi Dei in Universitate Cantabrigiensi concernentes, pro parte tua, juxta vim, formam, et effectum earundem, bene et fideliter observabis et adimplebis, nisi aliter tecum dispensatum fuerit.

Ita te Deus adjuvet, et Sancta ejus Evangelia.

Then he (the Preacher) readeth the whole Ordination concerning his Preachership: (*Buck's Book.*)

Quas quidem Ordinationes idem Prædicator tunc et ibidem, de verbo ad verbum, tactis per eum Sacro-Sanctis Evangeliis, coram dicto Cancellario aut Vice-Cancellario, &c. in dicta sua Admissione leget. Grant.

There is the following form of Admission in the Registrary's Office, 13—100:

In Dei nomine, Amen, Nos I. E. *Academiæ Cantabr. Pro-Canc. admittimus te in perpetuum*

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[5] See this mentioned in Mr. Bennet's account of Mr. Garnet's Election, 1774. *Registry* 18—110.

Prædicatorem Verbi Dei, in prædicta Universitate, ex Fundatione Illustrissimæ Dominæ Margaretæ, Comitissæ Richmondiæ, matris Regis Henrici Septimi; In nomine Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.

The same form of Admission is in the black Parchment Book; last page after Dr. Caryl's attestation of Mr. Hubbard's Election, *Dec.* 29, 1752.

See a Letter of King Charles II. *Oct.* 30, 1679. (*Lib. Stat.* p. 308.) which contains a dispensation as to preaching the Sermons mentioned in the Grant.

It orders that the Oath which the Preachers were to take be altered accordingly.

The words *nisi tecum aliter dispensatum fuerit,* which are not in the letters of Foundation, were probably added to the Oath in consequence of the King's Letter.

MARGARET PREACHER.

In the Vestry of Great St. Mary's in Cambridge, the 25th day of January, 1819:

At a Meeting to elect a Lady Margaret's Preacher in the room of the Rev. JAMES FAWCETT, B.D. late Fellow of St. John's College, who had resigned the said Office. Present,

The Hon. and Right Worshipful GEORGE NEVILLE, M.A. *Vice-Chancellor, and Master of Magdalene College;*
The Rev. Dr. BARNES, *Master of St. Peter's College;*
The Rev. Dr. CORY, *Master of Emmanuel College;*
The Rev. Dr. KAYE, *Master of Christ's College;*
The Rev. Dr. WOOD, *Master of St. John's College;*
The Rev. Dr. WEBB, *Master of Clare Hall;*
The Rev. Dr. CHAFY, *Master of Sidney College.*

Me present,
W. HUSTLER, *Registrary.*

John Fuller, Clerk of St. Mary's parish, made oath that the intimation was affixed to the West door of St. Mary's Church, and remained during three days.

Nominated—The Rev. THOMAS CALVERT, Fellow of St. John's College.

The Rev. THOMAS CALVERT, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, was elected, and sworn, and admitted same day.

This I attest,
W. HUSTLER, *Registrary.*
Reg. F. 79.

Mem. At this meeting it was determined that Mr. Hornbuckle, who was a Candidate, was not eligible, as he was in possession of a benefice.

Election of the King's Reader in Divinity.

The Electors are, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master and the two Senior Fellows (*maxime Seniores*) of Trinity College, the Provost of King's College, and the Masters of St. John's and Christ Colleges.

If any of the Electors above-mentioned be Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Queen's College is to supply his place. *Stat. de Officio trium Lectorum. Registrary's Copy of Hare,* Vol. III. fol. 116.

The Electors are to be summoned by the Vice-Chancellor, with the consent of the Master of Trinity College, to meet in the Public Schools.

They are to cause an instrument to be drawn by the Registrary, the day after they have known of the Vacancy, in which they are to fix the day of examination of the Candidates. *Ibid.*

There are to be two copies of this instrument; one of which is to be fixed to the door of St. Mary's Church, the other to the door of the Public Schools. They are to remain seven days[6].

The Vice-Chancellor is to set his Seal of Office to the writings. *Buck's Book.*

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[6] *Septem dies integros.*

The day of Examination is to be the eighth day after the Vacancy is known to the Vice-Chancellor, and the Master of Trinity College. *Stat. de Officio.*

But if any one who is then absent from the University shall seem, in the judgment of the greatest part of the Electors, though he be not a Candidate[7], most worthy of the vacant Place, the day of the Examination may be deferred, till he may be conveniently sent for, respect being had to the distance of the place. And if he be out of the Kingdom of England, another Person may, in the mean time, be appointed to supply the Place, by the greater part of the Electors, and receive the Stipend, *pro ratâ portione.* *Stat.*

The Candidates, who are to be Doctors or Bachelors of Divinity, are first to be examined *per Facultatem Theologicam*, concerning their knowledge in the Scriptures, and the writings of the Holy Fathers. *Ibid.*

Then each of them, on days appointed by the Electors, are to interpret, openly[8], some part of Scripture, assigned by the Electors, for the space of one hour, in the Public Schools.

On the day after the reading, the Electors are to meet in the Public Schools.

If any Elector be absent, his Substitute[9] is to supply his place. *Ibid.*

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[7] *Etiamsi non petat.* Stat.

[8] *Palam.* Stat.

[9] *Vicarius.* Stat.

The Electors are chiefly[1] to regard sound learning, clearness of voice[2], pronunciation, and elocution. They are to prefer Fellows of Trinity College, if they are equal to other Candidates. *Stat.*

The Yeoman Bedell maketh Oath that he duly executed the intimation of the Vacancy, by affixing the same to the School gate, and the door of St. Mary's Church, for seven days.

The Vice-Chancellor has with him the black (Parchment) Book. *Buck's Book.*

He reads so much of the Foundation[3] as concerneth the present business, and then taketh the Oath as it is there prescribed; and after him all the Electors do the same. *Buck's Book.*

The Oath is — *In Locum illum jam vacantem, se neminem, vel gratia, vel Munere, vel spe alicujus muneris, commotos, sed eum quem, Conscientia teste, maxime ad illud munus idoneum judicaverint, electuros, semota omni sinistra animi affectione, prout sunt et Jesu servatori rationem in ultimo die reddituri, et Academiæ honori, et utilitati Studentium consulturi.* Stat.

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[1] *Potissimum.* Stat.

[2] *Claritatem vocis.* Stat.

[3] Part of the Act of Parliament 31 Eliz. Cap. 6. as well as a part of the Foundation was read at the Election of a Divinity Reader in 1756; of a Hebrew Reader 1757, and of a Greek Reader, 1759.

They go to Scrutiny, which is always open, and in English. *Buck's Book.*

Suppose that there are three competitors, viz.

Dr. B.
Dr. C.
Dr. D.

the Vice-Chancellor then draweth a line against every one of their names. Then the Junior pricketh first, and so the rest in their Juniority; the Vice-Chancellor last of all. *Buck's Book.*

The Scrutiny being ended, Mr. Vice-Chancellor pronounceth him elected who hath the most votes; and he is called unto the House by a Bedell, and there admonished by the Vice-Chancellor to go unto the Master of Trinity College for to take his Oath. *Buck's Book.*

If the Electors do not agree in three open Scrutinies, he is to be elected, whom the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of Trinity College only shall nominate. If the Master of the said College be Vice-Chancellor, then he and the Provost of King's College are to nominate. *Stat.*

If these do not agree, then the Chancellor of the University alone, if he be a Bishop, shall nominate. If he be not a Bishop, then the Archbishop of Canterbury alone shall nominate. *Stat.*

The Person elected is to be sworn to observe the Statutes, before the Master and the eight Seniors of Trinity College, and to be admitted by the Master. *Stat.*

He is to subscribe the Declaration of Conformity in the Vice Chancellor's Book.

Divinity Schools, Cambridge,
July 17, 1816.

THE BUSINESS OF ELECTING
A KING'S READER IN DIVINITY.

ELECTORS PRESENT:

The Right Worshipful John Kaye, D.D. *Vice-Chan^r.*
The Master of *Trinity College.*
The Rev. Geo. Thackeray, D.D. *Provost of King's.*
The Rev. James Wood, D.D. *Master of St. John's.*
The Rev. James Lambert, *Senior Fellow of Trinity.*
M. F. Ainslie, Esq. M.A. *Senior Fellow of Trin. Coll.*
J. L. Hubbersty, M.D. *Senior Fellow of Queen's Coll.* as Vicarius of the *President of Queen's.*

John Laughton, Yeoman Bedell, made Oath that he had duly executed the intimation by fixing the same on the School door, and on the West door of St. Mary's Church, for seven days.

The Right Worshipful JOHN KAYE, D.D. *Christ's Coll.*
The Rev. HENRY LLOYD, D.D. *Trinity College.*
The Rev. EDWARD MALTBY, D.D. *Pembroke Hall.*
The Rev. RICHARD RAMSDEN, D.D. *Trinity College.*
The Rev. GEORGE D'OYLY, B.D. *Corpus.*

appeared and offered themselves as Candidates to be examined.

The Candidates were called one by one, and examined.

The 30th of October was assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Lloyd to read their Dissertations; the Vice-Chancellor at ten o'clock in the morning, and Dr. Lloyd at eleven o'clock the same morning.

The 31st was assigned to Dr. Maltby and Dr. Ramsden; the former to read at ten o'clock, the latter at eleven.

November 1st was assigned to Mr. D'Oyly to read his Dissertation at ten in the morning.

The Vice-Chancellor named the 1st Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans for his Subject.

Dr. Lloyd named the 1st Chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians.

Dr. Maltby named the 13th Chapter of St. Luke.

Dr. Ramsden named the 11th Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, verse 8th to the 19th, both inclusive.

Mr. D'Oyly named the 24th Chapter of St. Matthew.

The day of Election was fixed for November the 2d, at 12 o'clock.

The Probationary Lectures were read by the Candidates, according to appointment.

Divinity Schools, Cambridge,
November 2, 1816.

THE BUSINESS OF ELECTING
A KING'S READER IN DIVINITY.

ELECTORS PRESENT:

The Right Worshipful John Kaye, D.D.
Vice-Chancellor.

[*Names of the other Electors.*].

Me present, W. Hustler, *Registrary.*

The Statute of the 31st Elizabeth, Cap. 6th was read, and part of the original Foundation.

The Vice-Chancellor first took the Oath therein prescribed, and afterwards administered to all the Electors above-mentioned the same Oath.

Then the Rev. John Kaye, D.D. was elected by a majority of all the Electors.

Signed, John Kaye, *Vice-Chancellor,*
W. Bristol, *Master of Trinity College,*
and the other Electors.

Book, No. 2. *of Elections of Professors.*
F. 78. *Registry.*

Election of the King's Reader in Greek.

The Electors are the same as for the King's Reader in Divinity.

They are to be summoned by the Vice-Chancellor, with the consent of the Master of Trinity College, to meet in the Public Schools.

The Candidate must be a Master of Arts at least, or a Bachelor of Divinity. But Doctors of all Faculties are excluded from this Lectureship. *Stat.*

The Candidates are to be examined, as to their knowledge of the Greek language, by some Persons skilled therein; and on certain days, assigned by the Electors, are to interpret a part of some Author written in this language, for one hour in the Public Schools. *Stat.*

On the day following the reading of these Probationary Lectures, the Electors are to meet in the Public Schools.

On the day of Election precisely the same proceedings take place, as at the Election of King's Reader in Divinity.

Law Schools, Cambridge,
January 19, 1759.

THE BUSINESS OF ELECTING A GREEK LECTURER.

ELECTORS PRESENT:

The Right Worshipful Lynford Caryl, D.D.
Vice-Chancellor.

[*Other Names.*]

Me present, H. Hubbard, *Registrary.*

Richard Jennings, Yeoman Bedell, made Oath that he duly executed the intimation, by affixing the same, for seven days, on the School gate, and at the door of St. Mary's Church.

Michael Lort, M.A. one of the Fellows of Trinity College, appeared, and offered himself as a Candidate, and to be examined.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and all the Electors, not thinking it nesessary to examine him in public, reserved to themselves the right of examining him privately, and appointed Wednesday the seventh day of February next, at three of the clock, in the afternoon, for Mr. Lort to read his Probation Lecture, upon the second Olympic Ode of Pindar.

H. Hubbard, *Registrary,*

Registry, 18—109.

LAW SCHOOLS, CAMBRIDGE,
February 8, 1759.

THE BUSINESS OF ELECTING A GREEK LECTURER.

ELECTORS PRESENT:

The Right Worshipful LYNFORD CARYL, D.D.
Vice-Chancellor.

[*Other Electors mentioned.*]

The other Electors having been duly summoned.

Me present, H. HUBBARD, *Registrary.*

The Act of Parliament made 31st of Eliz. Cap. 6. intitled, An act against abuses in Elections of Scholars, &c. and part of the Foundation being read, Mr. Vice-Chancellor first took the Oath therein prescribed, and afterwards administered the same to every other Elector above-mentioned present.

After which, the Rev. MICHAEL LORT, Master of Arts, one of the Fellows of Trinity College, having read the Probation Lecture, according to appointment, was chosen into the said vacant Greek Lectureship, by Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and the other five Electors above-mentioned.

L. CARYL, *Vice-Chancellor.*

[*Other Electors mentioned.*]

Me present, H. HUBBARD, *Registrary.*

Registry, 18—109.

Election of the King's Reader in Hebrew.

The Electors are the same as for the King's Reader in Divinity. *Stat.*

They are to be summoned in the same manner as when the Office of King's Reader in Divinity is vacant. *Stat.*

The Candidate must be a Master of Arts at least, or a Bachelor or Doctor in Divinity. *Stat.*

The Candidates are to be examined, as to their knowledge of the Hebrew language, by some Persons skilled therein; and on certain days, assigned by the Electors, are to interpret a part of some book, written in this language, for one hour, in the Public Schools. *Stat.*

On the day following the reading of these Probationary Lectures, the Electors are to meet in the Public Schools. *Stat.*

On the day of Election precisely the same proceedings take place, as at the Election of King's Reader in Divinity.

LAW SCHOOLS, CAMBRIDGE,
October 28, 1757.

THE BUSINESS OF ELECTING AN HEBREW LECTURER.

ELECTORS PRESENT:

The Right Worshipful JOHN SUMNER, D.D.
Vice-Chancellor.

[*The other Electors mentioned.*]

Me present, L. CARYL, *Registrary.*

Richard Jennings, Yeoman Bedell, made Oath that he duly executed the intimation of the Vacancy, by affixing the same on the School gate, and at the West door of St. Mary's Church, for seven days.

WILLIAM DISNEY, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, appeared and offered himself a Candidate, and to be examined.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and all the Electors present, not thinking it necessary to examine Mr. DISNEY in public, reserved to themselves the right of examining him privately; and appointed to-morrow, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for him to read his Probation Lecture, upon the first, or the eleventh, or the twentieth Chapter of Genesis.

Registry, 2—56.

Law Schools, Cambridge,
October 30, 1757.

THE BUSINESS OF CHOOSING AN HEBREW LECTURER.

ELECTORS PRESENT:

The Right Worshipful John Sumner, D.D.
Vice-Chancellor.

[*Other Electors mentioned.*]

Me present, L. Caryl, *Registrary.*

Part of the Stat. 31 Q. Eliz. Cap. 6. was read, and part of the original Foundation.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor first took the Oath therein prescribed, and afterwards the other four Electors above-mentioned. After which the Rev. W. Disney, M.A. one of the Fellows of Trinity College, having read the Probationary Lecture, according to appointment, was unanimously chosen into the said Hebrew Lectureship.

J. Sumner, *Vice-Chancellor.*

[*The other Electors mentioned.*]

Registry, 2—56.

Appointment of the King's Professor of Civil Law.

He is appointed by the King, to hold his Office during his good behaviour.

He is to occupy his Place by himself, or his sufficient Deputy, to be approved of by the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor of the University.

His salary is forty pounds a year, to be paid quarterly at the Exchequer.

The Patent reserves to the King, his Heirs, and Successors, full power and authority of revoking and determining, the Grant and Letters Patent, at any time hereafter, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, any thing to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

The following is the Record in the Registrary's Office on the Appointment of Henry Monson, LL.D. of Trinity Hall to the Professorship:

" Be it remembered that, on the 23d of *October*, in the year of our Lord 1755, the Worshipful Henry Monson, Doctor of Civil Law, appeared before me Simeon Lord, Notary Public, in the chamber of the said Henry Monson, within the College, or Hall, of the Holy and undivided Trinity, in the University of Cambridge, and exhibited Letters patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster, the 22d day of *July*, in the 29th year of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second, witnesses William Duke of Cumberland, and other Guardians of the Kingdom, constituting him the said Henry Monson, Reader of the Institutes of Civil Law, within the University of Cambridge, in the place of Dr. Francis Dickins, the last Reader thereof in the said University.

" *This I attest,*

" Simeon Lord, *Notary Public.*

" *Registrary*, 18—84."

Appointment of the Professor of Physic.

He is appointed by the King to hold the Office during his natural life.

He is to occupy it by himself, or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies, to be first approved of by the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor. He is allowed the annual salary of forty pounds, to be received quarterly at the Exchequer.

The following Record of the appointment of Dr. Haviland is taken from the Registrary's Office:

" Be it remembered that, on the eleventh day of *September*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, John Haviland, Doctor in Physic, personally appeared before the Right Worshipful James Wood, D.D. Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in the presence of me Robert Gee, Notary Public, and then and there exhibited to the said Vice-Chancellor his Majesty's Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster the nineteenth day of *April* in the fifty-seventh year of our Sovereign Lord, King George the Third, thereby granting to the said John Haviland, during his life, the Office or Place of Reader in the Science of Physic, founded by Henry the Eighth heretofore King of England, in the University of Cambridge, which said Letters Patent were openly read by me the said Notary Public, and the said Vice-Chancellor then administered to the said John Haviland, and he took, the Oaths which the Statutes of the said University require to be taken by him on this behalf, and thereupon the said Vice-Chancellor admitted the said John Haviland into the said Office or Place according to the tenor of the said Letters Patent.

" *This I attest,*

" ROBERT GEE, *Notary Public.*"

Election of a Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.

The Professor must be of good fame, and honest conversation, well learned[5], and especially skilled in Mathematical science. *See orders by Mr. Lucas's Executors*, 1663; *Registrary, G*—1.

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[5] *Probe eruditus.*

He must be a Master of Arts at least. *Ibid.*

The Electors are the Vice-Chancellor, and the Masters of Colleges, or so many of them as are present at the Election. *Ibid.*

Upon a Vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor, as soon as it can be done, is to signify the Vacancy, and the time appointed for the Election, by a Schedule affixed to the doors of the Public Schools, for eight continual days. *Ibid.*

The time of Election must not be delayed beyond the thirtieth day from the first publication. *Ibid.*

At the time of Election the Electors meet in the Public Schools. *Ibid.*

The Yeoman Bedell makes Oath that the intimation has been fixed on the School door for eight days.

The Act 31 Eliz. Cap. 6. and part of the Foundation are read by the Registrary.

The Electors take their Oaths — *seposito omni privato respectu affectuque sinistro, se nominaturos et suo comprobaturos suffragio, quem, conscientia teste, ex Petitoribus, (vel ex iis qui ab Electorum quolibet nominantur) maxime, secundum prænotatas qualitates idoneum censuerint ad id Munus obeundum.* Ibid.

The Person, who has the most votes, is to carry the Election. *Ibid.*

In case of an equality, the Vice-Chancellor has the casting vote. *Ibid.*

The Person elected is to be admitted, the first opportunity, by the Vice-Chancellor, after having taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the following Oath of Office:

Se Munus Professoris Mathematici a Dignissimo Viro Henrico Lucas in hac Academia institutum, juxta Ordinationes et Statuta Officium suum concernentia, pro suo posse, fideliter executurum. Ibid.

He subscribes the Declaration of Conformity in the Vice-Chancellor's book, p. 238.

ELECTION OF MR. LUCAS'S PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

December 7, 1826.

At a meeting of the Heads of Colleges in the Law Schools, for the Election of a Lecturer into the Lectureship founded by HENRY LUCAS, Esq., vacant by the resignation of the Rev. THOMAS TURTON, B.D. of Catharine Hall.

PRESENT:

The Right Worshipful CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH,
D.D. Vice-Chancellor,
[*and other Electors.*]

Me present, W. HUSTLER, *Reg.* and *Not. Pub.*

The Act of Parliament of the 31st Eliz. Cap. 6. entitled, An Act against abuses in Elections of Scholars, &c. and part of the Deed of Foundation, and the Grant of King Charles the Second, being read by the Registrary, the Yeoman Bedell, William Jiggins, was called and sworn "that the notice of Vacancy and day of Election had been fixed upon the School doors for eight successive days." Then the Vice-Chancellor took the Oath, which was read to him by the Registrary, as nearly as could be in the words of the Foundation Deed. After which the Registrary administered "*Idem Juramentum, quod præstitit Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, &c.*" to the rest of the Electors.

The Vice-Chancellor and Heads then proceeded to nominate and prick Mr. BABBAGE, M.A. of Trinity College, and Mr. AIRY, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College. Mr. AIRY having the majority of votes, the Vice-Chancellor declared him duly elected.

Shortly afterwards, on the same day, Mr. AIRY attended at the Lodge of Trinity College, and having taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Oath of Office contained in the Deed of Foundation, he subscribed in the Vice-Chancellor's Book, and was admitted Lucasian Professor "*in Nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti,*" by the Vice-Chancellor.

In the presence of me,

W. HUSTLER, *Reg.* and *Not. Pub.*

Book, No. 2. of Election of Professors. Registry.

Election of an Arabic Professor.

He is to be of good fame, and of an honest conversation; a Master of Arts at least, well learned[6], and skilled in the Oriental languages;

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[6] *Probe eruditus.*

especially in Arabic; and who has no other Professorship, or Lectureship[7], unless he is willing to resign it before his Admission to this.

Amongst Persons so qualified, Masters of Colleges first, then Fellows of Colleges, and then Masters of Arts, being Gremials of the University, are to be preferred.

The Electors are the Vice-Chancellor, all Masters of Colleges, or those of them who shall be present at the Election.

Upon a Vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor, as soon as it can be done, is to signify the Vacancy, and the time of the Election, by a Schedule to be affixed to the door of the Public Schools, for eight continual days.

The time of the Election must not be deferred beyond the thirtieth day from the first signification.

Grant by Sir T. Adams, dated June 20, 1666.

Registry, G — 3.

At the time of the Election, the Electors meet in the Public Schools. *Grant.*

The Yeoman Bedell swears that the intimation has been fixed to the School door for eight days successively[8].

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[7] Qui nullo alio Professionis aut Lecturæ Loco seu Officio gaudet.

[8] For four hours each day, Elections, 1768, 1770.

Part of the Act of Parliament 31 Eliz. Cap. 6. and part of the original Foundation, were read at the Election, 1768[9].

The Electors take an Oath—*seposito omni privato respectu affectuque sinistro, se nominaturos, vel saltem suo comprobaturos suffragio, quem conscientia teste, ex Petitoribus, vel ex iis qui ab Electorum quolibet nominantur, maxime secundum prænotatas qualitates et limitationes idoneum censuerint ad id Munus obeundum.* Grant.

The Person who has the most votes, is to carry the Election. *Ibid.*

In case of an equality of votes, the Vice-Chancellor has a casting one. *Ibid.*

The Person elected is to be admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, as soon as there is an opportunity after having taken an Oath—*se Munus Professoris Arabici a Thoma Adams, Milite et Baronetto, in hac Academia institutum, juxta Ordinationes et Statuta Officium suum concernentia, pro suo virili, fideliter executurum.* Ibid.

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[9] But at the Election 1770, the Registrary read part of the Foundation only, not the Act 31 Eliz. that being thought unnecessary.

Law Schools, Cambridge,
March 11, 1819.

ELECTION OF AN ARABIC PROFESSOR

IN THE ROOM OF MR. PALMER, RESIGNED.

ELECTORS PRESENT:

The Hon. and Right Worshipful George Neville, M.A.
Vice-Chancellor, and Master of
Magdalene College.

[*The other Electors mentioned.*]

Me present, W. Hustler, *Registrary.*

The Vice-Chancellor read Mr. Palmer's resignation.

The Yeoman Bedell, John Laughton, swore that the Schedule of Vacancy and day of Election had been affixed to the School door for eight days successively, for four hours each day.

The Registrary read part of the Statute 31 Eliz. Cap. 6, and part of the original Foundation.

The Vice-Chancellor first took the Oath, as nearly as might be in the words of the Foundation, and then the Registrary administered "*Idem Juramentum,*" &c. to the rest of the Electors above-mentioned.

The Vice-Chancellor nominated Mr. Samuel Lee of Queen's College, and Dr. Barnes nominated Mr. Keene of Sidney College.

The Vice-Chancellor declared Mr. Lee duly elected.

Mr. Lee came to the Schools. The Registrary read a part of the Charter of Foundation, which related to his Office and Duty.

Mr. Lee subscribed in the Vice-Chancellor's Book, took the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Oath of Office (in the words of the Charter), and was then admitted to the Professorship by the Vice-Chancellor.

All this was done in the presence of me,

W. Hustler, *Registrary.*

The Election was by drawing lines opposite to the Persons nominated, and pricking.

Registry 18—114.

Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.

This Office is in the Appointment of the Lord Almoner.

Election of the Casuistical Professor.

The Electors are, the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and the Master of St. Peter's College.

If two of the Electors be for one Person, and two for another, the Master of St. Peter's is to have the casting vote.

The Professor must be a Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity, and forty years of age, or upwards.

See a Decree of Chancery, 34 Car. II. copied in a Register of St. Peter's College.

A Programma is published, signifying the Vacancy, and the time fixed upon for the Election.

The Yeoman Bedell swears to its having been fixed up.

"*Dec.* 27, 1764.

"At a Meeting this day in the Vice-Chancellor's Lodgings, Edmund Law, Doctor in Divinity, and Master of St. Peter's College, was unanimously chosen to be Professor in Moral Theology, or Casüistical Divinity, of the Foundation of Dr. Knightbridge, by the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor in Divinity, and the Master of St. Peter's.

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names, the day and year above written.

"J. BARNARDISTON, *Vice-Chancellor.*
"T. RUTHERFORTH, *Regius Professor in Divinity.*
"E. LAW, *Master of St. Peter's College.*"

Edmundus Law, S. T. P. *admissus fuit ad Officium sive Munus Professoris Casuistici, sive Moralis Theologiæ in hac Academia, per Doctorem Joannem Barnardiston,* S. T. P. *Dominum Pro-Cancellarium, inter horas* 12^{mam} *et* 1^{mam} *post merid.* 27^{mi} *diei Decembris* 1764; *In præsentia mei Henrici Hubbard, Registrarii Principalis Universitatis Cantabr.*

Registry, 12—76.

Election of the Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.

The Electors are, the Vice-Chancellor, the Masters of Trinity, Christ's, and Caius Colleges, and the Lucasian Professor.

If any of these Masters be Vice-Chancellor, the Master of St. John's College is to be in his room.

See Queen Anne's confirmation of the Statutes given by Dr. Plume's Trustees 11 *Jun.* 6 *Annæ. Registry,* R—7.

The Professorship being vacant, the Vice-Chancellor, as soon as it can be done, is to signify the Vacancy, and the time of the Election, by a writing affixed to the door of the Public Schools. *Ibid.*

The Election is not to be before the 30th day after the Schedule is fixed, nor protracted beyond the sixtieth. *Ibid.*

The Candidates may be Bachelors, or married men, Englishmen[1], or foreigners. *Ibid.*

The Electors are to meet in the Public Schools.

The Yeoman Bedell makes oath, &c. concerning the affixing of the notice.

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[1] *Nostrates.*

The Electors are to take an Oath — *se neminem gratia, ambitione, vel præmio, inductos, sed eum solum quem, conscientia teste, huic Muneri maxime idoneum consuerint, electuros.* Ibid.

Every one of the Electors may, by himself or others, examine any of the Candidates. *Ibid.*

He, who is elected Professor, must have at least three votes. *Ibid.*

If three of the Electors do not on the sixtieth day agree upon the same Person, he is to be chosen, whom the Chancellor of the University, and any two of the Electors shall think most worthy. *Ibid.*

The Professor subscribes the Declaration of Conformity in the Vice-Chancellor's Book.

He takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and is immediately admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, after having sworn — *se Munus Professoris Astronomiæ et Philosophiæ Experimentalis a Reverendo Viro Thoma Plume in hac Academia institutum, secundum Ordinationes de eo conditas, fideliter et pro virili executurum.* Ibid.

PLUMIAN PROFESSOR.

Januarii tertio die, 1822.

IN SCHOLIS PUBLICIS.

Me presente, THOMA DICKES, Reg°. Deput°.

Convenerunt ad eligendum Professorem Astronomiæ et Philosophiæ Experimentalis secundum Programma a Pro-Cancellario publicatum, et Scholarum Publicarum januæ affixum,

Gulielmus French, Pro-Cancellarius.
Christopherus Wordsworth, Mag^r. Coll. S.S. Trin.
Johannes Episcopus Bristoliensis, Mag^r. Coll. Chr.
Martinus Davy, Mag^r. Coll. Gonv. et Cai.
Robertus Woodhouse, Professor Lucasianus.

Et eodem die nos infra scripti elegimus ROBERTUM WOODHOUSE, *A.M. supra dictum.*

GUL. FRENCH, Pro-Canc.
(*et alii Electores.*)

Eodem die juratus et admissus est Robertus Woodhouse, a Gul. French, Pro-Canc.

Me presente, THOMA DICKES, Reg°. Deput°.

N.B. Part of the Grant and part of the Statute of 31 Eliz. were read.

Registry, 18—112.

Professor of Modern History, and Modern Languages.

He is appointed by the King. *See the original Grant in the Registry.*

He is to be — *Vir honestate morum, et prudentia, laudabilis;* a Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Law, or of a superior degree. *Ibid.*

The Professor is to exhibit the instrument by which he is appointed, to the Vice-Chancellor; and after having taken the under-written Oath, which is administered by the Vice-Chancellor, he is by him admitted to the Professorship.

He is to hold it for one year from the time of his Admission. *Ibid.*

The form of the Oath is:

Ego A. B. *nominatus Professor Regius Historiæ Modernæ, juro me fideliter, pro meo posse, observaturum omnes Ordinationes, et Statuta, Munus et Officium meum concernentia. Sicut Deus me adjuvet per Jesum Christum hoc Sacro-Sancto Evangelio enunciatum.*

He is to choose, and allow proper salaries to two Preceptors, at least, in the University; who are to observe his directions, and are to instruct, gratis, twenty Scholars in modern languages; which Scholars are to be nominated by the King, by an instrument under his hand, and are removeable at his pleasure, by a like instrument. They are to be of two years standing complete, to be reckoned from their Matriculation, before they are nominated, and may continue three years from the time of their nomination. *Ibid.*

The late Professor, Dr. Symonds, agreed with the Heads of Colleges to admit to his Lectures, free from expence, twenty-six Scholars, to be nominated by them.

No other Persons were to be admitted except Noblemen and Fellow-Commoners with their Tutors, all of whom were to pay for their admission.

The present Professor (W. Smyth, Esq.) has thrown the Lectures open to the whole University, all the Members of which are admitted free from expence, except Noblemen and Fellow-Commoners, who pay the usual price of admission to other Lectures.

The following Record of Admission to the Professorship is taken from a book in the Registrary's Office:

Memorandum quod vicesimo die mensis Decembris, anno Domini 1762:

Reverendus Vir LAURENTIUS BROCKETT, S. T. B. *Collegii Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, in Universitate Cantabrigiensi, Socius, admissus fuit Professor Modernæ Historiæ, in Universitate prædicta, juxta tenorem nominationis suæ, sigillo et manu Augustissimi Georgii Tertii, Magnæ Britanniæ, &c. Regis, fideique Defensoris munitæ, dat. geren. apud Palatium Sancti*

Jacobi, decimo tertio die Decembris, 1762, *per Venerabilem Virum Petrum Stephanum Goddard,* S. T. P. *Pro-Cancellarium dictæ Universitatis, præstito prius per dictum Laurentium Brockett juramento in ea parte requisito.*

Me præsente, Henrico Hubbard, Universitatis prædictæ Registrario Principali.

N.B. The Professor subscribed the Declaration of Conformity in the Vice-Chancellor's Book, took the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and was admitted in form by the Vice-Chancellor; *Authoritate mihi commissa, Ego admitto, &c.*

Election of Lownde's Astronomical and Geometrical Professor.

He is appointed by the Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, the Lord President of the Privy Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord High Treasurer, or the first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, the Lord Steward of the King's Household, or the major part of them.

See a copy of the Will of Mr. Lownde in the possession of the Vice-Chancellor, dated *May* 6, 1748; proved *June* 4, 1748.

The Professor subscribes the form in the Vice-Chancellor's Book. *See* p. 238.

Woodwardian Professor.

The Electors are, the Chancellor, and all other Members of the Senate, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ely, the President of the College of Physicians, the President of the Royal Society, and the two Members of Parliament for the University.

The Lecturer is, from time to time, chosen after each Vacancy of the Predecessor, within the space of two months at farthest, the Vice-Chancellor causing public notice to be timely given by billets fixed upon the Public Schools, and by advertisements printed in the Gazette, or some other like authentic public Newspaper.

None are to be chosen but Bachelors, or Men that have not been married: and, in case of the marriage of any of the Lecturers afterwards, his Election shall thereby be immediately made void. If a Divine shall be Competitor with a Layman, in case the latter should be as well qualified, he shall have preference of the former.

No one shall at any time be chosen Lecturer, who hath any Preferment, Office, or Post whatsoever, that shall any ways so employ or take up his time, as to interfere with his duty; and, in particular, that shall require his attendance out of the University.

The Chancellor of the University, the Archbishop, Bishop of the diocese, the two Presidents, and the two Members of Parliament, may vote by Proxy.

At a Congregation, or a Convocation, if there be a Certificate of the Vacancy, it is read by the Senior Proctor.

He gives notice of the Vacancy, and the time of Election:

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius omnibus notum facit quorum id scire interfuerit, Prælecturam a Clarissimo Viro Johanne Woodward fundatam, jam vacare, per ——— *et assignat horam* ——— *diei* ——— *pro Electione Prælectoris.*

The Vice-Chancellor, the two Proctors, and the Junior Doctor in Divinity, stand in Scrutiny.

A Bedell calls, *Ad Scrutinium, &c.*

The votes are in this form:

A. B. *eligit* ——— *in Prælectorem Woodwardianum hujus Academiæ, obligandumque censet in summa* ——— *librarum, sub conditione bene et fideliter curandi res in hoc suo Munere fidei suæ Commissas.*

A Person appointed Proxy, produces the letter (on a stamp) by which he is appointed, and writes at the bottom of it, *Ut Procurator* ——— *his præsentibus literis legitime constitutus, Ego* A. B. *eligo* C. D. *in Prælectorem Woodwardianum hujus Academiæ, &c.* as above.

The voting, &c. is as at the Election of a Clerk to a Living. *See* p. 251.

The Person elected goes to the Vice-Chancellor's table, and executes a Bond to the University to perform Covenants; in which he is joined by another Person.

He subscribes the Declaration of Conformity in the Vice-Chancellor's Book, (*see* p. 238.) takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Vice-Chancellor administers to him the Oath of Office. *Lib. Stat.* p. 530.

Appointment of a PROXY.

Know all men by these presents, that I *A. B.* do appoint *C. D.* to be my Proxy, to vote at the Election of a Woodwardian Lecturer, on ——— the — day of ——— next. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this — day of ——— one thousand ——— .

A. B. ⊕

Sealed and delivered (being first duly stampt) in the presence of

E. F.
G. H.

The following proceedings respecting this Professorship have taken place since the Vacancy in 1818.

The following notice was published by the Senior Proctor *May* 8, 1818.

Dominus Pro-Cancellarius omnibus notum facit quorum id scire interfuerit, Prælecturam *a Clarissimo Viro Johanne Woodward fundatam, jam vacare per cessionem Johannis Hailstone Prælectoris ultimi, et assignat horam undecimam A. M. vicesimi primi diei Maii pro Electione novi Prælectoris.*

Placeat Vobis, ut Dr. Davy, Dr. Thackeray, Dr. Wood, Dr. Clark, Dr. Haviland, Mag^r. Catton, Mag^r. Hinde, Mag^r. Chapman, Mag^r. J. Brown, Coll. Trin. Mag^r. Hustler, Coll. Trin. Mag^r. Bridge, Mag^r. Turton, Syndici constituantur, qui consulant et Vobis referant de Regulis et Ordinationibus, quibus ultima voluntas Doctoris Woodward optimè promoveatur. Lect. et Concess. Mai. 8.

May 20. The following Report of the above Syndicate was made to, and confirmed by, the SENATE:

1. It appears that the clear annual income of the Woodwardian estates is about £430., of which the sum of £108. 6*s.* 6*d.* is paid to the Lecturer for his own use, and about fifty pounds are applied to other purposes, in conformity with the will of Dr. Woodward.

2. That there is an accumulation of about £1200. which has been invested in the Public Funds.

3. That the room, in which the Fossils and Minerals are at present kept, being too confined to exhibit them to advantage, or to receive many more with convenience, it is desirable that a larger

should be built, with a contiguous room, for the accommodation of the Lecturer.

4. It is proposed that, to effect this object as soon as possible, the surplus annual income shall be added to the above accumulation, with the exception of such sums as it may be judged proper to apply to the purchase of Fossils and Books, and to other necessary purposes.

5. That to entitle the Woodwardian Lecturer to the receipt of his annual Stipend, it shall be certified to the Vice-Chancellor that Lectures have been given.

6. It is agreed that the knowledge of Fossil organized bodies, and of the Constitution of the Earth's Strata having been very much extended since the time of Dr. Woodward, it would conduce to the diffusion of science, and to the credit of the University, as it would certainly be in perfect conformity with the will of Dr. Woodward, that a course of Lectures should be read on these subjects: and if, after a new room has been built, the Professor, in addition to the Lectures and duties prescribed by the Founder, should give such a course, it is proposed that his Stipend be increased by one hundred pounds a year, and that all Members of the University have free Admission.

Jan. 24, 1821.

Cum Professor vester Woodwardianus, Fundatoris sui Instituta et Consulta Syndicorum vestrorum secutus, Lecturæ isti penitus se tradiderit multo et felici labore, et impensis suis haud

exiguis: Lectiones etiam Geologicas secundum ipsorum Syndicorum Consulta (præter quatuor solennes a Fundatore præscriptas) gratis in Academia dederit, jam vero ex interpretatione Consultorum prædictorum, centum libræ Professoris Stipendio ob Lectiones istas addendæ, non, nisi post Museum supellectili Geologicæ ædificatum solvi possint sine auctoritate vestra:

Placeat Vobis, ne ob moras alienas Professor vester præmio suo careat, ut summa centum librarum, ob Lectiones Geologicas anno jam præterito habitas, ei exsolvatur:

Placeat etiam Vobis, ut eadem summa singulis annis, cursu Lectionum, numero ad minimum quindecim, (præter quatuor istas solennes a Fundatore præscriptas) confecto, ei erogetur.

Cum Fosilia a Doctore Woodward Academiæ nostræ legata, adhuc sint deposita in ædibus nec dignis nec idoneis, quæque additamentis istis, quæ postulat scientiæ Geologicæ conditio, recipiendis minime sufficiant, magno totius Academiæ damno, Lectorisque vestri gravi incommodo:

Mar. 14, 1821.

Placeat Vobis, ut Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, Dr. French, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Haviland, Dr. Thackeray, Professor Sedgwick, Mag^{r}. Bland, Mag^{r}. Alderson, Mag^{r}. Shelford, Mag^{r}. Lodge, Mag^{r}. Whewell, Mag^{r}. Graham, Syndici vestri constituantur, qui de ædibus struendis, impensis, cæterisque ad hanc rem pertinentibus consulant, atque intra tres menses ad Vos referant.

11 Jun. 1821. *Placeat Vobis, ut Syndici Musei Woodwardiani, per Gratiam vestram Martii die decimo quarto anni* 1821, *iidem in eodem Officio permaneant, proviso tamen ut post primam Congregationem Termini Paschalis anni* 1822 *habitam, auctoritate sua penitus priventur, nisi denuo a Vobis constituantur:*

Placeat Vobis, ut Professor Cumming in numerum prædictorum Syndicorum cooptetur.

5 Dec. *Placeat Vobis, ut Dr. Wordsworth inscribatur in numero Syndicorum, "qui de ædibus Woodwardianis struendis, impensis, cæterisque hanc rem pertinentibus, consulant atque ad Vos referant.*

No report was ever made to the Senate by the above Syndicate.

Election of the Norrisian Professor.

The Stewards of the Institution are the Master of Trinity College, the Provost of King's College, and the Master or President of Caius College. *Grant in the Common Chest of the University.*

The Candidate, or Candidates, shall notice to the three Stewards, under hand, within the first fourteen days of November, the design of supplying this Professorship; and the Stewards shall select two out of the whole number of Candidates, and shall signify their names, on or before the first day of February then next ensuing, to the respective Masters, Heads or Presidents of all the respective Colleges and Halls in the University of Cambridge; and the day of Election, or final appointment of one Person to the Trust shall be within the first fourteen days of the succeeding May; and the Election, or Appointment, shall be wholly vested in the suffrages, personally given, of all the aforesaid Masters, Heads, or Presidents; and the majority of votes shall decide the Election.

Not less than ten votes shall constitute this mode of Election; and upon supposition that there is no agreement as to the selection of two Candidates, but warm disputation, such selection shall be referred to a majority of all the Heads, Masters, or Presidents; due regard to be ever paid to the virtuous conversation and abilities of each Candidate. As to the latter, an examination, if required, to be passed by each Candidate before the Stewards, or their Deputies, both antecedently to the Nomination, and to the Election. *Ibid.*

To bestow on the Master of Trinity an additional influence, he shall, if he pleaseth, defer his vote to the last; and if the numbers are even with his vote, his vote shall carry the Election, as if he had two votes, and could use them both in favour of one Person. *Ibid.*

If required by two of the three Stewards, any Candidate shall take and subscribe to the Oath hereafter drawn up, on or before the twentieth of January. But the Founder makes it an indispensable condition that the Candidate or Candidates shall each take and subscribe to the Oath afore-mentioned, in the presence of at least ten of the Heads, Masters, or Presidents, on the morning of Election. The words, and all the words, of such Oath shall be spoken articulately and audibly; then signed and then attested by each of the aforesaid ten Heads, Masters, or Presidents. If such Oath be not formally taken, subscribed, attested, the Election shall not take place; at least shall be void, and shall not entitle the Person elected to a farthing of the salary. *Ibid.*

The Professor may have been educated at either of our English Universities; may be Lay or Clerical: but he shall not be elected into the Office under his thirtieth year, nor re-elected after his sixtieth. *Ibid.*

He shall be obnoxious to dispossession at any time by a majority of the Heads, Masters, or Presidents of the respective Colleges and Halls of this University of Cambridge. But then the objections, or objection, to him shall be testified under the hand of each such majority. *Ibid.*

The Master of Trinity shall have the same Privilege here as given him at the Election. *Ibid.*

No Professor shall be allowed to continue in his Office, without a fresh Election, for more than five successive years.

The Oath hereafter inserted shall be as necessary to the Validity of a Re-election as of the first Election. *Ibid.*

The OATH.

As I profess to believe that the Godhead, or the Divine and One only Independant Essence comprehendeth three Persons, the Father, and the Son or the Word, who was made flesh and dwelled amongst us, and the Holy Ghost, or Holy Spirit — So I swear that I will not knowingly and designedly, if I shall be elected into that Trust to which this Oath is made preparatory, either inculcate, or countenance, in my discharge of the said Trust, any Doctrines contrary to my present sense of the Profession which I have now thus publickly made of my religious belief.

Amen. So help me God. Ibid.

Or this OATH.

As I profess to believe in One God, the Father Almighty, and in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, God of God, Light of Light, Very God of Very God — and in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of Life, proceeding from the Father and the Son, and together with them worshipped and glorified; so I swear that I will not, knowingly and designedly, if I shall be elected into that Trust *to which this Oath is made preparatory, either inculcate, or countenance, in my discharge of the said Trust, any Doctrines contrary to the Profession, which I have now thus publickly made, of my Belief of the Holy Blessed and Glorious Trinity, Three Persons, and One God.*

Amen. So help me God. Ibid.

The Professor subscribes the form in the Vice-Chancellor's Book.

NORRISIAN PROFESSORSHIP.

FORM OF NOMINATION.

Jan. 25, 1780.[2]

We nominate to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, The Reverend ————, and The Reverend ———— to be Candidates for the Norrisian Professorship.

JOHN PETERBOROUGH, *Master of Trinity College.*
WILLIAM COOKE, *Provost of King's.*
J. SMITH, *Master of Gonvil and Caius College.*

Registry, L.—83.

May 1, 1780. The Election was by pricking.

Oath of the Norrisian Professor.

Subscribed, *A. B.*

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[2] N.B. A printed notice of the Vacancy in 1795, was put up in the different Halls, some time before the Commencement 1794, signed by the Master of Trinity College.

The above Oath was taken and subscribed in the presence of us, this first of May, 1780.

L. Yates, *Vice-Chancellor.*

[&c. ten Persons in all.]

Orig. Registry, L—83.

The Person elected subscribes the Declaration of Conformity in the Vice-Chancellor's Book, takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Vice-Chancellor administers to him the Oath of Office.

Jacksonian Professor.

Extracts from Mr. Jackson's Will respecting the Election.

" My Will is, that such Reader, or Professor, be chosen by the Regent Masters of Arts only, of the University, who have been resident there for the greater part of the year previous to the day of Election (excepting only such Masters of Arts as are under one year's standing, who may vote, though they have not been resident for that Term) which said Regent Masters, on notice given them by the said Master, Fellows, and Scholars [of Trinity College] or any of them, of this my Devise, shall assemble publickly, on some day to be fixed by the Master of Trinity College, or the Vice-Master, in some of the Public Buildings belonging to the said University, or in the Hall or Chapel of Trinity College, or the open Court there, and within one month after such notice given to them, by the said Master of Trinity College, or any of them, by fixing up a writing on the School doors, the doors of St. Mary's Church, the door of the Regent House, or any of them, shall by Poll, to be taken by the Proctors for the time being, or if they or either of them be absent, then by the two Junior Regent Masters then present, neither of whom is Candidate for the Office of Lecturer, choose, by majority of votes given in writing, under the hand of each Voter, to the Proctors or Junior Regents aforesaid, such Person as they shall, in their own proper judgements, look upon to be best qualified by his knowledge in Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and the practical part thereof, and of Chemistry, to instruct the Students in the University in the said Science; such Lecturer to be a Member of Trinity College (either Fellow or not) if such be found equally qualified with any other Candidate, and preference to be given, *cæteris paribus*, to a Staffordshire, or a Warwickshire, or a Derbyshire, or a Cheshire Man: which Lecturer being so chosen by a majority of the said Regent Masters (and in case disputes arise about the majority, then the same to be determined by the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of King's College, and the Master of Trinity College, or, if either of the two last be Vice-Chancellor, then by the Master of St. John's College, so as to make up three, or by the majority of such three) shall within twelve calendar months, &c."

Form of the VOTE.

Ego A.B. *eligo* C.D. *in Professorem ex Fundatione Magistri Jackson.*

The proceedings are the same as at the Election of a Clerk to a Living.

The votes are read by the Senior Proctor, and the Election declared in the usual form.

The Person elected subscribes the Declaration of Conformity in the Vice-Chancellor's Book, takes the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the Vice-Chancellor administers to him the Oath of Office.

Downing Profeſsor of the Laws of England.

The Electors are, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Master of St. John's, and the Master of Clare Hall.

This Professor reads every year, after the division of the Michaelmas or Lent Term, a course of Lectures upon the Constitution and Laws of England.

Two Persons, from each College, recommended by the Master or Tutors, are admitted free of expence.

Downing Professor of Medicine.

The Electors are the same as to the preceding Professorship.

The Professor gives a course of Elementary Lectures, on the Theory and Practice of Physic, every year in the Michaelmas Term.

Christian Advocate.

The Trustees and Electors under Mr. Hulse's Will are, the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, the Master of Trinity College, and the Master of St. John's College. If the Master of Trinity be Vice-Chancellor, the Greek Professor supplies his place. The Bishop of Ely is Visitor, with power to determine, in reason and equity, in all disputes.

Extract from Mr. Hulse's *Will,*
dated July 21, 1777.

" The Person to be elected into the Office of Christian Advocate (on Christmas day, or within seven days after, for a term not exceeding five or six years) to be a learned and ingenious Person, of the degree of Master of Arts, or of Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity, of the age of thirty years, and resident in the University; who is to compose yearly, whilst in Office, some proper and judicious answer or answers every year, to all such new and popular, or other cavils and objections, against the Christian or Revealed Religion, or against the Religion of Nature, as may, in the opinion of the Trustees, or any two of them, seem best or most proper to deserve or require an answer, whether the same be Ancient or Modern Objections, but chiefly such as be most Modern, and especially such as have appeared in the English Language of late years against Christianity, and which may not seem to have received a full and sufficient answer, if any such there shall be unto the year preceding his Election; as likewise to be ready to satisfy any real scruples or objections, in a private way, that may be brought from time to time by any fair and candid Enquirer against the same; such writer to be called the Christian Advocate, and such his written answers to be in English, and only against notorious Infidels, whether Atheists or Deists, not descending to any particular Controversies or Sects amongst Christians themselves, except some new or dangerous error, either of Superstition or Enthusiasm, as of Popery, or Methodism, either in opinion or practice, shall prevail. In which case only it may be necessary, for that time, to write or to reason against the same; and such treatise or treatises to be every year printed, the expence whereof shall be deducted out of the temporary stipend or salary; and the remainder of the said stipend or salary, or rents and profits, shall be paid or given every year to the several Authors successively as a reward for the same; but if the Person chosen into the said Office shall neglect, or not discharge his Office as he ought to do, he is to forfeit and lose his salary for that year, which is, in such case, to be equally divided between the Six Senior Fellows of St. John's College."

Hulsean Lecturer, or Christian Preacher.

The Election to this Office is to take place on Christmas day, or within eight days after.

The Trustees and Electors are the same as in the case of the Christian Advocate.

The Persons eligible are, Masters of Arts of the University of Cambridge, under forty years of age.

The Office is only annual, but the same Individual may, under certain circumstances, be re-elected for any successive number of years, not exceeding six.

The duty of the Lecturer is to preach and *print* twenty Sermons in each year, ten in April, May, and the former part of June, and ten in September, October, and the former part of November.

The subject of the discourses is, to shew the evidence for Revealed Religion, or to explain some of the most difficult texts, or obscure parts of Scripture, or both.

The time and place of delivery are to be in Great St. Mary's Church, and either on the Friday mornings, or the Sunday afternoons, of each week in the above-mentioned period; and if the duties be not discharged by the Person appointed, his salary is divided amongst the six Senior Fellows of St. John's College.

The Preacher is not afterwards eligible to the Office of Christian Advocate.

Examination of Candidates for Writerships in the Service of the East India Company.

The following Letter, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, from the Right Honourable CHARLES WILLIAMS WYNN, was received by him in the Long Vacation of 1826.

"WHITEHALL PLACE, *July* 31, 1826.

"Sir,

"Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to you a Copy of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for WRITERSHIPS in the service of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, which have been prepared by the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India.

"You will find that it is proposed that Two Examiners should be appointed from the University of Cambridge by the Vice-Chancellor and Regius Professors, with an annual stipend of £.80, one of them to be annually replaced.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
CHARLES WILLIAMS WYNN."

"*The Rev. the Vice-Chancellor,*
Cambridge.

PLAN *for the* EXAMINATION *of* CANDIDATES *for admission to the* CIVIL SERVICE, *who have not resided at the College of Haileybury.*

"The Candidates will be examined in the Greek Testament, and in some of the works of the following Greek Authors, viz. Homer, Herodotus, Demosthenes, or in the Greek Plays; also in some of the Works of the following Latin Authors, viz. Livy, Cicero, Tacitus, and Juvenal, which part of the Examination will include collateral reading in Ancient History, Geography, and Philosophy.

"They will also be examined in Mathematics, including the four first and sixth Books of Euclid, Algebra, Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, and Mechanics —

"In Modern History, principally taken from 'Russell's Modern Europe,' and in 'Paley's Evidences of Christianity.'"

TEMPLE CHEVALLIER, *Cath. Hall.* } *appointed.*
ALFRED OLLIVANT, *Trin. Coll.* }

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ELECTION.

"CATHARINE HALL LODGE, *Oct.* 30, 1826.

"At a Meeting holden this day at the Lodge of Catharine Hall in the University of Cambridge, pursuant to a notification (dated *July* 31, 1826.) made by the Right Honourable CHARLES WILLIAMS WYNN, President of the Board of Controul, for the Election of two Persons to examine Candidates for Writerships in the Service of the East India Company.

PRESENT,

The Right Worshipful JOSEPH PROCTER, D.D. *Vice-Chancellor.*

The Right Reverend JOHN LORD BISHOP of BRISTOL, *Regius Professor of Divinity.*

Dr. HAVILAND, *Regius Professor of Physic.*

The Rev. JAMES SCHOLEFIELD, M.A. *Regius Professor of Greek,*

being the major part of the Electors named in the said notification.

The Rev. TEMPLE CHEVALLIER, M.A. *late Fellow of Catharine Hall,* and

The Rev. ALFRED OLLIVANT, M.A. *Fellow of Trinity College,*

were, by the said Electors, chosen to be Examiners.

J. PROCTER, *Vice-Chancellor.*
J. BRISTOL, *Regius Professor of Divinity.*
J. HAVILAND, *Regius Professor of Physic.*
J. SCHOLEFIELD, *Regius Professor of Greek.*

"This I attest,

"W. HUSTLER, *Reg. and Not. Pub.*

Book of Elections,
Registry.

N.B. "The Election to be officially announced to the President of the Board of Controul, and to the Court of Directors."

Election of Lord Craven's Scholars.

The Right Honorable John Lord Craven of Riton, by his last Will and Testament bearing date the 28th day of *May* 1647, amongst other things, gave and bequeathed unto his Executors in his said Will nominated and appointed, all his Lands and Hereditaments in Cancerne in the county of Sussex (which he bought of Mr. Maynard) to this intent and purpose, that out of the yearly profits of the said Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments one hundred pounds a year be raised towards the maintenance of four poor Scholars, whereof two to be in the University of Oxford, and two in the University of Cambridge. The Scholars, who are to have the benefit of this maintenance in Oxford, to be chosen by the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors, and the Orator there for the time being, or the greater part of them. And so likewise in Cambridge, by the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors, and the Orator there for the time being, or the greater part of them. Yet willing that if any of his name or kindred shall happen to be poor, and be a Scholar in either University, that he shall be preferred to have the benefit of this maintenance before any other Scholar whatsoever; and further willing thereby that the said annuity and maintenance shall cease and determine to any such Scholar after he hath been in the University by the space of fourteen years, and likewise that it shall cease and determine to any such Scholar that shall attain to any preferment of a double value, and that then the said annuity, so determining, shall be bestowed upon some other poor Scholar; as by the said Will doth plainly appear.

Whenever a Vacancy occurs, any Undergraduate may offer himself a Candidate, by signifying his intention in a Latin letter addressed to each of the Electors, within the time limited by the Programma which declares the Vacancy.

The Possessors are not allowed to be absent above three months in the year, without the express permission of the Vice-Chancellor, and the major part of the Electors then resident in the University.

By a late Decree of the Court of Chancery, the income of the Scholars has been increased to £50. per annum each, and three additional Scholarships founded, under the same regulations as the preceding, except that they cannot be held for more than seven years.

Dr. Battie's Scholarship.

William Battie, Doctor in Physic and Fellow of the College of Physicians in London, in consideration of his having formerly enjoyed the benefit of one of Lord Craven's Exhibitions, by Deed of gift dated *September* 30, 1747, and enrolled in Chancery, *November* 7, 1747, gave to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the

University of Cambridge, and their Successors, for ever, a Messuage or Tenement in Hitcham in the County of Suffolk, together with certain parcels of Land lying in Hitcham and in Brettenham in the said County, *In Trust* that the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their Successors, shall pay the clear yearly profits of the said Messuage and Lands, by two half-yearly payments, to such Scholar of the said University of Cambridge, as the said William Battie shall during his life from time to time direct and appoint; and, after his decease, to such Scholar as shall be elected agreeably to the rules annexed to the said Deed; which are

I. The Vice-Chancellor, or his Deputy, the Provost of King's College, the King's Professors of Law, Physic, and Divinity, and the two Proctors for the time being, shall be the Electors. And in case the Provost of King's College shall be absent from the University at the time of the examination of the Candidates, or disabled by sickness, or otherwise, from attending the same; in such case, the Vice-Provost of the said College, or if he is absent from the University, or disabled by sickness, or otherwise, from attending the said Examination, the Senior Fellow then resident in College, shall have a right to attend the said Examination, and shall be one of the Electors, in the room of the said Provost.

II. The Vice-Chancellor, or his deputy, upon every Vacancy, shall summon the Electors then resident in the University, to such place as he shall think proper; and if the majority of the said Electors so met together, shall then declare by any writing under their hands, that the Scholarship is vacant, the Vice-Chancellor, or his Deputy, shall within five days afterwards, cause the said declaration to be affixed upon the door of the Schools, or other public place belonging to the said University. And the Vice-Chancellor, or his Deputy, shall likewise, in the same instrument concerning the said declaration, appoint a time and place for the Examination of the Candidates. And no Examination, or Election, shall be proceeded upon, till twenty-eight days are fully complete and ended, after the affixing the said declaration.

III. Every Candidate shall, within fourteen days after the affixing the said declaration, visit each of the Electors then resident in the said University, and shall give notice, by a Latin Epistle, to such Elector, that he is a Candidate: and in case he neglects visiting, in manner aforesaid, within that time, he shall be incapable of being elected.

IV. No one shall be capable of being elected, who has been admitted into the College he first belonged to above three years, or who is any ways intitled to receive any benefit, or advantage, from either of the Exhibitions commonly called Lord Craven's Exhibitions. And in case any Person, after his being elected and admitted to hold and enjoy this Scholarship, shall be admitted to, or any ways entitled to hold and enjoy, the said Lord Craven's Exhibition, his right to this Scholarship shall thencefrom absolutely cease and determine.

V. The Electors and Candidates shall be present together, at the time and place appointed in the said declaration; and the said Candidates shall be examined before one another, in the presence of each other, by such of the Electors who shall then be present; to the intent the Candidates may be witnesses of each other's abilities, and that all partiality may, as much as possible, be prevented in the Electors. And no Candidate shall be capable of being elected who shall not have been so examined; nor shall any Elector have a right to vote, who was not present at the said Examination.

VI. A competent skill in the Greek and Latin languages shall be a necessary qualification. But in respect to the difference of standing of each Candidate, an equitable consideration shall be had of their improvement in the arts and sciences.

VII. As soon as the Examination is ended, the Vice-Chancellor, or his Deputy, shall declare to the Electors then present, the time and place he appoints for making the Election.

VIII. He of those so examined who shall be chosen by a majority of the Electors then present at the time and place before appointed, and who were present at the said Examination, shall be deemed effectually chosen. And in case there should happen an equality of votes for two or more Candidates, he shall be deemed effectually chosen whom the Provost of King's College, if he is then present, and was present at the said Examination, shall declare for. And in case the said Provost is not then present, or was not present at the said Examination, he shall be deemed effectually chosen whom the Vice-Chancellor, or his Deputy, shall declare for.

IX. Every Scholar, during the time of his enjoying this Scholarship, shall reside at least nine calendar months every year in the University, except he is a Graduate in Physic, or designs to profess the same, and produces, once every year, if required by any of the Electors, a Certificate signed by one Hospital Physician in London, or bills of mortality, signifying that the said Scholar diligently attends the said Physician in visiting the patients of the said Hospital; in which case my intention is that the residence of such Scholar in the University shall be hereby absolutely dispensed with, during his attending upon the said Physician. But no other Scholar shall be absent above three calendar months, every year, from the University, without leave granted to him, under the hand of the major part of the Electors then present in the University: and in case he absents himself for a longer time, without such leave, his right to this Scholarship shall immediately cease and determine. But my intention and desire is, that the Electors shall not be difficult in granting such leave, provided it be not longer than for one year at once: which leave, however, may be renewed in like manner, from year to year, in case the Scholar can satisfy a major part of the Electors then present in the University, that he is prosecuting his studies during such his absence; and in case that he brings, when required by any of the Electors, a Certificate of his good behaviour, under the hands of three or more neighbouring Clergymen of the Church of England: provided likewise that he continues a Member of the University.

X. When any Scholar shall have been admitted nine years into the College to which he first belonged, or shall have obtained any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Preferment, his right to enjoy this Scholarship shall then cease and determine. But it shall and may be lawful nevertheless for any Scholar to hold and enjoy this Scholarship for such time as aforesaid, notwithstanding such Scholar shall after such Election and Admission to the same, have obtained a Fellowship in some one College of the University of Cambridge.

XI. If the Provost of King's College shall happen to be Vice-Chancellor at the time of the said Examination and Election; in such case the Vice-Provost of King's College, or, if he is absent, or otherwise disabled from attending the same, the Senior Fellow then resident in the said College, shall be one of the Electors; and the Vice-Chancellor, if there should happen an equality of votes, shall, in this case, have a casting vote.

XII. If any doubt should arise after my decease, touching the intent and meaning of any of the aforesaid Rules, or of such as I may hereafter give, which I reserve to myself to do, the same shall be interpreted and determined by the Provost of King's College; and his determination shall be acquiesced in by the Electors and Scholars.

W. Battie.

Copied from a Book in the Vice-Chancellor's possession.

Sir William Browne's Scholarship.

Sir William Browne, Knt. M.D. by his last Will proved *April* 12, 1774, subjects his estates, in divers places, to a perpetual rent charge of twenty guineas a year, to be paid yearly from his decease, clear of taxes and disbursements, to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and their Successors; *In Trust*, for founding a Classic Scholarship, by electing the best Classic Scholar who shall offer himself for his Examination within a year from his Matriculation; public notice being given, by the Vice-Chancellor, a month before such Election.

The Scholar shall enjoy this rent charge, with arrears which may happen by vacancy, for seven years.

He shall admit himself at St. Peter's College, and reside there every entire Term, during his Undergraduateship; behave well, studiously, and religiously, and give up to the Fellows' table, every Sunday, a copy of Greek and Latin verses. He shall go to Lectures with the Mathematical Professor for three years. He shall regularly and reputably perform all his College and University Exercises, an Act, first, second and third Opponencies, in the Sophs' Schools, and take the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts.

There being no appointment in the Will of Examiners for, or Electors into, this Scholarship, a Grace passed the Senate May 8, 1775, that the appointment of the first Scholar should be left to Sir Martin Folkes, Bart. Grandson and Heir to Sir William Browne: who accordingly, by letter dated May 16, 1775, appointed Thomas Veasey to such Scholarship.

RULES *for the Choice of a* SCHOLAR *on the Foundation of Sir* WILLIAM BROWNE, *Knt. Agreed upon by the* SYNDICS *appointed for that purpose by a Grace,* Apr. 10, 1782.

I. The Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy, the King's Professors of Divinity, Law, Physic, Hebrew, and Greek, and the Public Orator of the University, all for the time being, shall be the Electors into the said Scholarship.

II. The Vice-Chancellor, or his Deputy, within ten days after receiving notice of any Vacancy of the said Scholarship, shall summon the Electors then resident in the University, to such place as he shall think proper. And if the majority of the said Electors so met together shall then declare, by any writing under their hands, that the Scholarship is vacant, the Vice-Chancellor shall, within five days afterwards, cause the said declaration to be fixed on the door of the Schools, or other public place belonging to the said University. And no Election shall be proceeded upon till twenty-eight days are fully complete and ended, after the affixing of the said declaration. Provided only that if the said Scholarship shall become void during the long Vacation, no public declaration of such Vacancy shall be affixed upon the door of the Schools, or elsewhere, till the tenth day of October following, nor any Election be proceeded upon till the expiration of twenty-eight days from the said tenth of October.

III. Every Person who intends to be a Candidate for the said Scholarship, shall, within fourteen days after the affixing of the said declaration, visit each of the Electors then resident in the University, and give notice, by a Latin Epistle, to such Elector, that he is a Candidate. And in case he neglects visiting within the time, and in the manner aforesaid, he shall be incapable of being elected into that Vacancy.

IV. By the Will of the Founder "any Person shall be capable of being elected, who shall offer himself for examination within a year from his Matriculation;" that is, any Person shall be capable of being elected, who offers himself for Examination at any time from the day of his Admission into any College in either University, till the expiration of one whole year from the first public Matriculation that shall be held after his first coming to reside in such College: and evidence of his being matriculated, as likewise a Certificate of the time of his Admission and first coming to reside, under the hand and seal of the Master, or *Locum-tenens*, of his College, shall be brought by each Candidate to the Vice-Chancellor, or his Deputy, together with the Latin Epistle mentioned in the preceding rule.

V. The examination shall be confined to the Greek and Latin Languages, Composition, Ancient History, and Ancient Geography.

VI. Within five days after the expiration of the twenty-eight days limited as above for the public notice of the Vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall again summon the Electors then present in the University, and, together with them, shall fix upon the time and place for making the Election: at which time the Person who shall be chosen by the majority of the Electors then present, shall be deemed effectually chosen: provided always, that at every Election, there be present, at least, four of the Electors: and that at every meeting of the Electors, whether for the purpose of declaring the Vacancy, of fixing the time of the Election, or of electing a Scholar, in case of an equality of voices, the Vice-Chancellor, or his Deputy, have the casting vote.

VII. By the Will of the Founder, " the Scholar so elected, if he is not already a Member of St. Peter's, is to admit himself immediately into that College, and to enjoy the benefits of his Scholarship, with arrears from the Vacancy, for seven years from the day of his election; on condition that he reside there every entire Term during his Undergraduateship; that he behave himself well, studiously, and religiously, and give up to the Fellows' table, every Sunday, a copy of Greek and Latin verses; that he go to Lectures with the Mathematical Professor for three years; that he regularly, and reputably perform all his College and University exercises, and take the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts: and proper Certificates of his having complied with the above conditions shall be annually brought to the Vice-Chancellor by such Scholar, before he shall be intitled to receive his stipend."

Copied from a copy in a Book of the Vice-Chancellor.

An Intimation, signifying the Vacancy, &c. is affixed to the door of the Schools.

At the time of Election, the Yeoman Bedell maketh Oath concerning the affixing of the Intimation.

Dr. Davies's Scholarship.

Dr. Jonathan Davies, late Provost of Eton College, by his last Will and Testament, bearing date *July* 1804, gave and bequeathed to the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and to the Provost of King's College in the University of Cambridge, *In Trust*, one thousand pounds in the three per cents. to form a Scholarship, to be called " Dr. Davies's University Scholarship," on the same footing with those called the Craven University Scholarships, for the greatest Proficient in Classical learning, the Candidates to be the same, the same Examiners, only with the addition of the Provost of King's College. This he did, remembering (as he further states in his Will) that he was so fortunate as to get one of the said University Scholarships, and as probably the consideration of his circumstances (recommended by the Founder or Founders of those Scholarships) weighed greatly in his favour, he Willed that the same circumstance be attended to, in the disposal of *his* Scholarship, by the Examiners, and that it be enjoyed by the Candidate, on whom the majority of the Examiners agree to bestow it, the same number of years as the above-mentioned Craven Scholarships.

Dr. Bell's Scholars.

Extract from the Reverend DR. BELL'S *Deed of Foundation.*

DR. BELL has transferred £.15,200 stock 3 per cents. Consols to the University of Cambridge in *Trust*, to found eight new Scholarships.

The Scholars to be the Sons, or the Orphans of those Clergymen of the Church of England, whose circumstances and situations are altogether such, as not to enable them to bear the whole expence of sending their Sons to this University.

The first Election shall take place between the 12th of *November*, and the 25th of *December* 1810: when there shall be elected two Scholars of the third year of standing, that is, who were admitted between the Commencements of 1807 and 1808.

Profits to commence from *July* 6, 1810, and to be continued for two years.

At the same time shall be elected two other Scholars of the second year, viz. who were admitted between the Commencements of 1808, and 1809. Profits to continue for three years.

The second Election will be on Friday after Midlent Sunday 1811, of two Scholars of the first year. Profits to continue for four years.

The third Election will be on Friday after Midlent Sunday 1812, of two Scholars of the first year. Profits to continue for four years.

The fourth Election will be on the Friday after Midlent Sunday 1813, of two other Scholars of the first year, to succeed those two of the third year, who were two of the four first chosen, and so on for ever. The profits to continue for four years, and no more.

Every Scholar to take the degree of B.A. in the most regular manner.

No Scholar to be elected from King's College, or from Trinity Hall.

The Electors are,

The Vice-Chancellor.
The Regius Professor of Divinity.
The Regius Professor of Civil Law.
The Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.
The Public Orator.

Pitt Scholarship.

Rules *for the* Foundation *of the* Pitt Scholarship, *and for the* Election *of the* Scholar, *as proposed by the Syndics appointed by the University for that purpose.*

I. The sum of *one thousand pounds,* given by the Subscribers to Mr. Pitt's Statue, for the purpose of founding "the Pitt Scholarship," and which has since been augmented by a donation of *five hundred pounds* from the "*Pitt Club*" in London, shall be placed in the Public Funds, until the Syndics shall be able to vest it in Land; and the clear annual income arising from it shall be paid to the *Pitt Scholar.*

II. The Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy, the Public Orator, the Greek Professor, and two Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the different Colleges, in their turns, shall be the Electors. Two Colleges, according to the Cycle of Proctors, commencing with the year 1817, shall respectively nominate an Elector. But if the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator, and the Greek Professor, or any two of them, be Members of the same College, no Elector, in that case, shall be appointed by the College according to the Cycle of Proctors, but the appointment shall be made by the University. Or, if the Public Orator, or the Greek Professor, shall be prevented by illness, or otherwise, from attending the Examination, or if the Colleges shall have neglected to signify to the Vice-Chancellor the appointment of the Electors according to their respective turns, then Deputies shall be appointed by *Grace*.

III. The first Examination shall commence on Monday, *January* 17, 1814; and the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy, the Public Orator, and the Greek Professor, shall, in future, on or before the first day of *December* after every Vacancy, cause a writing under their hands, declaring the said Vacancy, and the time of Examination, to be affixed to the door of the Public Schools; and they shall notify the same to the two Colleges, which are to nominate the Electors; and the Heads of those Colleges, or their Deputies, shall, within one week after such notices, signify to the Vice-Chancellor the names of the Electors so appointed.

IV. The Examination, which shall be solely Classical, shall always take place during the week of the Public Examinations in the Senate-House, previous to the Bachelors' Commencement; and the Scholar elected shall receive all the Dividends or Rents that shall have become due subsequent to the last Vacancy.

V. Any Undergraduate, of whatever Rank, may be a Candidate for the "*Pitt Scholarship,*" provided he be not of more than three years standing, from the time of his first residence;

but he shall, on or before the 31st day of *December* preceding the Examination, signify in a Latin Epistle, to each of the Electors, his intention of becoming a Candidate, and in case he shall omit sending such an Epistle, he shall be considered as incapable of being elected at that time.

VI. The "*Pitt Scholar*" shall not hold any other *University* Scholarship.

VII. Every Scholar shall, during the time of his holding this Scholarship, reside the major part of every Term, and if he shall not have kept such residence, he shall vacate his *Scholarship*, unless he has been prevented by illness, or any other cause, which shall be approved by the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator, and the Greek Professor.

VIII. Every Scholar, who shall obtain any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Preferment, or shall be of Master of Arts standing, shall vacate his Scholarship. *Confirmed by the Senate, Dec.* 9, 1813.

Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships.

The Rev. ROBERT TYRWHITT, M.A. late Fellow of Jesus College, who died in 1817, by his Will bequeathed £4000. Navy 5 per cents. for the promotion and encouragement of Hebrew learning; the mode and disposition of this bequest to be left to the University.

The Senate in 1818 decreed the foundation of three Scholarships; which decree was revised in 1826, and the number increased to six, subject to the following Regulations:

Decree of the Senate, May 14, 1826.

1.—That there shall in future be six Scholarships, called Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships.

2.—That the Candidates for these Scholarships shall be Bachelors of Arts, who are not of sufficient standing to be created Masters of Arts,+ and Students in Civil Law or Medicine of not less than four or more than seven years standing, who shall be required, before they are admitted to become Candidates, to produce certificates from their respective Professors, that they have kept the exercises necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Law or Physic.

+ It was determined by the Heads in the Oct. Term 1835 that an Incepting Master is eligible. This question arose from the Election taking place in May, when a B.A. sitting his last time becomes of standing to incept. Mr Foster was elected on that principle.

3.—That out of the net annual proceeds of Mr. Tyrwhitt's Benefaction, the sum of £150. be divided among the six Scholars in the proportions herein after specified.

4.—That the Electors to these Scholarships shall be the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, the Professor of Arabic, and two Members of the Senate, to be nominated by the different Colleges, according to the Cycle of Proctors.

5.—That if the Regius Professor of Hebrew, or the Professor of Arabic, or both of them, shall decline, or be prevented from examining, a Deputy or Deputies shall be appointed by Grace of the Senate.

6.—That if it shall happen at any time, that two of the Offices severally constituting Electors are united in the same Person, the Deputy for the Elector in respect of one of the said Offices shall be the Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic; but if in any case the Lord Almoner's Reader shall decline the office of Deputy Examiner, or shall be prevented from undertaking the said office, a Deputy Examiner shall be appointed in his place by Grace of the Senate.

7.—That if the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, the Professor of Arabic, or any two of them shall be Members of the same College, no Elector shall in that case be appointed by that College according to the Cycle of Proctors; but the appointment shall be made by Grace of the Senate.

8.—That the appointment, when requisite, of an Examiner or Examiners by Grace of the Senate take place at the first Congregation in the Lent Term of the year, and that the Examiner or Examiners so appointed continue in office until the first day of *January* in the following year.

9.—That two Scholars be elected annually, and be called Scholars of the *first* and *second* Classes; that a Scholar of the first Class receive an annual stipend of £30., and a Scholar of the second Class an annual stipend of £20. for three years from the time of Election: and that the first Election under these Regulations take place in *May* 1826, the second in *May* 1827.

10.—That should it appear in any case to the majority of the Electors that no one of the Candidates is deserving of a Scholarship of the first Class, it shall be competent for them to elect one of the second Class only.

11.—That, in the event of one Scholar only being elected, the Examiners be empowered at the Election of the following year, to elect three Scholars upon this foundation: viz. two of the first Class, and one of the second: that the first in the order of merit be the Scholar of the first Class for that year; the second in the order of merit supply the vacancy left at the preceding Election, and be entitled to all the emoluments assigned to that Scholarship: viz. the stipend of the preceding year, and also the regular stipends of the two succeeding years, during which, and no longer, he shall remain upon this foundation: and that the third be the Scholar of the second Class for that year.

12.—That if any Scholarship, reserved under the powers of the tenth Regulation, be not filled up at the Examination of the following year, the *whole* proceeds of such Scholarship shall be appropriated in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

13.—That the residue of the net annual proceeds of Mr. Tyrwhitt's Benefaction, not already disposed of by the third of these Resolutions, together with all accumulations which may arise under the tenth and twelfth Resolutions, form a fund to be employed in the following manner: viz. That a premium of not less than £50. be given, as often as this fund will allow, for such a *Latin* Dissertation, upon some subject connected with Hebrew Literature, as may be agreed upon by the Electors or the majority of them.

14.—That the subject of such Dissertation be published on or before the first day of *February*, and that the Dissertations be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, in the usual manner, on or before the first day of *December* in the same year.

15.—That any Member of this University, who has taken his first degree, may be a Candidate for the above premium.

16.—That the Examiners, if they think it expedient, be empowered to print any Prize Dissertation at the expence of this fund; and that all Prize Dissertations not printed under their direction, be deposited in the Public Library.

17.—That the foregoing Regulations continue in force until the first day of *January* 1830.

RESOLUTIONS *of the Sydicate respecting the* UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

[*Confirmed by a Grace of the* SENATE.]

It appears clearly desirable to produce a regularity in the Vacancies of the University Scholarships, and in the Elections, so that one of the five may be vacant in each year, and not more; also that the Elections may be about the same period in each year.

On examining the constitutions of the Craven, Battie, Davies, and Pitt Scholarships, it appears that the only one over which the University cannot assume a control with regard to the Vacancies and Elections, is the Battie's Scholarship.

The Pitt Scholarship having been recently fixed by a Syndicate appointed for that purpose, the most proper plan appears to be, to assimilate the new Regulations for the Craven and Davies's Scholarships, to these adopted for the Pitt Scholarship.

NEW REGULATIONS.

On the last Saturday in *November* in every year, there shall be a meeting at the Vice-Chancellor's of the Electors to the Craven and Davies's Scholarships, and of the *permanent*

Electors to the Pitt Scholarship, to consider whether any one and which of those Scholarships shall be then declared Vacant; and the Examination for such Vacant Scholarship shall commence in the last week of *January* following.

At this meeting, of the Scholarships which shall have become *voidable* by non-residence, that shall be declared *vacant*, which has been held for the longest time; provided that no one Scholarship shall have become *necessarily* void before the day of this meeting, in which case no other shall be declared vacant for that year.

When it is decided at this meeting which of the Scholarships is to be declared Vacant; the rules pointed out by the Founder for Notice, Examination, and Election (where any such rules are particularly prescribed by the Founder) will be pursued, so as to bring on the Examination in the last week of *January*. Where no such Regulations have been prescribed by the Founder, the notice of the Vacancy is to be affixed to the door of the Public Schools, on or before the 1st of *December;* and the Candidates are to deliver their Latin Epistles to each of the Examiners, on or before the 31st of *December*, as in the case of the Pitt Scholarship; and all prior Regulations made by the University, inconsistent with these, are hereby repealed.

With respect to non-residence, it is to be understood that the holders of the Craven, Davies, and Pitt Scholarships shall, generally speaking, have such leave of absence, as will enable them to retain their Scholarships until the holder becomes Senior Scholar, according to the above Regulations.

But in case of any instance of non-residence in the University, for one whole Term, before the Bachelor's degree, the Electors, at their meeting, shall have the power of declaring vacant the Scholarship of the Person so non-resident in preference to that of the Senior Scholar: if it appear to them that such non-residence is without sufficient excuse.

Chancellor's Three Gold Medals.

Two Gold Medals, value fifteen Guineas each, are given annually by His ROYAL HIGHNESS the CHANCELLOR of the UNIVERSITY, to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, who, having their names on the *first* Tripos, shew themselves the greatest Proficients in Classical learning. On the day after the first Tripos day, the Candidates for these Medals send in their names to the Vice-Chancellor, who appoints an early day for the Examination, of which notice is given to the several Candidates. The successful Candidates declaim in the Law Schools, on the second Tripos day, on a subject given them by the Vice-Chancellor.

These Prizes were originally established in 1751, by his Grace THOMAS HOLLES, Duke of Newcastle, and have been continued by the succeeding Chancellors.

His Royal Highness the Chancellor of the University also gives, annually, a third Gold Medal, for the encouragement of English Poetry, to a resident Undergraduate, who shall compose the best Ode, or the best Poem in Heroic Verse.

The Subject is to be given out on the 25th of *October*, and the Exercises are to be delivered in to the Vice-Chancellor, on or before the 26th of *March* following.

Each Candidate is to send his Exercise privately, and without a name, and not written in his own hand, but revised and pointed by himself, with some Latin verse written upon it, and at the same time he is to send his own name in a paper, folded up and sealed, with the same Latin Verse on the outside; and the papers containing the names of those Persons, who shall not succeed, are to be destroyed unopened.

The following Persons are appointed by His Royal Highness to determine the Prizes for the Chancellor's three Medals.

1. *The Vice-Chancellor.*
2. *The Master of Trinity.*
3. *The Master of St. John's.*
4. *The Provost of King's.*

5. *The Master of St. Peter's.*
6. *The Master of Clare Hall.*
7. *The Master of Christ's.*
8. *The Senior resident Fellow of Trinity, who has gained a Medal.*
9. *The Public Orator.*
10. *The Greek Professor.*
11. *The Professor of Modern History.*

N.B. If the Senior resident Medallist of Trinity should decline to examine, then the Right shall devolve to the next in standing who has gained a Medal, and so down.

It is His Royal Highness's wish, that the Public Orator, the Greek Professor, and the Professor of Modern History, would take such active part in the Examination, as might be agreed upon between them and the other Examiners; leaving it at the same time open to each and all of them to make such further enquiries, individually or collectively, as they might think proper, into the attainments of the several Candidates.

Notice is always to be sent to the Chancellor, immediately upon any decision of the Medals, informing His Royal Highness of the names of the successful Candidates.

Nov. 21, 1826. No Exercise is in future to exceed 200 lines in length.

ENGLISH PRIZES.

1813....Columbus.......*George Waddington, Trin. Coll.*
1814....Boadicea.........*William Whewell, Trin. Coll.*
1815....Wallace..........*Edward Smirke, St. John's Coll.*
1816....Mahomet........*H. S. Beresford, Clare Hall.*
1817....Jerusalem.......*C. H. Townshend, Trin. Hall.*
1818....Imperial and Papal Rome.....*C. E. Long, Trin. Coll.*
1819....Pompeii..........*T. B. Macaulay, Trin. Coll.*
1820. ..Waterloo........*G. E. Scott, Trin. Hall.*
1821....Evening.........*T. B. Macaulay, Trin. Coll.*
1822....Palmyra.........*J. H. Bright, St. John's.*
1823....Australasia.......*W. M. Praed, Trin. Coll.*
1824....Athens..........*W. M. Praed, Trin. Coll.*
1825....Sculpture.......*E. G. L. Bulwer, Trin. Hall.*
1826....Venice..........*J. S. Brockhurst, St. John's.*
1827....Druids..........*C. Wordsworth, Trin. Coll.*

Members' Prizes.

The Representatives in Parliament of this University give four annual prizes of fifteen guineas each, which are adjudged by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, to two Senior and two Middle Bachelors of Arst, who shall compose the best Dissertations in Latin prose, which are read publicly by them in the Senate-House on a day appointed near to the Commencement, and afterwards sent by them to the aforesaid Members.

The subjects are delivered out in *February*, and each Candidate is to send his Exercise privately, without his name, and (if he chooses) transcribed by another Person, but revised and pointed by himself, to the Vice-Chancellor, on or previous to the 30th of *April*, with some Latin verse written upon it; and he is at the same time to send a paper sealed up, with the same Latin verse on the outside, which paper shall inclose another paper, folded up, with the Candidate's name written within. The papers containing the names of those Candidates who do not succeed, are destroyed unopened. These prizes were established by the Hon. Edward Finch and the Hon. Thomas Townshend in 1752, and have been continued by the succeeding Members.

In *December* 1826, these prizes were modified; and in future Two will be opened to all Bachelors of Arts without distinction of years, who are not of sufficient standing to take the degree of M.A.;—and the other Two will be open to all Undergraduates who shall have resided not less than seven Terms at the time when the Exercises are to be sent in.

MEMBERS' PRIZES.

1753.

Senior Bachelors. — Examen vitæ et philosophiæ M. Bruti, præcipuè habitâ ratione carminum quæ moriturus recitavit:

Ω τλημον αρετη, λογος αρ' ησθ'· εγω δε σε
'Ως εργον ησκουν· συ δ' αρ' εδουλευες τυχῃ.

J. Warren, Caius.——*J. Cott*, Corpus.

Middle Bachelors. — Quod Ratio docet, idem testatur Historia, 'veram Gloriam nisi ope Virtutis comparari non posse.'

Rich. Warren, Jesus.——*T. Holme*, St. John's.

1754.

S. B.—Athenis et Româ inter se collatis, exquirendum est, Quodnam adjumenti singulæ artes acceperint ex ipsis imperii formis in iis urbibus constitutis.

J. Symonds, St. John's.——*Rich. Warren,* Jesus.

M. B.—Enarratio, et comparatio, doctrinarum moralium Epicuri et Stoicorum.

J. Foster, King's.——*W. Craven,* St. John's.

1755.

S. B.—Utrùm Veteris Comœdiæ apud Athenienses licentia magìs ad emendandos mores, an corrumpendos, contulerit? *W. Bell,* Magdalene.——*J. Hallam,* King's.

M. B.—Utrùm Leges Solonis an Lycurgi magìs tam ad singulorum virtutem, quàm ad Reipublicæ honorem et emolumentum, contulerint?

H. Elmsall, St. John's.——*S. Hallifax,* Jesus.

1756.

S. B.—Quidnam adjumenti ab institutis Christianis Mortales Ethnicorum Doctrinæ acceperint?

S. Hallifax, Jesus.——*H. Elmsall,* St. John's.

M. B.—Quousque Romanorum depravati mores ad labefactandam et evertendam Rempublicam valuerint?

East Apthorp, Jesus.——*W. Lobb,* St. Peter's.

1757.

S. B.—Utrùm liceat Civi bono, Republicâ in partes divisâ, neutris se adjungere?

W. Lobb, St. Peter's.——*East Apthorp,* Jesus.

M. B.—Utrùm Historias legentibus emendentur magis, an corrumpantur, Mores?

E. Blakeway, Magd.——*T. Didsbury,* St. Peter's.

1758.

S. B.—Utrùm summa hominum felicitas, juxta Epicurum, in Sensuum delectationibus præcipuè ponatur?

J. Cullum, Cath.——*W. Gordon,* Queen's.

M. B.—Utrùm diversarum gentium mores et instituta à diverso earum Situ explicari possint?

W. Roberts, King's.——*J. Jebb,* St. Peter's.

1759.

S B.—Pro Socrate, ad populum Atheniensem, Oratio.

C. Marsh, Trinity.——*W. Roberts,* King's.

M. B.—Utrùm in benè constitutam civitatem Ludi Scenici admitti debeant?

Edw. Tew, King's.——*R. Beadon,* St. John's.

1760.

S. B.—Qualis fuerit in Academiâ Veteri et Novâ philosophandi ratio, et quænam sit ad verum exquirendum accommodatior?

R. Beadon, St. John's.——*Walt. Kerrich,* Cath.

M. B.—Utrùm, quò auctior sit hominum Eruditio, eò magis corrumpantur mores?

J. Cowper, Corpus.——*Sam. Berdmore,* Jesus.

1761.

S. B.—Utrùm sit præstantius nova invenire, an inventis cultum addere et ornatum?

H. Bates, St. Peter's.——*Peter Foster,* Jesus.

M. B.—Utrùm boni plus, an mali, reportent ferè qui peregrinantur adolescentuli?

J. Norris, Caius.——*Ambrose Eyre,* St. Peter's.

1762.

S. B.—Num credibile videatur populum Romanum magìs sub Pompeio, quàm sub Cæsare, Victore fore liberum?

Phil. Rosenhagen, St. John's.——*Amb. Eyre,* St. Peter's.

M. B.—Utrùm Virtus magis emineat in rebus secundis, an in adversis? *R. Maddison,* St. Peter's.——*T. Zouch,* Trinity.

1763.

S. B.—Utrùm institutio Civilis Societatis ad humani generis felicitatem contulerit?

T. Zouch, Trinity.——*R. Maddison,* St. Peter's.

M. B.—Quænam commoda Reipublicæ ex artium liberalium culturâ proveniant?

H. Whitfield, Pemb.——*T. Wagstaff,* Christ.

1764.

S. B.—Examen Philosophiæ M. T. Ciceronis.

J. Pemberton, Pembroke.——*W. Wyat,* Pemb.

M. B.—Quibus Modis institui debeat ad exteras regiones Peregrinatio?

E. Chamberlayne, King's.——*A. Warner Byam,* St. Peter's.

1765.

S. B.—Utrùm civitati perniciosior sit Epicuri, an Zenonis, Philosophia? *W. Paley,* Chr——*E. Chamberlayne,* King's.

M. B.—Quomodò intelligendum sit effatum illud, 'Rectè fit quodcunque evenit'?

C. Moore, Trinity.——*James Lambert,* Trinity.

1766.

S. B.—Quomodo vera Historia à falsâ distingui possit?

W. C. Unwin, Christ.—*C. Moore,* Trinity.

M. B.—Post mortem Julii Cæsaris, à quibusnam stare partibus civem Romanum oportuerit?

David Stevenson, King's.——*Major Dawson,* Jes.

1767.

S. B.—Utrùm Censoris Romani disciplina Reipublicæ utilis fuerit? *D. Stevenson,* King's.——*J. Ward,* St. John's.

M. B. — Utrum possessorem beârint sæpiùs, an perdiderint, Divitiæ? *W. Arnald,* St. John's.——*J. Clowes,* Trinity.

1768.

S. B.—Quidnam causa fuerit, quare Gentes Septentrionales homicidia olim compensaverint pecuniâ; apud hodiernas autem leviora crimina morte et suppliciis crudelissimis puniantur? *J. Clowes,* Trinity.——*Chr. Hunter,* Sidney.

M. B.—Utrùm Societates, nupèr institutæ ad promovendas Artes et Commercia, magnos artifices et commercia effecerint? *R. Raikes,* St. John's.—*W. Pearce,* St. John's.

1769.

S. B.—Speciosa verbis, re inania aut subdola, quanto majore Libertatis imagine teguntur, tanto eruptura ad infensius Servitium. *W. Pearce,* St. John's.—*J. Disturnel,* Pemb.

M. B.—Argentum et Aurum propitii, an irati, Dii Germanis negaverint? *Rich. Hey,* Sidney.——*Fra. Barnes,* King's.

1770.

S. B.—Privatorum Hominum Vitia ad Publica Commoda non conferunt. *Rich. Hey,* Sidney.——*Fra. Barnes,* King's.

M. B.—Utrùm vera animi magnitudo rebus Adversis magìs quam Secundis perspiciatur?
W. Coxe, King's.——*Geo. Atwood,* Trinity.

1771.

S. B.—Utrùm ii, qui libros in Dialogo scribunt, an qui Continuo Sermone præcepta tradunt, sapere meliùs doceant?
W. Coxe, King's.——*W. Jones,* St. Peter's.

M. B.—Labor est sapiente dignus, Rei Antiquariæ investigatio. *Thomas Hayter,* King's.——*W. Cooke,* King's.

1772.

S. B.—Natura omnes fecit judices, paucos artifices.
Thomas Hayter, King's.

M. B.—Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt?
Thomas James, King's.——*Edw. Law,* St. Peter's.

1773.

S. B.—Historia Vitæ Magistra.
T. James, King's.—*E. Law,* St. Peter's.—*J. Cranke,* Trin.

M. B.—Oratio ad Græcas Literas excolendas suasoria.
W. M. Tomkins, King's.——*T. Robinson,* Trin.

1774.

S. B.—Utrùm æquum sit, ut homo homini perpetuâ obstringatur Servitute?
Henry Inglis, King's.——*Rich. Humfrey,* Corpus.

M. B.—Injurias ulscisci, an remittere, utrùm sit animi magis excelsi? *Robert Wharton,* Pembroke.

1775.

S. B.—Utrùm Divitiarum incrementum plus boni, an mali, Reipublicæ afferat? *Charles Sandiford,* Sidney.

M. B.—Quâ quis ratione seipsum citra invidiam laudare possit? *T. J. Mathias,* Trin.—*J. Barlow Seale,* Christ.

1776.

S. B.—Utrùm imperium atque artes humaniores Occidentali cursu nationibus sese deferant?
J. Fawcett, Joh.—*T. J. Mathias,* Trin.—*J. B Seale,* Christ.

M. B.—An Constantinus imperii sui sedem jure mutaverit?
John Legh, Trinity.

1777.

S. B. — Utrùm Philosophiæ Naturalis et Matheseos cultura ad Poesin alendam magìs, an deprimendam, contulerit?

J. Legh, Trinity.——*H. W. Coulthurst,* Sidney.

M. B.—Utrùm Ars Critices ad benè scribendum plus utilitatis, an incommodi, afferat?

G. Gretton, Trin.—*Gilb. Wakefield,* Jes.—*J. Jackson,* Trin.

1778.

S. B. — De Sapientiâ Egyptiacâ disquisitio, et judicium.

G. Gretton, Trinity.——*Gilb. Wakefield,* Jesus.

M. B. — Num una aliqua sit præstans Imperii forma, quæ cunctis gentibus optima foret, vel diversæ formæ diversis gentibus magis sint aptæ?

T. Rennell, King's.——*W. Taylor,* Corpus.

1779.

S. B.—Utrùm ad exemplar poetarum Græcorum Chorus in drama nostrum commodè admitti possit?

W. Greenwood, St. John's.——*David Owen,* St. John's.

M. B.—An Reipublicæ Romanæ feliciùs fuerit arma extra Italiam transtulisse?

James Six, Trinity.——*Sam. C. Cox,* Trinity.

1780.

S. B.—An Ridiculum vim istam in se habeat, ut per id solum argumentando vera à falsis ritè dignoscantur?

William Cole, King's.

M. B.—Malè se res habet, cùm quod Virtute effici debet, id tentatur Pecuniâ.

Edw. Christian, St. John's. —— *H. Marsh,* St. John's.
Thomas Carpendale, St. John's.

1781.

S. B.—Quænam sint causæ, cur Asiatici servitutis semper fuerint patientiores, quàm Europæi?

H. Marsh, St. John's.——*T. Carpendale,* St. John's.

M. B.—Utrùm is sit in Oratorum numero habendus, qui non sit omnibus iis artibus, quæ sunt Libero dignæ, perpolitus?

J. Lowther, Trinity.——*Josh. Smith,* St. John's.

1782.

S. B.—Utrùm auctoritati Sacrarum Literarum confirmandæ inserviat Mythologia Græca? *Josh. Smith,* St. John's.

M. B.—Utrùm ad emendandos màgis, an corrumpendos, civium mores conferat Musica?

H. Dampier, King's.—*R. Pedley,* Joh.—*P. Douglas,* Corpus.

1783.

S. B.—Utrùm plus boni, an mali, Europæis gentibus attulerit Transatlantici orbis patefactio?

H. Dampier, King's.——*Thomas Catton,* St. John's.

M. B.—Ex quibus præcipuè causis in tantam magnitudinem creverit res Romana?

M. Raine, Trin.—*B. E. Sparke,* Pemb.—*J. H. Michell,* King's.

1784.

S. B.—Utrùm in benè constitutam Rempublicam Supplicia Capitalia admitti debeant?

Matt. Raine, Trinity.——*B. E. Sparke,* Pemb.

M. B.—Quænam commoda Reipublicæ ex Re Militari proveniant? *T. Clarkson,* St. John's.——*R. Heslop,* Sidney.

1785.

S. B.—An liceat nolentes in Servitutem dare?

T. Clarkson, St. John's.——*R. Heslop,* Sidney.

M. B.—Utrùm civis perniciosus, an hostis acerbissimus, acrioribus suppliciis sit cöercendus?

W. Gregor, St. John's.——*G. Gordon,* St. John's.

1786.

S. B.—Quænam præcipuè fuerint causæ, cur civitates Græciæ Persarum imperio tam feliciter obstiterint?

Geo. Gordon, St. John's.——*W. Gregor,* St. John's.

M. B.—Utrùm populo Romano meliùs consultum esset, si Augustus Rempublicam reddidisset?

W. Roberts, King's.——*Barry Robertson,* St. John's.

1787.

S. B.—Utrùm insularum in mari Pacifico nuper pate factarum incolæ plus boni, an mali, ab Europæis gentibus accepturi sint? *Sam. Heyrick,* Trinity.

M. B.—Utrùm in Republicâ benè constitutâ Debitores in carcerem mittere expediat?

C. Byam Wollaston, St. John's.——*J. Roberts,* King's.

1788.

S. B.—Utrùm Indorum Orientalium commercia plus boni, an mali, Europæ gentibus secum afferant?

Love Robertson, Caius.——*C. Byam Wollaston,* St. John's.

M. B.—Americanis (de hâc re jam nunc consulentibus) quænam forma Imperii magìs apta esse videatur?

Jon. Raine, Trinity.

1789.

S. B.—An prosit Scientiæ librorum copia?

J. Raine, Trinity.—*T. Carlyon,* Pemb.—*C. Chevallier,* Pemb.

M. B.—Utrùm ad Oratorem fingendum valeat Ars magìs, an Natura? *J. Whishaw,* Trinity.—*W. Heberden,* St. John's.

1790.

S. B.—Utrùm mutata apud Gallos Imperii forma plus boni, an mali, Britanniæ allatura sit?

W. Heberden, St. John's.——*J. Whishaw,* Trinity.

M. B. — Utrùm Veris, an Imaginariis bonis, magìs promoveatur humana felicitas?

J. Heys, Trin.—*T. Thorp,* Pet.—*E. Thornton,* Pemb.

1791.

S. B.— Utrùm Monarchica, an Democratica, regiminis forma sit potior? *J. Heys,* Trinity.—*G. Haggitt,* Pembroke.

M. B.—Quid purè tranquillet?

J. Tweddell, Trinity.——*J. Drew Borton,* Caius.

1792.

S. B.— An magnum imperium cum æquâ omnium Libertate constare possit?

J. Tweddell, Trinity.——*Abr. Moore,* King's.

M. B.—An morum emendationem, et virtutis cultum, in nascenti Sinûs Botanici republicâ sperare liceat?

J. H. Frere, Caius.——*A. W. Trollope,* Pembroke.

1793.

S. B.— In Republicâ benè constitutâ sint hæreditario jure Nobiles.

A. W. Trollope, Pembroke.——*J. Sep. Grover,* King's.

M. B.—Utrùm in juventute instituendâ Matheseos et Philosophiæ Naturalis, an Humaniorum Literarum quæ vocantur, studia principem locum obtinere debeant?

Jos. Allen, Trinity.——*W. Cooper,* St. John's.

1794.

S. B.—Oraculorum origo, natura, et vis.

Jos. Allen, Trinity.——*W. Cooper,* St. John's.

M. B.—Utrùm apud Romanos Gladiatorum spectaculo ulla posset esse fortior contra dolorem et mortem disciplina?

R. Smith, King's.——*T. Grimwood Taylor,* Trinity.

1795.

S. B.—Quâ ratione educationis elementariæ partem Religio constituere debeat?

R. Smith, King's.——*T. Grimwood Taylor,* Trinity.

M. B.—Utrùm majora incommoda ex Ignorantiâ, an ex Credulitate, societati afferantur? *W. Jones,* St. John's.

1796.

S. B.—Utrùm Superstitio moribus hominum, aut saluti civium, Atheismo magis sit inimica?

T. Bourdillon, Queen's.——*W. Jones,* St. John's.

M. B.—Utrùm diversarum gentium indoles, à diversis Imperii formis, potiùs quàm ex earum situ explicari possit?

G. Beresford, St. John's.—*W. Tilt,* Trin.—*G. A. Browne,* Trin.

1797.

S. B.—Utrùm Eruditio plus boni in rebus prosperis, quàm in adversis, secum afferat?

W. Tilt, Trinity.——*G. A. Browne,* Trinity.

M. B.—Utrùm Divites, an Pauperes, majori felicitate gaudeant? *Sam. Butler,* St. John's.——*Chr. Bethell,* King's.

1798.

S. B.—Utrùm Troja unquam extiterit?

S. Butler, St. John's.——*Chr. Wordsworth,* Trin.

M. B.—Utrùm gloriæ cupido plus boni, quàm mali, hominibus attulerit? *Dan. Cresswell,* Trinity.——*Clem. Leigh,* Chr.

1799.

S. B. — Utrùm animum lectoris acriùs pertentet Aristoteli, an Platoni, proprius sermo?

Clem. Leigh, Christ.——*Tho. Carr,* Trinity.

M. B.—Utrùm Statuarum et Numismatum investigatio ad rem literariam promovendam sit utilis?

Fra. Howes, Trinity.——*J. Williams,* Trinity.

1800.

S. B.—Unde fit ut quasdam Artes, quæ apud antiquos summâ cum laude viguerint, nos vel penitus ignoremus vel notas pravè imitemur?

Fra. Howes, Trinity.——*J. Williams,* Trinity.

M. B.—Utrùm civium fortitudo Bestiarum certaminibus, aut frequenti cædis et sanguinis conspectu, promoveatur?

Cha. Peers, St. John's.——*J. Hallet Batten,* Trinity.

1801.

S. B. — Ex Coalescentibus Britanniæ et Hiberniæ imperiis, quid potissimùm boni sit sperandum?

J. Brown, Trinity.——*Nic. C. Tindal,* Trinity.

M. B.—Quid sit causæ, cur jam per plura secula Scientiæ et Liberales Artes non nisi in Christianis populis floruerint?

H. Vincent Bayley, Trinity.——*G. D'Oyly,* Corpus.

1802.

S. B.—Quænam causæ sint, cur præstantissima in omni opere ac scientiâ Ingenia iisdem ferè temporibus atque regionum finibus contineri soleant?

H. Vincent Bayley, Trin.——*C. W. Le Bas,* Trin.

M. B.—Civitas optimis fundata legibus atque institutis, ope tamen Religionis destituta, diu permanere non potest.

H. Martyn, St. John's.——*C. Grant,* Magd.

1803.

S. B.—Quænam commoda literis humanioribus oriri possint ex veterum monumentis, nuper Ægypto patefactis?

[*No Prizes adjudged.*]

M. B.—Utrùm doctrinæ plus adjumenti Græco, an Latino, sermone accrevit? *W. Paley,* Pemb.—*S. Birch,* St. John's.

1804.

S. B. — Quid commodi aut incommodi è republicâ hominum Nigrorum sive Coloratorum, inter Occidentales Insulas nuper constitutâ, derivari queat?

W. Paley, Pembroke.——*G. Macfarlan,* Trinity.

M. B. — Quibus modis, et gradibus, Civitates jam florentes paulatim labare, inclinare, et occidere soleant?

Geo. Pryme, Trinity.——*James Parke,* Trinity.

1805.

S. B.—Quænam commoda literis humanioribus oriri possint ex veterum monumentis, nuper Egypto patefactis?

Geo. Pryme, Trinity.——*Tho. Starkie,* Catharine.

M. B. — Quid de origine et antiquitate poëmatum Homero vulgò adscriptorum pronunciari debeat?

H. Raikes, St. John's.——*S. Berney Vince,* King's.

1806.

S. B.—E tot deperditis humaniorum literarum apud Græcos et Romanos monumentis, quænam præ cæteris sint desideranda? *Ralegh Trevelyan,* Joh.—*J. Wray,* Trin.

M. B. — Utrùm Certamina publicè in Greciâ spectata plus utilitatis, an damni, secum adtulerint?

W. Longley, St. John's.——*W. G. Cautley,* Pembroke.

1807.

S. B.—Utrùm mores civium emendet, an corrumpat, Commercium? *W. G. Cautley,* Pembroke.

M. B.—Utrùm literis prosit librorum, quanta nunc est, editorum Copia? *Ch. S. Matthews,* Trin.—*J. Turner,* Joh.

1808.

S. B.—Quænam præcipuè sint labentis imperii indicia?

[*No Exercises sent in.*]

M. B.—Quanquam Histrionis artem miremur, quærendum tamen, utrùm mores hominum emendet magis, an corrumpat, Scena?

J. Carr, Trinity.——*Geo. Burges,* Trinity.

1809.

S. B.—Quænam præcipuè valeant ad imperium stabiliendum? *H. F. Ainslie,* Trinity.——*Geo. Burges,* Trinity.

M. B.—Anne Historia Vera (e. g. Sidnæi à Zouchio scripta, atque nuper edita) plùs valeat, quàm Fabulosa (e. g. Grandisoni à Richardsono conficta) ad hominum mores formandos?

T. S. Hughes, Joh.—*C. J. Blomfield,* Trin.—*W. Clark,* Trin.

1810.

S. B.—Utrùm majori prudentiâ, eloquentiâ, fortitudine, patriæque amore M. T. Cicero, an Comes Clarendonianus, temporibus gravissimis Rempublicam administrârit?

T. S. Hughes, Joh.—*W. F. Chambers,* Trin.—*W. H. Parry,* Joh.

M. B.—Utrùm in optimâ reipublicæ formâ instituendâ plus valeat Ingenium, an Experientia?

E. Smedley, Trinity.——*Edw. Alderson,* Caius.

1811.

S. B.—Utrùm, in optimâ Dialogorum ratione, antiqui recentioribus sint præponendi?

E. Alderson, Caius.—*E. Smedley,* Trin.—*C. Hewett,* Trin.

M.B.—Studiorum, quæ in Academiâ sunt instituta, laus et utilitas. *J. Ashbridge,* Trinity.——*Tho. Musgrave,* Trin.

1812.

S. B.—De philosophiâ Platonicâ disquisitio et judicium.

Tho. Musgrave, Trinity.——*J. Ashbridge,* Trin.

M. B.—Utrùm præcepta à Rhetoribus tradita veræ eloquentiæ profuisse, an nocuisse, dicendum sit?

R. Wilson Evans, Trin.——*Edw. Valentine Blomfield,* Emm.

1813.

S. B.—Quid potissimùm boni, vel mali, ab Infimi Ordinis juventute literis instituendâ sit oriturum?

R. Wilson Evans, Trinity.——*D. J. Maynard,* Cath.

M. B.—Omnis doctrina ingenuarum et humanarum artium uno quodam societatis vinculo continetur.

C. Heath, King's.

1814.

S. B. — Utrùm ex hominibus Fanaticis, an Scepticis, plus detrimenti Respublica capiat?

R. M. Rolfe, Downing.——*W. Wrightson,* Trin.

M. B.—Quò magis instituta Civilia et Ecclesiastica inter se conveniant, eò meliùs Rempublicam administrare licet.

James Scholefield, Trinity.—*H. D. Whittington,* St. John's.

1815.

S. B. — Quid causæ est cur apud Romanos, postquam sub Imperatoribus essent, eximia minùs florerent ingenia?

James Scholefield, Trinity.

M. B. — Utrùm clementioris sit animi, leviter delinquentes suppliciis pro ratione culparum adhibitis cöercere, an impunitos dimittere? *J. Bailey,* Trin.—*G. Pearson,* Joh.

1816.

S. B.—Hieroglyphicorum origo et natura. *J. Bailey,* Trin.

Geo. Pearson, St. John's.——*Geo. Walker,* Trinity.

M. B.—Utrùm civitati plus utilitatis, an incommodi, afferant leges, quæ privatorum hominum Sumptibus modum imponunt? *Hastings Robinson,* Joh.—*G. Waddington,* Trin.

1817.

S. B.—Utrùm Sibyllina oracula è sacris Judæorum libris compilata fuerint?

Hastings Robinson, St. John's.——*James Clarke Franks,* Trin.

M. B.—Utrùm rectè judicaverit Cicero, 'omnia Romanos aut invenisse per se sapientiùs quàm Græcos, aut accepta ab illis fecisse meliora?' *J. James Blunt,* St. John's.

1818.

S. B.—Antiquæ Musicæ species et natura.
J. James Blunt, St. John's.

M. B.—Inter Græcos et Romanos Historiæ scriptores comparatione factâ, cujusnam stylus imitatione maximè dignus esse videatur? *H. J. Rose,* Trin.—*C. J. Heathcote,* Trin.

1819.

S. B.—Quænam fuerit Oraculorum vera indoles ac natura?
C. J. Heathcote, Trinity.

M. B.—Inter veterum Philosophorum sectas, cuinam potissimùm tribuenda sit veræ sapientiæ locus?
Tho. Flower Ellis, Trinity.

1820.

S. B.—Quantum momenti, ad studium rei Theologicæ promovendum, habeat literarum humaniorum cultus?
[*No Prizes adjudged.*]

M. B.—In Georgium Tertium τον μακαριτην Oratio funebris.
Tho. Thorp, Trinity.——*Edw. Boteler,* Sidney.

1821.

S. B.—De origine et progressu Idololatriæ Dialogus.
Tho. Thorp, Trinity.——*Edw. Boteler,* Sidney.

Jun. B. A.—Oratio in laudem Musicæ.
Edw. H. Maltby, Pemb.——*Arthur Barron,* Trin.

1822.

S. B.—Populis diversis eadem instituta parùm conveniunt.
Arthur Barron, Trinity.——*Ralph Lyon,* Trinity.

M. B.—Astronomiæ laus et utilitas.
Alfred Ollivant, Trin.——*James Alex. Barnes,* Trin.

1823.

S. B.—Quænam sunt Ecclesiæ legibus stabilitæ beneficia, et quâ ratione maximè promovenda?
Alfred Ollivant, Trinity.

M. B.—Quinam fructus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ studiosis percipiendi sunt? *C. E. Kennaway,* Joh.—*Geo. Long,* Trin.

1824.

S. B.—An recentium ingenii vim insitam veterum Poetarum exemplaria promovent?
H. Thompson, St. John's.——*W. H. Marriot,* Trin.

M. B.—Quænam potissimum causæ Tragicæ Camœnæ apud Latinos offecerint? [*No Prizes adjudged.*]

1825.

S. B.—De statu futuro quænam fuere veterum inter Græcos et Romanos Philosophorum Dogmata?
J Buckle, Trinity.

M. B.—Quantopere sibi invicem prosint, populi liberè mutandis inter se mercibus. [*No Prizes adjudged.*]

1826.

S. B. Quales fuerint antiquorum Philosophorum de animi immortalitate opiniones, et ex quanam origine ducta?
J. A. Jeremie, Trinity.

M. B.—Quibusnam præcipuè artibus Recentiores Antiquos exsuperant? *C. Dade,* Caius.

1827.

BACHELORS.—Homerus[1].
R. Williamson, Trinity.——*W. M. Heald,* Trinity.

UNDERGRADUATES. Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio.
E. H. Fitzherbert, Trinity.——*T. W. Peile,* Trin.

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[1] See p. 361.

Sir William Browne's Medals.

EXTRACT FROM HIS WILL.

"I direct my Executors to procure a die to be engraved, proper to strike medals of gold of five guineas value; the obverse to be an imitation of my marble medallion bust, the motto to be ESSE ET VIDERI[1]. On the exergue in two lines, *Gulielmus Browne, Eques, Nat.* III. *Non. Jan.* A.S. MDCXCII; on the reverse, Apollo radiated, seated on an advanced throne, resting his lyre on his left knee with his left hand, and extending his right hand with a laurel wreath over the head of a Scholar, with a gown and band, kneeling on the steps, and presenting a scroll in his right hand, and holding down his square cap with his left hand, the motto *Sunt sua præmia laudi*[1]; on the exergue in two lines, *Electus Coll. Med. Lond. Præses,* A.S. MDCCLXV. With this shall be struck two gold medals of five guineas value, and sent to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge annually, in the beginning of *January,* to be given by him, at the following Commencement, to two Undergraduates, one of whom shall deliver to him, in *June* before, the best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho; the other the best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace, on a subject to be appointed by him in *January* before: which Odes shall be fairly written, dated, and subscribed by the authors, in a book to be laid on the Register's table for public inspection, at the Commencement. And I charge my estates for the perpetual performance of this annual bequest."

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[1] *Great letters.*

IN THE CODICIL.

"I will that a third gold Medal, of like kind with those two in my Will mentioned, shall be sent by my Executor, annually, with those two, to the Vice-Chancellor of that University for the time being; to be given by him to the Undergraduate who shall produce the best Greek Epigram, after the model of Anthologia, and the best Latin Epigram, after the model of Martial, on a subject of his appointing; to be given, all three, on the Commencement day.

"I charge my estates also with this third Medal for ever."

Copied from a copy in a Book of the Vice-Chancellor's.

The subjects of the Epigrams are to be given by the Vice-Chancellor in *January*, and the Epigrams are delivered to him in *June*, as is ordered concerning the Odes.

The Vice-Chancellor's notice mentions the manner of sending the Exercises to him, &c.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE'S MEDALS.

1775.

GREEK ODE. In Memoriam Gul. Browne Equitis, M.D.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *E. Cooke,* King's. [*W. Cole,* King's.

1776.

GREEK ODE. Bellum Americanum. *J. Hayter,* King's.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *James Six,* Trinity.
EPIGR. GR. ET LAT. Inest sua gratia parvis. *W. Cole,* Kgs.
[*E. Sayer,* Trinity.

1777.

GREEK ODE. Herculanei prostrati reliquiæ. *J. Hand,* King's.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *Tho. Gisborne,* St. John's.
EPIGRAMS. Cui placet alterius, sua nimirùm est odio sors.
[*James Six,* Trinity.

1778.

GREEK ODE. Wolfii in Canadâ res gestæ et mors. *J. Walker,*
LATIN ODE. Idem. *J. Lowther,* Trinity. [Emman.
EPIGRAMS. Nisi utile quod facimus, frustrà est gloria.
[*Spencer Madan,* Trinity.

1779.

GREEK ODE. Artis Medicæ laus. *B. E. Sparke,* Pemb.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *Jos. Pott,* St. John's.
EPIGRAMS. Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile.
[*J. H. Michell,* King's.

1780.

GREEK ODE. In obitum mœstissimum Jacobi Cook, navis bellicæ Præfecti, Navigatoris celeberrimi, ictu lethifero barbaricorum repentinè abrepti.
[*J. H. Michell,* King's.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *C. Hayes,* King's.
EPIGRAMS. Dictum sapienti sat est. *J. H. Michell,* King's.

1781.

GREEK ODE. Strages insulis Occidentalis Indiæ nuper illata.
[*J. Goodall,* King's.

LATIN ODE. Idem. *B. Newton,* Jesus.

EPIGRAMS. Bellus homo Academicus. *J. Goodall,* King's.

1782.

GREEK ODE. Ad Pacem. *J. Goodall,* King's.

LATIN ODE. Idem. *M. T. Becher,* King's.

EPIGRAMS. Stans pede in uno. *J. Goodall,* King's.

1783.

GREEK ODE. Arx Calpeia obsidione liberata.

LATIN ODE. Idem. [*Rich. Ramsden,* Trinity.

EPIGRAMS. In tenui labor. *Jonathan Raine,* Trinity.

1784.

GREEK ODE. Calabria terræ motu vastata. *Rich. Ramsden,* [Trinity.

LATIN ODE. Idem. *C. B. Wollaston,* Joh.—*J. Reeves,* King's.

EPIGRAMS. Globus Aërostaticus. *G. Stevenson,* King's.

1785.

GREEK ODE. Parentalia Handeliana. *Jon. Raine,* Trinity.

LATIN ODE. Idem. *Jonathan Raine,* Trinity.

EPIGRAMS. Ut res dant sese, ita magni atque humiles sumus. *Jonathan Raine,* Trinity.

1786.

GREEK ODE. In naufragium luctuosum Ricardi Peircii.
[*J. Raine,* Trinity.

LATIN ODE. Idem. *A. Moore,* King's.

EPIGRAMS. Nugis addere pondus. *Tho. Thompson,* Trin.

1787.

GREEK ODE. Georgium Sidus. *Abraham Moore,* King's.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *Geo. Selwyn,* St. John's.
EPIGRAMS. 'Ου το μεγα εν εστι, το δε εν μεγα.
[*Fra. Wrangham,* Magdalene.

1788.

GREEK ODE. Batavia rediviva. *J. Tweddell,* Trinity.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *J. Tweddell,* Trinity.
EPIGRAMS. Quid novi? *J. Tweddell,* Trinity.

1789.

GREEK ODE. Neque enim loculis comitantibus itur
Ad casum Tabulæ, positâ sed luditur arcâ.
[*J. Tweddell,* Trinity.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *Geo. Matthew,* Trinity.
EPIGRAMS. Ludentis speciem dabit et torquebitur.
[*J. Tweddell,* Trinity.

1790.

GREEK ODE. Bastilia expugnata. *Edw. Maltby,* Pembroke.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *T. Grimwood Taylor,* Trinity.
EPIGRAMS. Artis est celare artem. *E. Maltby,* Pembroke.

1791.

GREEK ODE. Mare Liberum. *E. Maltby,* Pembroke.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *Rob. Smith,* King's.
EPIGRAMS. Nesciunt quantò plus dimidium sit toto.
[*J. Doncaster,* Christ.

1792.

GREEK ODE. Sors misera Servorum in insulis Indiæ Occidentalis. *S. T. Coleridge,* Jesus.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *Sam. Butler,* St. John's.
EPIGRAMS. Purpura vendit
Causidicum. —— *J. Belcher,* Clare.

1793.

GREEK ODE.	Astronomiæ laus. *J. Keate,* King's.
LATIN ODE.	Idem. *Sam. Butler,* St. John's.
EPIGRAMS.	Ὑστερον προτερον. *J. Keate,* King's.

1794.

GREEK ODE.	Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui.—— *Sam. Butler,* St. John's.
LATIN ODE.	Idem. *J. Keate,* King's.
EPIGRAMS.	Simplex munditiis. *Geo. Caldwell,* Jesus.

1795.

GREEK ODE.	Commercii laus. *J. Keate,* King's.
LATIN ODE.	Idem. *Geo. D'Oyly,* Corpus.
EPIGRAMS.	Vir bonus est quis? *Geo. Strachey,* King's.

1796.

GREEK ODE.	Classis Occidentalis Indiæ tempestate nuper disjecta. *Geo. Strachey,* Trinity.
LATIN ODE.	Idem. *Rich. Parry,* Trinity.
EPIGRAMS.	Χρη σιγαν, η κρεισσονα σιγης λεγειν. *W. Frere,* [Trinity.

1797.

GREEK ODE.	Italia vastata. *W. Frere,* Trinity.
LATIN ODE.	Idem. *J. Hunt,* Trinity.
EPIGRAMS.	Insaniens Sapientia. *W. Frere,* Trinity.

1798.

GREEK ODE.	Toto divisos orbe Britannos. *Barth. Frere,* [Trinity.
LATIN ODE.	Idem. *P. Warren,* Trinity.
EPIGRAMS.	——Quicquid Græcia mendax Audet in Historiâ.—— *Barth. Frere,* Trinity.

1799.

GREEK ODE. Pontifex Italiâ extorris. *J. H. Smyth,* Trinity.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *J. H. Smyth.* Trinity.
EPIGRAMS. Ipse dixit. *J. G. Durham,* Corpus.

1800.

GREEK ODE. Mysorei Tyranni mors. *J. H. Smyth,* Trinity.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *J. B. Sumner,* King's.
EPIGRAMS. Tuta time. *J. G. Durham,* Corpus.

1801.

GREEK ODE. Melita Britannis subacta. *Rob. Walpole,* Trin.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *Hon. Fred. Robinson,* St. John's.
EPIGRAMS. Nugæ canoræ. *Geo. Pryme,* Trinity.

1802.

GREEK ODE. Pompeii Columna. *Geo. Pryme,* Trinity.
LATIN ODE. Idem. *James Parke,* Trinity.
EPIGRAMS. Σκηνη πας ὁ βιος. *C. Bayley,* Christ.

1803.

GREEK ODE. Helvetiorum luctus et querimoniæ. *C. Bayley,*
LATIN ODE. Idem. *H. H. Knapp,* King's. [Christ.
EPIGRAMS. Ex nitido fit rusticus. *J. F. Plumptre,* King's.

1804.

GREEK ODE. Græcia hodierna. *W. E. P. Tomline,* Trinity.
LATIN ODE. *Εις οιωνος αριστος αμυνεσθαι περι πατρης.*
[*B. H. Drury,* King's.
EPIGRAMS. { GR. Simulacrum Cereris Eleusine deportatum.
{ LAT. Veteres aviæ. *B. H. Drury,* King's.

1805.

GREEK ODE. In obitum mœstissimum Ducis D'Enghien.
[*W. E. P. Tomline,* Trinity.

LATIN ODE. In obitum mœstissimum Ducis D'Enghien.
[*C. J. Blomfield,* Trinity.

EPIGRAMS. Quid noster Roscius egit? *J. K. Miller,* Trin.

1806.

GREEK ODE. Mors Nelsoni. *C. J. Blomfield,* Trinity.

LATIN ODE. Idem. *Thomas Smart Hughes,* John's.

EPIGRAMS. *Μηδεν αγαν.* *J. K. Miller,* Trinity.

1807.

GREEK ODE. In obitum Gulielmi Pitt. *T. S. Hughes,* Joh.

LATIN ODE. Idem. *J. Lonsdale,* King's.

EPIGRAMS. *Μεγα βιβλιον, μεγα κακον.* *E. Alderson,* Caius.

1808.

GREEK ODE. Veris comites. *Thomas Rennell,* King's.

LATIN ODE. Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna patentem.
[*Hon. E. Law,* St. John's.

EPIGRAMS. Beatus vulnere. *Edw. Val. Blomfield,* Caius.

1809.

GREEK ODE. Desiderium Porsoni. *E. Val. Blomfield,* Caius.

LATIN ODE. Lusitania liberata. *J. Lonsdale,* King's.

EPIGRAMS. { GREEK.—*Αρχη ἡμισυ παντος.*
LATIN.—Strenua inertia. *E. H. Barker,* Trin.

1810.

GREEK ODE. Ad REGEM.

Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque
Lætus intersis populo.——

[*Edw. Valentine Blomfield,* Caius.

LATIN ODE. Injuriarum Africanarum finis.
[*Edw. Valentine Blomfield,* Caius.

EPIGRAMS. { GREEK.—*Βιβλιομανια.*
LATIN. ——Brevis esse laboro,
Obscurus fio.——

[*W. Sheepshanks,* Trinity.

1811.

GREEK ODE. In Obitum Illustrissimæ Principissæ Ameliæ.
[*James Bailey,* Trinity.

LATIN ODE. Prælium cum Gallis in Busaci montibus commissum. *Geo. Waddington,* Trinity.

EPIGRAMS. Η *σιγην καιριον, η λογον ωφελιμον.*
[*James Bailey,* Trinity.

1812.

GREEK ODE. ——Crinemque timendi
Sideris, et terris mutantem regna Cometen.
[*J. Tyas,* Trinity.

LATIN ODE. Honestæ Paupertatis laus.
[*Marm. Lawson,* St. John's.

1813.

GREEK ODE. Victoria Salmanticæ parta. *S. G. Price,* Trinity.

LATIN ODE. Mosqua flammis tradita, et Gallis erepta.
[*Walter Strickland,* Trinity.

EPIGRAMS. Napoleon ab exercitu suo fugiens.
[*Walter Strickland,* Trinity.

1814.

GREEK ODE. Wellingtonus regionem Gallicam, Pyrenæis montibus subjectam, despiciens.
[*J. Hutton Fisher,* Trinity.

LATIN ODE. Germania Lipsiæ vindicata.
[*J. James Blunt,* St. John's.

EPIGRAMS. Victor interùm fugiens. *G. Waddington,* Trin.

1815.

GREEK ODE. In Augustissimum Galliæ Regem solio avito redditum. *J. Hutton Fisher,* Trinity.

LATIN ODE. Vivos ducent de marmore vultus.
[*G. Stainforth,* Trinity.

EPIGRAMS. Quicquid dicam, aut erit aut non.

1816.

Greek Ode. Napoleon in insulam Sanctæ Helenæ ablegatus.
[*J. Hutton Fisher,* Trinity.

Latin Ode. Statuæ Tabulæque pictæ Italiæ restitutæ.
[*W. N. Lettsom,* Trinity.

Epigrams. Labor ineptiarum. *W. N. Lettsom,* Trinity.

1817.

Greek Ode. *Τα παντα, ἰδου ὁτι καλα λιαν.* *Geo. Stainforth,*
[Trinity.

Latin Ode. Iol debellata. *W. N. Lettsom,* Trinity.

Epigrams. *'Αι δευτεραι φροντιδες σοφωτεραι.* *J. Pennington,*
[King's.

1818.

Greek Ode. In obitum Illustrissimæ Principissæ Carolettæ Augustæ, Georgii Walliæ Principis filiæ.
[*T. H. Hall,* King's.

Latin Ode. In Memoriam Ricardi, Vice-Comitis Fitzwilliam, Musei Fitzwilliam. Fundatoris munifici.

Epigrams. Magna civitas magna solitudo. *E. H. Maltby,*
[Pembroke.

1819.

Greek Ode. Reginæ Epicedium. *Horat. Waddington,* Trin.

Latin Ode. Thebæ Ægyptiacæ. *T. H. Hall,* King's.

Epigrams. Discrimen obscurum. *Rich. Okes,* King's.

1820.

Prizes not disposed of in former years.

Latin Ode. *Χρυσεα φορμιγξ.* *H. Thompson,* St. John's.

Greek Epigram. *Εις αγαλμα της μακαριτιδος Καρολεττας, Γεωργιου του των Βρεταννιων Αρχοντος θυγατερος.*

Latin Epigram. Optimos nos esse dum infirmi sumus.
[*Rich. Okes,* King's.

1820.

Greek Ode. Μνημοσυνη. *Hor. Nelson Coleridge,* King's.

Latin Ode. Ad Georgium IV. Augustissimum Principem, sceptra paterna accipientem.
[*Hor. Nelson Coleridge,* King's.

Epigrams. { Greek.—In venam aquæ ex imis visceribus terræ arte eductam.
Latin.—Impransi disquirite. *R. Okes,* King's.

1821.

Greek Ode. *Ωκεανος ὁ ῾Υπερβορεος.* *Hor. Nelson Coleridge,*
[King's.

Latin Ode. Maria Scotorum Regina. *C. Fursden,* Down.

Epigrams. Επαιζεν ἁμα σπουδαζων. *Edw. Baines,* Christ.

1822.

Greek Ode. Pyramides Ægyptiacæ.
[*Winthrop Mackworth Praed,* Trinity.

Latin Ode. Mors Napoleonis.

Epigrams. { Greek.—*Ερω τε δῆτα, κ᾽ ουκ ερω.*
Latin. ——Nugæ seria ducunt
In mala.——
[*Winthrop Mackworth Praed,* Trinity.

1823.

Greek Ode. In obitum Viri admodum Reverendi Doctissimique T. F. Middleton, Episcopi Calcuttensis. *Winthrop Mackworth Praed,* Trinity.

Latin Ode. Africani catenis devincti.

Epigrams. { Greek.—*Εαν ης φιλομαθης, εση πολυμαθης.*
Latin.—*῾Ος φευγει, παλιν μαχησεται.*
[*J. Wilder,* King's.

1824.

Greek Ode. *Ω παῖδες ʼΕλλήνων ἴτε ελευθερουτε πατριδ', ελευθερουτε δε παιδες, γυναικας —— νυν υπερ παντων αγων.* *B. H. Kennedy*, St. John's.

Latin Ode. Aleppo Urbs Syriæ terræ motu funditus eversa. *B. H. Kennedy*, St. John's.

Epigrams. Scribimus docti indoctique.
[*Winthrop Mackworth Praed*, Trinity.

1825.

Greek Ode. *Ανδρων επιφανων πασα γη ταφος.*
[*W. Selwyn*, St. John's.

Latin Ode. Academia Cantabrigiensis tot novis Ædificiis ornata. *Robert Snow*, St. John's.

Epigrams.
Greek.—*Περισσοι παντες οἱ 'ν μεσω λογοι.*
Latin.—Summum jus, summa injuria.
[*B. H. Kennedy*, St. John's.

1826.

Greek Ode. Delphi. *W. Selwyn*, St. John's.

Latin Ode. Iris. *W. Selwyn*, St. John's.

Epigrams.
Greek.—*Εκὼν ἀέκοντί γε θυμῷ.*
Latin.—Eloquiumve oculi aut facunda silentia linguæ. *W. Selwyn*, St. John's.

1827.

Greek Ode. Sanctius his *animal*
Deerat adhuc, et *quod dominari in cætera posset:*—
Natus *Homo est.*— *W. Selwyn*, St. John's.

Latin Ode. *Iphigenia in Aulide.* *Chr. Wordsworth*, Trin.

Epigrams. Παθήματα, μαθήματα. *Chr. Wordsworth*, Trin.

Porson Prize.

The Rev. CHARLES BURNEY, D.D. and the Rev. JOHN CLEAVER BANKES, M.A. only surviving trustees of a fund raised by the friends of the late PROFESSOR PORSON, and appropriated to his use during his life-time, after various dispositions of part of the said fund, did, by deed, bearing date the 27th November, 1816, transfer to the University the sum of £400. Navy 5 per cents. upon trust, that the interest arising therefrom shall be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given to an Undergraduate yearly, at the Commencement, as a prize for Greek Verses, by the name of the PORSON UNIVERSITY PRIZE.

The Verses to be a translation of a passage or passages in some play of Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, selected by the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy, and announced or published a reasonable time before the Commencement. The metre of the translation, if the selection be from a Tragedy, shall be *Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum*, or *Tragicum Trochaicum Tetrametrum Catalecticum;* if the selection be from a Comedy, the metre of the translation shall be *Comicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum*, or *Comicum Trochaicum Catalecticum*. The plan adopted in the case of Sir William Browne's Prizes to be followed as far as relates to ascertaining the Author of the prize, without disclosure of the names of the other

Candidates. The exercises must be distinctly written and accentuated, and accompanied by a literal Latin prose version of the Greek, and sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 30th of April. The Examiners appointed are, the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy, the Provost of King's, the Masters of Trinity, St. John's, Christ's, and Caius Colleges, the Greek Professor, and the Public Orator; the Vice-Chancellor, or his Deputy, to have a casting vote if necessary. The prize translation is to be printed at the expence of the author, and copies to be given to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses, previous to the Commencement, at which time it is to be recited in the Senate-House. And if in any year there be no translation worthy of the prize, the book or books provided for that year shall be reserved and given to the Candidate who shall be considered second best in the subsequent year, and so from time to time the book or books provided in any year, and not given in that year as a prize, shall be reserved till the Examiners shall adjudge the same to be given in some subsequent year to a Candidate whose translation is second best, or third best to the prize translation, but worthy to be rewarded, and then shall be disposed of accordingly; provided also that they be printed and recited as in the case of the prize translation. All the prize translations, and every such second best or third best translation, shall be transcribed in a book to be kept by the Vice-Chancellor.

PORSON PRIZE.

1817........HENRY IV. PART II. Act III. Scene 2.
beginning.........“ O Sleep,” &c.
and ending........——“ deny it to a King.”

George Jacob Pennington, King's.

1818........HENRY VIII. Act III. Scene 2.
beginning
“ Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear,” &c.
and ending
——“ He would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.”

W. Sidney Walker, Trinity.

1819........CORIOLANUS, Act III. Scene 2.
beginning.........“ Thou know'st great son,” &c.
and ending........——“ let us shame him with our knees.”

Horatio Waddington, Trinity.

1820........MACBETH, Act I. last Scene.
beginning
“ We will proceed no further in this business,” &c.
and ending
“ False face must hide what the false heart doth know.”

W. H. F. Talbot, Trinity.

1821........OTHELLO, Act I. Scene 3.
beginning
“ And till she comes, as truly as to Heaven,” &c.
and ending
“ Here comes the lady, let her witness it.”

W. Barham, Trinity.

1822........JULIUS CÆSAR, Act IV. Scene 3.
Brutus and Cassius.
W. Barham, Trinity.

1823........HENRY VIII. Act V. Scene 6.
beginning.........“This Royal Infant,” &c.
and ending........——“and so stand fix'd.”
B. H. Kennedy, St. John's.

1824........MERCHANT OF VENICE, Act IV. Scene 1.
beginning
“Of a strange nature is the suit you follow,” &c.
and ending
——“Penalty and forfeit of my bond.”
B. H. Kennedy, St. John's.

1825........KING JOHN, Act IV. Scene 2.
beginning
“How oft the sight of means,” &c.
and ending
——“an innocent child.”
John Hodgson, Trinity.

1826........KING JOHN, Act III. Scene 3.
beginning...... “Come hither Hubert,” &c.
and ending.....—“I think thou lov'st me well.”
B. H. Kennedy, St. John's.

1827........AS YOU LIKE IT, Act II. Scene 3.
beginning...... “But not so: I have,” &c.
and ending......——“with truth and loyalty.”
John Wordsworth, Trinity.

Smith's Prizes.

The Rev. Robert Smith, D.D. late Master of Trinity College, left two annual prizes of £25. each, to two Commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The examination is soon after the admission of the Questionists. The adjudicators are, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, the Lucasian, Plumian, and Lowndean Professors. *Cæteris paribus*, preference is to be given to Candidates of Trinity College.

Mr. Seaton's Prize Poem.

Mr. Seaton gives his Kingslingbury estate to the University of Cambridge for ever; the rents of which shall be disposed of yearly by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being; as he the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Clare Hall, and the Greek Professor for the time being, or two of them, shall agree: which three Persons aforesaid shall give out a subject; which subject shall, for the first year, be one or other of the perfections or attributes of the Supreme Being; and so the succeeding years, till that subject is exhausted. And afterwards the subject shall be either Death, Judgment, Heaven, Hell, Purity of Heart, &c. or whatsoever else may be judged by the Vice-Chancellor, Master of Clare Hall, and Greek Professor, to be most conducive to the honour of the Supreme Being, and recommendation of virtue. And they shall yearly dispose of the rent of the above estate to that Master of Arts, whose Poem on the subject given, shall be best approved by them: which Poem, he ordains, to be always in English, and to be printed; the expence of which shall be deducted out of the product of the estate, and the residue given as a reward to the Composer of the Poem, or Ode, or Copy of Verses.

The Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Clare Hall, and the Greek Professor (who decide this Prize) fix on the subject, which is delivered out in January, and the Poems are to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 29th of September. The Prize is annually determined in the latter end of October.

The names of the unsuccessful Candidates are destroyed, as in the case of the Bachelors Exercises.

SEATONIAN PRIZE.

1750. The Eternity of the Supreme Being. *C. Smart,* Pemb.
1751. The Immensity of the Supreme Being. *C. Smart,* Pemb.
1752. The Omniscience of the Supreme Being. *C. Smart,* Pemb.
1753. The Power of the Supreme Being. *C. Smart,* Pemb.
1754. The Justice of the Supreme Being. *Geo. Bally,* King's.
1755. The Goodness of the Supreme Being. *C. Smart, Pemb.*
1756. The Wisdom of the Supreme Being. *G. Bally,* King's.
1757. The Day of Judgement. *Robert Glynn,* King's.
1758. The Providence of the Supreme Being. *G. Bally,* King's.
1759. Death. *Beilby Porteus,* Christ.

1760. Heaven. *James Scott,* Trinity.
1761. Purity of Heart. *James Scott,* Trinity.
1762. Repentance. *James Scott,* Trinity.
1763. The Redemption. *J. Hey,* Sidney.
1764. The Conversion of St. Paul. *J. Lettice,* Sidney.
1765. The Crucifixion. *Thomas Zouch,* Trinity.
1766. The Gift of Tongues.
1767. The Gift of Tongues. *Charles Jenner,* Sidney.
1768. The Destruction of Nineveh. *Charles Jenner,* Sidney.
1770. The Dedication of the Temple of Solomon. *W. Hodson,*
1771. Conscience. [Trinity.
1772. Conscience. *W. Gibson,* Pemb.
1773. Charity. *Charles Peter Layard,* St. John's.
1774. Duelling.
1775. Duelling. *C. P. Layard,* St. John's.—*S. Hayes,* Trin.
1776. Prophecy. *Samuel Hayes,* Trinity.
1777. Prayer. *Samuel Hayes,* Trinity.
1778. The Nativity. *Samuel Hayes,* Trinity.
1779. The Ascension.
1780. The Ascension. *Thomas Hughes,* St. John's.
1781. The Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans.
[*W. Gibson,* Pemb.
1782. The Call of the Gentiles. *Spencer Madan,* Trinity.
1783. Hope. *Samuel Hayes,* Trinity.
1784. The Creation. *Samuel Hayes,* Trinity.
1785. The Exodus. *Samuel Hayes,* Trinity.
1786. The Resurrection.
1787. The Resurrection.
1788. The Resurrection.
1789. The Deluge. *J. Roberts,* King's.
1790. Faith. *Charles Philpott,* Emman.
1791. Humility. *Charles Philpott,* Emman.
1792. The Restoration of the Jews.
1793. The Restoration of the Jews.

1794. The Restoration of the Jews. *F. Wrangham,* Trin. H.
1795. The Destruction of Babylon. *A. W. Trollope,* Pemb.
1796. The Mercy of God.
1797. Miracles. *W. Bolland,* Trinity.
1798. The Epiphany. *W. Bolland,* Trinity.
1799. St. Paul at Athens. *W. Bolland,* Trinity.
1800. The Holy Land. *Francis Wrangham,* Trinity.
1801. St. Peter's Denial of Christ.
1802. St. Peter's Denial of Christ. *W. Cockburn,* St. John's.
1803. Raising Jaïrus' Daughter. *W. Cockburn,* St. John's.
1804. Moses viewing the Promised Land. *C. Hoyle,* Trin.
1805. Christ's Lamentation over Jerusalem. *C. Peers,* Joh.
1806. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra. *Charles Hoyle,* Trin.
1807. The Shipwreck of St. Paul. *C. J. Hoare,* St. John's.
1808. The Holy Wars. *B. T. H. Cole,* Magd.
1809. The Conquest of Canaan. *George Pryme,* Trinity.
1810. The Death of Abel.
1811. The Sufferings of the Primitive Martyrs.
[*Francis Wrangham,* Trinity.
1812. Joseph made known to his Brethren.
[*Francis Wrangham,* Trinity.
1813. Death of Saul and Jonathan. *E. Smedley,* Sidney.
1814. Jephthah meeting his Daughter after his rash Vow.
[*E. Smedley,* Sidney.
1815. Jonah. *J. W. Bellamy,* Queen's.
1816. Hezekiah and Sennacherib. *C. H. Terrott,* Trinity.
1817. Belshazzar's Feast. *Thomas Smart Hughes,* Emman.
1818. Deborah. *Alldersey Dicken,* St. Peter's.
1819. Moses receiving the Tables of the Law.
1820. The Omnipresence of the Supreme Being.
[*Edward B. Elliott,* Trinity.
1821. The Old Age of St. John the Evangelist.
1822. Antiochus Epiphanes (1 *Macc.* i., &c.)
1823. Cornelius. [*Edward B. Elliott,* Trinity.

1824. The Death of Absalom. *H. S. Beresford,* Clare.
1825. The Building and Dedication of the Second Temple. [*John Overton,* Trinity.
1826. The Transfiguration.
1827. The Marriage at Cana in Galilee.

Mr. Norris's Essay.

Mr. Norris left the sum of twelve pounds yearly, as a reward for the best prose English Essay, on some such subjects as he particularly mentions in his Grant. Seven pounds four shillings of the money shall be expended upon a gold medal, the residue of it to be disposed of in books.

He leaves the adjudication of superior merit in the Essays to the opinion of the three Stewards; and if they are not agreed, to a majority, when the Professor under this institution, and the Hebrew and Greek Professors have been first called in.

Each Candidate must not be under twenty years of age, or above thirty. He must be, or have been, a Student of this University. He must have attended the lectures of the Norrisian Professor twenty times in the course of one year; and this attendance is to be signified to the Stewards, under the Professor's hand.

The Professor shall propound each year's thesis; and he shall cause it to be published in one of the most public London papers; and such publication shall be always within the first ten days of every November. The Essays are to be sealed up, as customary in other probationary Exercises, and sent to one of the three Stewards, on or before the tenth day preceding the Sunday in every Passion week. And on the Thursday morning preceding every Good Friday, shall the successful Candidate know the adjudication, and shall within fourteen days receive the Medal, and the books: provided always that, at the time of receiving them, he gives a promissory note for the payment of twelve pounds to the Trustees, or owner of the estate whence arises the annuity, in case he does not cause such Essay, so rewarded, to be publickly printed and published, within two calendar months.

Any opinion advanced in such Essay, contrary to the Church's Articles, with respect to our Saviour's Divinity, and the personality of the Holy Spirit, shall as utterly disqualify a Candidate from receiving the reward, as the absurdity and weakness of the Composition itself. And whether such Essay does advance such opinion or opinions, is left to the opinion of them who are constituted judges of the merit of the Essays.

Grant in the Common Chest of the University.

NORRISIAN PRIZE.

1781. The Advantages of Revelation. *Jos. Whiteley*, Magd.
1782. Jesus Christ considered as an Example to mankind. [*Joseph Whiteley*, Magdalene.
1783. The Necessity of a Redeemer. *Jos. Whiteley*, Magd.
1784. The Literary Beauties of Scripture. *T. Lloyd*, King's.

1785. The Rewards of Eternity. *Jos. Whiteley,* Magdalene.

1786. The Goodness of God, as manifested in the Mission of Jesus Christ. *Edward Pearson,* Sidney.

1787. The Advantages of the Knowledge revealed to mankind concerning the Holy Spirit. [*Jos. Whiteley,* Magdalene.

1788. Voluntary Neglect of one duty cannot be compensated by strictness of Attention to other duties. [*Jos. Whiteley,* Magdalene.

1789. When the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son. *Gal.* iv. 4. *Jos. Whiteley,* Magd.

1790. The manner, in which the Christian Religion was intended to improve Morality. *Jos. Leadley,* Magd.

1791. The Propagation of the Christian Religion. [*J. Fawcett,* Magdalene.

1792. The Old Testament is not contrary to the New. [*J. Fawcett,* Magdalene.

1793. In what sense Jesus Christ hath "brought Life and Immortality to light through the Gospel." [*J. Spencer Cobbold,* Caius.

1794. The Christian Doctrine of Justification by Faith is not destructive of the Principles of Natural Virtue. [*W. Deason,* Trinity.

1795. The Holy Scriptures, rightly understood, do not give encouragement to Enthusiasm or Superstition. [*Thomas Thomason,* Magd.

1796. The Grounds contained in Scripture for expecting a future Restoration of the Jews. *C. Jerram,* Magd.

1797. The Advantages, which result to Revelation from it's being conveyed in the form of History. [*J. Spencer Cobbold,* Caius.

1798. The state of the Jews since the death of Christ, as affording an argument for the truth of Christianity. [*Andrew Green,* Trinity.

1799. The conduct and character of St. Peter considered, as giving evidence to the truth of the Christian Religion. *Thomas Grimwood Taylor,* Trinity.

1800. The Christian Religion has, in it's effects, been favourable to human happiness. *T. Thomason,* Queen's.

1801. The difference of opinion among Christians affords no argument against Christianity. *T. Thomason,* Qu.

1802. On the method of illustrating the Scriptures from the relations of modern Travellers in Palestine, and the neighbouring Countries. *J. Foster,* Trinity.

1803. What are the causes, that Christianity spread itself so much in the ages immediately succeeding the Age of the Apostles, and so little ever since?
[*James Wilding,* Magd.

1804. The Providence of God. *J. George Durham,* Corpus.

1805. The Internal Evidence of the Religion of Moses.
[*Thomas Broadley,* Trinity.

1806. The External Evidence of the Religion of Moses.
[*Thomas Broadley,* Trinity.

1807. The Fulness of the time, when Christ came into the World. *Thomas Broadley,* Trinity.

1808. Public Worship. *George C. Gorham,* Queen's.

1809. The Christian Sabbath. *W. Bolland, jun.* Trinity.

1810. The Connexion between Religion and Learning.
[*H. Jeremy,* Trinity.

1811. The divisions of Christians are not inconsistent with the truths of Christianity. *J. Taddy,* Trinity.

1812. The conduct of the Apostles of Christ before his Ascension considered in itself, and in comparison with their conduct afterward. *C. J. Lyon,* Trin.

1813. The Literary Beauties of the New Testament.
[*W. H. Parry,* St. John's.

1814. "The Baptism of John, was it from Heaven, or of Men?" *James C. Franks,* Trinity.

1815. The treachery of Judas, and the failings of the other Apostles, are consistent with the Divine Mission of Jesus Christ. *J. W. Bellamy,* Queen's.

1816. The Use and Necessity of Revelation.
[*James C. Franks,* Trinity.

1817. The Internal Evidence of the Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels. *James C. Franks,* Trinity.

1818. What confirmation does the credibility of the Gospel-History derive from the number and concurrence of the Evangelists? *James C. Franks,* Trinity.

1819. No Valid Argument can be drawn from the incredulity of the Jews against the truth of the Christian Religion. *Robert Brough,* Corpus.

1820. Shew, from a review of the Civil, Moral, and Religious State of mankind at the time when Christ came into the World, how far the reception which his Religion met with is a proof of its Divine Origin. [*Kenelm Digby*, Trinity.

1821. The Connexion between the Jewish and Christian Dispensations. *W. Trollope,* Pemb.

1822. The Internal Evidence of the Divine Origin of the Christian Religion. *J. A. Jeremie,* Trinity.

1823. The Office and Mission of John the Baptist. [*J. A. Jeremie,* Trin.

1824. The Doctrines of our Saviour, as derived from the four Gospels, are in perfect harmony with the Doctrines of St. Paul, as derived from his Epistles. [*J. A. Jeremie,* Trinity.

1825. No valid argument can be drawn from the incredulity of the Heathen Philosophers against the truth of the Christian Religion. *J. A. Jeremie,* Trinity.

1826. The Mosaic Dispensation not intended to be perpetual. [*Francis White,* Trinity.

1827. The Proofs of a General Judgment to come, and the Advantages of the Knowledge revealed to Mankind concerning it.

Hulsean Prize.

The Rev. JOHN HULSE, B.A., of St. John's College, bequeathed to the University certain estates for the advancement of Religious Learning, and directed in his Will that out of the rents and profits, an annual premium of £40. should be given to any member of this University, under the degree or standing of M.A. who composed the best Dissertation in the English language, on the Evidences in general, or on the Prophecies or Miracles in particular, or on any other particular argument, whether the same be direct or collateral proofs of the Christian Religion, in order to evince its truth and excellence.

The subject is delivered out on Christmas-day, or New Year's-day, and the Dissertations are to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, or the Masters of Trinity and St. John's, who are the Trustees, on or before the 1st of the ensuing November, with the names of the respective authors sealed up.

The writer of the Dissertation best approved is to print it at his own expence, and not to offer himself a second time as Candidate for the premium.

HULSEAN PRIZE.

1801. The Prophecies, which are now accomplishing, are an Evidence of the truth of the Christian Religion. [*John Bird Sumner,* King's.

1802. The Internal Evidences of the truth of the Christian Religion. *John Scott,* Magd.

1803. The External Evidences of the truth of the Christian Religion.

1804. The External Evidences of the truth of the Christian Religion. *George Downing Whittington,* St. John's.

1805. The Propagation of Christianity. *R. Morritt,* Cath.

1806. The Insufficiency of Secondary Causes to insure the success of Christianity. *S. Berney Vince,* King's.

1807. A Critical Essay on the Ninth Book of Bp. Warburton's 'Divine Legation of Moses.' *J. N. Pearson,* Trin.

1808. On the Origin and Intention of Sacrifices.
[*John Cam Hobhouse,* Trinity.

1809. On the Advantages of Difficulties in Religion, in order to shew the good effects which result (or which might result) from the proofs of revelation being of a *probable,* rather than of a *demonstrative* kind.
[*William Heath,* King's.

1810. The remarkable propensity of the Jews to Idolatry before the Babylonish Captivity, compared with their exemption from it in general afterward, affords the unbeliever no just grounds for rejecting the spiritual account of the Miracles in the times of Moses and Joshua. *William Jowett,* St. John's.

1811. On the Books of Origen against Celsus, with a view to illustrate the argument; and to point out the evidence they afford to the truth of Christianity.
[*Francis Cunningham,* Queen's.

1812. On the religious knowledge which the Heathen Philosophers derived from the Jewish Scriptures.
[*Daniel Guilford Wait,* St. John's.

1813. On the Magi who came to adore the new-born Jesus, and on the Star which directed their way.
[*James C. Franks,* Trinity.

1814. On the comparative value of Prophecy and Miracles, as evidences for the truth of Christianity.
[*Thomas Fuller,* St. John's.

1815. The distinct provinces of Reason and Faith.
[*Charles J. Lyon,* Trinity.

1816. The doctrine of the Atonement is agreeable to Reason. [*H. C. Boutflower,* St. John's.

1817. The probable causes of the apparent Neglect, with which some celebrated ancient writers treated the Christian Religion. *John Weller,* Emman.

1818. The probable influence of Revelation on the writings of Heathen Philosophers, and on the morals of the Heathen World. *William Peach,* St. John's.

1819. On the fitness of the Time, when Christ came into the World. *Edward White,* Corpus.

1820. The Importance of Natural Religion. [*Robert Brough,* Corpus.

1821. The expedients resorted to by the Gentile Philosophers, in opposing the Progress of the Gospel, described and applied in illustration of the truth of the Christian Religion. *William Trollope,* Pemb.

1822. The Argument for the Genuineness of the Sacred Volume, as generally received by Christians, stated and explained. *C. Austin,* Jesus.

1823. The Nature and Advantages of the Influence of the Holy Spirit. *William Clayton Walters,* Jesus.

1824. The Nature and Advantage of the Influence of the Holy Spirit. *W. C. Walters,* Jesus.

1825. In what respects the Law is a Schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ. *A. T. Russell,* St. John's.

1826. A Critical Examination of our Saviour's Discourses with regard to the Evidences which they afford of His Divine Nature. *William M. Mayers,* Cath.

1827. The Contention between Paul and Barnabas.

Botanical Garden.

By Indenture 25 *Aug.* 1762, Dr. Walker appointed the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity College, the Provost of King's College, the Master of St. John's College, and the Professor of Physic, perpetual Governors and Visitors of the Garden.

They, or the greater part of them, have power to elect a Reader in Botany, and a Curator or Superintendent of the Garden, and to appoint the Persons by instruments under their hands and seals.

Syndics for the Press.

They are appointed by a Grace. *See the Grace,* 21 *Jan.* 1697, *Lib. Grat. Theta,* p. 428. *Another, Dec.* 2. 1749, *Lib. Grat. Kappa,* p. 123.

A Grace, *May* 27, 1752, grants that the major part of the Syndics present have power to transact business, provided that all of them have had notice of the meeting, and that the number present be not less than five, the Vice-Chancellor being one of them. *Lib. Grat. Kappa,* p. 184.

11 *Jun.* 1782, the following Grace passed for entrusting the Syndics of the Press with the disposal of the annual sum granted to the

University by an Act of Parliament 21 Geo. III. intitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty, an additional duty on Almanacks, &c.*

Cum ad graves librorum imprimendorum sumptus sublevandos, omnigenæque adeo eruditionis studium promovendum, annuo quingentarum librarum reditu Academiam nuper auxerit munificentia publica; ne aut nostra negligentia deflorescat tantus publice habitus literis honos, aut in alios usus transferatur quod doctrinæ amplificandæ sacrum esse oporteat;

Placeat Vobis, ut Typographici Preli Curatores in hac etiam parte Syndici vestri constituantur; atque ut quingentæ quotannis libræ, si ipsis necessarium videatur, vel in novas veterum scriptorum editiones apparandas, vel in recentiorum opera divulganda insumendæ, iis hoc nomine e Communi Cista erogentur: Ita tamen ut singulis annis, ante finem mensis Junii, quicquid ab iis in hujusce negotii procuratione factum fuerit, ad vos in scripto referre teneantur. Lib. Stat. p. 445.

The University Library.

For the supplying this and certain other Libraries with books, provision was made by Statute of the 8th of Queen Anne, entitled an Act for the Encouragement of Learning, to which certain provisions were added by an Act of the 41st of George III. and still further provisions by an Act passed in the 56th year of the same Reign, in which last it is enacted, "that eleven printed copies of the whole of every book, and of every volume thereof, upon the paper upon which the largest number or impression of such book shall be printed for sale, together with all maps and prints belonging thereto, which, from and after the passing of this Act, shall be printed and published, on demand thereof being made in writing to, or left at, the place of abode of the publisher or publishers thereof, at any time within twelve months next after the publication thereof, under the hand of the warehouse-keeper of the Company of Stationers, or the Librarian or other person thereto authorized by the persons or body politic and corporate, proprietors or managers of the Libraries following; *videlicet,* the British Museum, Sion College, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the Public Library at Cambridge, the Library of the faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, the Libraries of the four Universities of Scotland, Trinity College Library, and the King's Inns Library at Dublin, or so many of such eleven copies as shall be respectively demanded on behalf of such Libraries respectively, shall be delivered by the publisher or publishers thereof respectively, within one month after demand made thereof in writing as aforesaid, to the warehouse-keeper of the said Company of Stationers for the time being; which copies the said warehouse-keeper shall and he is hereby required to receive at the Hall of the said Company, for the use of the Library for which such demand shall be made, within such twelve months as aforesaid; and the said warehouse-keeper is hereby required within one month after any such book or volume shall be so delivered to him as aforesaid, to deliver the same for the use of such Library: and if any publisher, or the warehouse-keeper of the said Company of Stationers, shall not observe the directions of this Act therein, that then he and they so making default in not delivering or receiving the said eleven printed copies as aforesaid, shall forfeit besides the value of the said printed copies, the sum of five pounds for each copy not so delivered or received, together with the full costs of suit; the same to be recovered by the person or persons, or body politic or corporate, proprietors or managers of the Library for the use whereof such copy or copies ought to have been delivered or received; for which penalties and value such person or persons, body politic or corporate, is or are now hereby authorized to sue by action of debt or other proper action in any Court of Record in the United Kingdom.

" And be it further enacted, that no such printed copy or copies shall be demanded by or delivered to or for the use of any of the Libraries herein before mentioned, of the Second Edition, or of any subsequent edition of any book or books, so demanded and delivered as aforesaid, unless the same shall contain additions or alterations: and in case any edition after the first, of any book so demanded and delivered as aforesaid, shall contain any addition or alteration, no printed copy or copies thereof shall be demanded or delivered as aforesaid, if a printed copy of such additions or alterations only, printed in an uniform manner with the former edition of such book, be delivered to each of the Libraries aforesaid, for whose use a copy of the former edition shall have been demanded and delivered as aforesaid: provided also, that the copy of every book that shall be demanded by the British Museum, shall be delivered of the best paper on which such work shall be printed."

To the same purpose the rents of the University's estates at Ovingdon in Norfolk are applied. This estate was bought with the money given to the University in 1666, by Tobias Rustat, Esq. Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II., to be laid out in land, the rents to be applied in the purchase of choice books for the Public Library.

William Worts, M.A. Fellow of Caius College, formerly one of the Esquire Bedells of this University, ordered by his Will that the annual surplus of the rents and profits of his estate at Landbeach, in this county, after the discharge of the other outgoings, (*See* p. 271.) should be applied to the use of the Public Library. A quarterly contribution of one shilling and sixpence from each Member of the University, excepting Sizars, is likewise made for the support of the Library.

The management of the Library is committed to Syndics, who are the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, all Doctors in each Faculty, the Orator, and all public Professors, the Proctors, and Scrutators. They meet in the Library on the first Monday after the division of every Term, and oftener if necessary; and to them, or the major part, not less than five, of whom the Vice-Chancellor must always be one, full powers are committed for the better regulating of the same.

All Members of the Senate, and Bachelors in Civil Law and Physic, are entitled to the use of the Library.

The Syndics have at various times issued regulations to the following effect:—

"That no person be allowed to have in his possession at any one time, more than ten volumes belonging to the Library, except by a dispensation from the Vice-Chancellor and the Librarians, if they shall be unanimously of opinion that sufficient reasons have been assigned for the same; and that such dispensations continue in force no longer than to the end of the quarter in which they shall be granted; but upon fresh application may be renewed by the same authority.

"That no one take or borrow any book out of the Library, without first delivering to one of the Library-Keepers a note for the same, in his own hand-writing, expressing his name and College, and the year and day of the month on which such book is taken or borrowed, on pain of forfeiting five pounds, or double the value of such book, at the discretion and the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor.

" That the Library-Keepers preserve carefully all such notes, till the book so taken out be returned again to the Library, duly entering the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, together with the day of the said return, and any damage done to any book, on pain of five shillings for every omission, to be paid by them, or any of them.

" That every one who shall borrow or take any book out of the Library, return it thither again on or before the next of the four following days, *viz.* Michaelmas-day, St. Thomas, Lady-day, and Midsummer-day, or oftener, if the Syndics see occasion and require it, under the penalty of two shillings for every folio or quarto, and one shilling for every book of less size; the penalty to be repeated every month till the book be returned, or another of the same edition and equal value placed in its room.

" That a list of the books omitted to be returned at the end of the quarter, together with the name of the borrower, be suspended in some public place in the Library.

" That no person shall have more than five volumes out of the lock-up classes of the Library, by a note counter-signed by the Vice-Chancellor;

and that such books be returned at the end of each quarter, as all other books are, under *double* penalties.

" That for the purpose of allowing the Librarians sufficient time to inspect the books at the end of each quarter, all books be kept in the Library on the day appointed for their return, and the whole of the day following.

" That no manuscript whatever be taken out of the Library, without a grace for its removal being obtained from the Senate.

" That no volume containing a collection of prints or drawings, shall be taken out of the Library on any account whatever.

" That every year, on the Friday next after the Commencement, or oftener if they see occasion, the Syndics shall meet in the Senate-House, or elsewhere, at the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, to give orders and appoint inspectors, for a general survey of the Library the Monday following. These inspectors, with the Librarians, shall make a full and true catalogue of all books wanting or much damaged, expressing in whose custody such books are, or by whom damaged, and deliver the same, signed by them, to the Vice-Chancellor.

" That all books in this catalogue be returned to the Library perfect and undamaged, or others of the same edition and equal value, placed in their room there within thirty days after notice given, on pain of forfeiting five pounds for every volume not so returned, or the full value of the same, at the discretion and in the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor, to be paid by him who stands charged with it; or, in case no one shall be charged with it, by the Library-Keepers, or their Deputies, or any of them; unless it shall appear to the Vice-Chancellor that such loss or damage has not happened through any neglect or default of the said Library-Keepers, or their Deputies.

"That if, after the said thirty days, on inquiry and report to be made by the said inspectors, or otherwise, it appears to the Vice-Chancellor, that any books be still wanting in the Library, or much damaged, he shall order others, without delay, to be procured, at the expence of the Public Chest, and put in their places.

"That strangers or persons in *statu pupillari* may be admitted into the Library, if attended by one of the Library-Keepers, or accompanied by some Member of the University not under the degree of Bachelor of Law or Medicine, and not otherwise.

"That all the penalties above-mentioned shall be levied as other penalties are, by the Queen's Statutes, (*Stat. Eliz.* 50. *Lib. Stat.* p. 271.) and go one-third to the Bedells who collect them, the rest to the Public Chest."

The Library is closed on Sundays, and on the following days; Christmas-Day; the Epiphany; the Purification; Ash-Wednesday; Good Friday; Easter Monday and Tuesday; Holy Thursday; Whit Monday and Tuesday; November 5. Appointed Fast days and Thanksgivings; the day after each Quarter-day; and the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in the week after the Commencement.

On Saturdays it is open from ten till one; on Saints' days from twelve till three; and on other days from ten till three.

The manner of making Appeals, and of choosing Delegates.

In University Causes, the Vice-Chancellor is usually the Judge. In some cases the Commissary is Judge. *Stat. Eliz.* 48. *De causis forensibus. Lib. Stat.* p. 259.

An appeal lies from the Commissary's sentence to the Vice-Chancellor.

It must be made within twenty-four hours after the sentence is pronounced. *Ibid.*

An appeal lies from the sentence of the Vice-Chancellor (whether the cause began before him, or devolved to him by appeal) to the University;

that is, to Delegates chosen in the manner to be mentioned afterwards.

It must be made before the Vice-Chancellor, within two days after his sentence was pronounced (*ibid*), a Public Notary being present[1].

The Person, immediately after his appeal is made, takes an oath, before the Vice-Chancellor (who is called the *Judex a quo*) *quod in conscientia sua justam habet appellandi causam.* Grat. 13 Feb. 1593. Lib. Stat. p. 363.

He also takes an oath, that, *neque directe, neque indirecte, neque per se, neque per quempiam alium, Septemviros, apud quos potestas est, Delegatos Judices nominandi, solicitet ad assignandum aliquem Delegatum, sed ipsorum arbitrio talem nominationem libere permittet.* Ibid.

If he have any advocate, Patron or Proctor, he takes the same oaths[2].

The Appellant within three days after the Vice-Chancellor's sentence, gives notice to one of the Proctors of his having appealed. *Stat. Eliz.* 48. *Lib. Stat.* p. 259.

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[1] If the sentence from which you do appeal be interlocutory, you must appeal *in scriptis,* before some Public Notary: if it be definitive, you may appeal *apud acta. Tabor's Book,* p. 13.

[2] Tabor says the Oaths are to be taken after the inhibition of the Vice-Chancellor.

Tabor says, you are to take the Registrary, or a Public Notary, with you, to make an act of that which is done.

The Appellant deposits twenty shillings in the hands of the Proctor, to be returned if it be proved that he had just cause for appealing; but to go to the University if he be convicted of having appealed *temere* or gives up the prosecution after judges have been appointed, or if the cause have been delayed by his fault. *Ibid.*

He likewise deposits two shillings, as a present to the Proctor. *Ibid.*

The Proctor immediately inhibits the Vice-Chancellor *ne quid pendente appellatione attentare, vel innovare præsumat.* Ibid[3].

The Person who promoted the suit against the Appellant (who is called *pars appellata*) and his Proctor, &c. (if he have any) take, before the Vice-Chancellor, the oath *quod neque directe, neque indirecte, &c. Grace,* 1593.

The Party Appellant, or his Counsel, is to solicit the Vice-Chancellor to call a Congregation, if it be Term time, or a Convocation, if it be out of Term, for the choosing of Delegates. *Tabor's Book*[4], p. 151.

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[3] In the case of Dr. Ewin, the inhibition was attested thus:

In the presence of me, GEORGE BURLASE,
Not^y. Pub. and Registrary.

At the Congregation a Bedell calls the Regents and Non-Regents, and the Vice-Chancellor mentions the business to be done.

The Senior Proctor in his place reads the 41th Statute *De causis forensibus*[5].

The Electors of the Delegates are the five Persons of the Caput, and the two Proctors. *Stat. Eliz.* 48.

They go to the Vice-Chancellor's table, and nominate and prick for the Delegates, who are to be three at least, and not more than five, *pro qualitate causæ. Ibid.*

The Persons who are pricked by the greater number of the Electors, are to be proposed to the Senate. *Ibid.*

After the nomination and pricking, the following Grace, prepared by the Registrary, is read in both Houses[6], in two Congregations:

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[4] If there be any thing besides to be done at that Congregation, the choosing Delegates is done last. *Buck's Book.*

[5] According to an account in *Baker's* MSS. Vol. xlii. p. 113, the Proctor reads also the Statute (Grace) made 1593. But this is not mentioned in Buck's Book.

[6] This Grace has not unfrequently been read in one Congregation only.

Judices Delegati in causa Appellationis inter A. B. *Partem Appellantem, et* C. D. *Partem Appellatam, electi et dati sunt*

E. ————
F. ————
G. ————

Placeat Vobis, ut prædicti Viri E. F. G. *sint judices Delegati, in prædicta Appellationis causa.*

With respect to *non placets*, the Statute orders as follows:

Potestas nominandi Judices sit penes quinque illos Viros qui pro Capite illius anni constituti sunt, et duos Procuratores: et qui a majori parte istorum nominati fuerint, ad Regentes et Non-Regentes deferentur, suffragiis suis eligendi, si placent eis; alioqui, mutatis uno vel altero, alii eorum loco per dictos Septemviros surrogati proponentur eligendi. Et si hi quoque displicent, similiter tertio fiet. Quod si nec tertio loco positi eligantur, licebit dictis Septemviris, aut eorum majori parti, pro illa vice tantum, Delegatos Judices eligere et dare.

Suppose one or two of them named in the Grace be disliked in either House, the Septemviri then are to put out their names and put in others; and this may be done three several times.

But in case the Grace be then denied, *licebit dictis Septemviris, aut eorum majori parti, pro* *illa vice tantum, Delegatos Judices eligere et dare*, as doth appear in the Statute aforenamed. *Buck's Book.*

If the greater part of the Septemviri do not agree in the Nomination or Election (when the Election devolves to them) of the Persons, then they are to be Delegates, who have the votes of the greater number of Electors, though they do not make a majority, or an equality, with respect to the whole number. *Stat.* 48.

By the 48th Statute — *Causæ Appellationum ad Universitatem ultra decem dies, si fieri potest, post datos Judices non potrahantur.* See the Interpretation, 30 Apr. 1582, *Lib. Stat.* p. 326.

The Party Appellant goes to each of the Delegates, desiring them to meet. *Tabor's Book*, p. 13.

When they are met together, he presents the Grace to them, as it passed in the Senate-House[7]. And when they have read it, they consent *acceptare in se onus Commissionis*, and declare themselves willing and ready to perform the Office of Judges in that Cause, *juxta tenorem Delegationis. Tabor*, p. 15.

After acceptation made, the Party Appellant, or his Proctor, doth desire the Judges Delegate that they would decree, *Partem Appellatam arrestandam fore, citra diem abitrio eorum assignandum*, to answer unto such things which

[7] Regent House. *Tabor*, p. 15.

the Party Appellant will object against him. *Tabor*, p. 15.

If the Party Appellate doth then appear, the Cause is declared on both sides, and the Party Appellant hath assigned him *ad proponendum in forma* the next Court day, wherein such *gravamina* for which he did appeal, must be specified. *Ibid.*

The Delegates are obliged (*in quibuscunque forensibus controversiis*) to end the Cause within forty days next after the inhibition, unless the delay be owing to the Appellant, in which case the Appeal is void, and to be held deserted. *Gr.* 13 *Feb.* 1593. *Lib. Stat.* p. 363.

Combination Papers.

The order in which Persons are to preach is made out by the Bedells, and signed by the Vice-Chancellor, twice[8] in the year.

The first paper begins from the first Sunday in January; the second from the first Sunday in August.

There are two columns.

The first column is the *Prior Combinatio*, and contains the order for Sunday mornings.

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[8] The Butlers of the respective Colleges are required, on or before the first of June, and the first of December, in each year, to deliver to the University Marshall a list, signed by the proper Officers of the College, of all the names on their boards, except those of Persons *in Statu Pupillari.*

It is regulated in the following manner:

King's College provides a Preacher every seventh turn; Trinity and St. John's Colleges, each of them do the same.

The particular Persons of these three Colleges who are to preach, are not mentioned in the paper.

The other Colleges (Trinity Hall, and Downing, which provide no Preacher, excepted) are divided into Classes:

PRIOR COMBINATIO.

1. Coll. Regal.
2. Coll. Trin.
3. Coll. Joh.

4. Coll. Pet.
Coll. Christ.
Coll. Magd.

5. Coll. Regin.
Aul. Pemb.
Aul. Cath.

6. Coll. Corp. Christi.
Aul. Clar.
Coll. Sid.

7. Coll. Caii.
Coll. Jes.
Coll. Emman.

Each of the *Classes* provides a Preacher for every seventh morning turn.

The particular Preacher of each Class is fixed by Seniority, reckoning Bachelors of Divinity first, and then Masters of Arts.

But Persons of sixty years of age, and upwards, are excused from preaching, and from all other exercises (excepting for degrees), and Masters of Arts are not in the Combination Paper for sermons, till they are of one year's standing complete.

If the day before the Term begins, fall on a Sunday, or any other holy day, there is a *Clerum*, and the morning turn drops.

If a Person's turn happen on Easter-Day, or Whit-Sunday, in the morning, the usage is, to put him into the paper for the afternoon of the same day.

The same thing is done when Christmas-Day falls on a Sunday.

If the eighth day of May fall on a Sunday, there is a *Clerum* in the morning, and the morning turn drops.

The Sermons on the 30th of January, the 29th of May, the 5th of November, and on the day of the King's Accession, are preached by Masters of Colleges, or Doctors in Divinity, who are not Masters, or their Deputies: viz. those on the 5th of November, and the 30th of January by Masters of Colleges, and those on the 29th of May, and the King's Accession, by Doctors in Divinity.

If the 30th of January fall on a Sunday, the fast is observed on the day next following.

If the 29th of May, the 5th of November, or the King's Accession, be on a Sunday, the Person's turn in the morning drops.

On Lady Day, in the morning, the sermon is at King's College Chapel, and is preached by one of the Society there. The Person's turn at St. Mary's drops.

On Ash-Wednesday, in the morning, there is generally a *Clerum* preached, at the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, by one of the Persons who is to commence Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity in the year, as an exercise for the degree. If there be no *Clerum*, there is a Supplication.

On Easter-Tuesday, the University Sermon is at St. Benedict's Church.

It is preached by the Person mentioned in the Combination Paper.

Preachers for the Lent and Summer Assizes, and for extraordinary fasts, and thanksgivings, are appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

On the Commemoration Sunday next before the third day of November, in the morning, and in the morning and the afternoon of the Commencement Sunday, the Preachers are appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, and the Preachers in *course* are inserted in the paper for the next Sunday.

The second column of the Combination Paper, called *Posterior Combinatio*, contains the names of the Preachers on Sunday afternoons, and on other holidays. They are Bachelors in Divinity and Masters of Arts, who take their turns according to Seniority, if in orders; the Bachelors of Divinity being first in the order.

Masters of Arts are not in this column, till they are of one year's standing complete.

There are two sermons on each of the following holidays, viz. Lady Day, Ascension Day, Michaelmas Day, All Saints' Day.

Those Persons who do not intend to preach in their turns must provide Substitutes[9]. A Substitute who has not been in the Combination Paper, must have leave of the Vice-Chancellor to preach.

N.B. Persons who have declared for Law or Physic, are not on that account exempted from preaching in their turns at St. Mary's Church.

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[9] SELECT PREACHERS.

Quum Sacris Concionibus in Templo Academiæ habendis haud satis provisum videatur:

Placeat Vobis, ut ii qui pro ratione senioritatis diebus Dominicis post meridiem conciones habere tenentur, neminem sibi vicarium ab initio Octobris proxime sequentis usque ad finem Junii adsciscant, nisi aliquem e selectis Concionatoribus mox designandis.

Placeat etiam Vobis, ut novem selecti Concionatores a Pro-Cancellario, Regio Theologiæ Professore, Professore Norrisiano, Procuratoribus aut eorum vices gerentibus, si qui sint, vel saltem tribus eorum consentientibus, quorum unus semper sit Pro-Cancellarius, singuli in singulas menses prædictos eligantur. Ita tamen ut dictis Concionatoribus vices suas inter sese pro arbitrio permutare liceat. Atque ut Electio fiat ante finem instantis Termini. Denique ut si quis hoc munus sibi delatum detrectaverit, alius, quamprimum fieri possit, in ejus locum subrogetur.

Lect. et Concess. 5 *Julii* 1802. GEO. BORLASE, *Regist.*

Divinity Exercises.

By *Stat. Eliz.* 26. *Lib. Stat.* p. 237. there is to be a Divinity Act (which is called a *course* Act) every second Thursday in each Term.

If the *course* day be a Holiday, the Act is deferred till the Thursday fortnight following.

The Respondents are taken from the Masters of Arts of four years' standing complete, in the order of their Seniority.

Masters of Arts are excepted who have declared for Law or Physic[1].

Persons of sixty years of age, or more, are exempted from all course exercises.

There are three Opponents to each Act, who are appointed in the same manner as the morning Preachers at St. Mary's.

Persons are liable to be appointed Opponents as soon as they are Masters of Arts.

Persons, who have declared for Law or Physic, are exempted from Opponencies.

Persons neglecting to keep their *course* Acts are fined, for the first omission, forty shillings, for the second, three pounds, for every subsequent omission five pounds. During such omissions there is no Act on the usual days.

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[1] Masters of Arts intending to be on the Physic-lines make, by themselves or another, their declaration, before the Vice-Chancellor. The Registrary is present, and notes it in his book.

An Opponent neglecting to keep in his turn, forfeits ten shilling for each omission, to be repeated till he has kept it or procured some other Master of Arts to keep it for him.

If any one from ill health, or unavoidable absence from the University, is unable to keep his *course* Act, a Grace for excusing him is usually offered to the Senate, and his name is mentioned in the Combination Paper as being to keep, *cum convaluerit, cum redierit, &c.*

So many Acts are now kept by Persons about to take the degree of Bachelor of Divinity by *Stat.* 9. *Eliz.* that those whose names stand in the Combination Paper, are seldom called upon to keep their Acts.

It sometimes happens, when the *course* days are all engaged, and a Person is anxious to keep his Act, that the Professor allows a private Act, at which the Father of the College usually presides, unless the Respondent can prevail on some Doctor in Divinity to moderate.

He is to procure three Persons to oppose him.

Law and Physic Exercises.

In the Combination Paper one or two names are put down for Respondents, and two Opponents are assigned to each of them. But the *course* Acts are now never kept; the Disputations in the Law and Physic Schools, being generally Exercises for degrees.

Non-Term on Account of the Death of a Resident Member of the Senate.

The Non-Term is only for Persons who die in the University. *Stat. Antiq. Lib. Stat.* p. 83.

By the same Statute, the cessation from Lectures and Disputations, was from the death of a Regent or Non-Regent, to the burial. But by a decree 1619, (*Lib. Stat.* p. 477) the Non-Term is to continue for the three days only.

The present proceedings seem to be thus:

The Vice-Chancellor is waited upon by one of the College to which the deceased belonged, for the purpose of appointing the time for ringing St. Mary's bell.

He usually fixes upon the night before the funeral. The bell rings for an hour. Regularly the bell-ringer receives his notice to ring the bell from the Vice-Chancellor.

If the corpse be removed from the University for burial, the bell is usually rung on the day before the removal.

Graces have often been passed at a Convocation, for deferring the Non-Term, on account of University business:

1688. *May it please you that this Convocation be turned into a Congregation, and that the* 12*th,* 13*th, and* 14*th days of this month of June, may be Non-Term for the death of Dr. Widdrington.* Lib. Grat. Theta, p. 302.

1688. *Cum gratia hodie concessa fuit, ut* 12, 13, 14, *hujus instantis mensis Junii sint pro Non-Termino, pro morte Doctoris Widdrington;*

Placeat Vobis, ut idem Non-Terminus trium dierum differatur in 19, 20, *et* 21 *diem hujus mensis.* Lib. Grat. Theta, p. 302.

June 28, 1688. *May it please you that this Convocation be turned into a Congregation, and that this day, and to-morrow, be Term, and that the* 15*th and* 16*th of November next be Non-Term for the death of Dr. Cudworth.* Lib. Grat. Theta, p. 302.

1765, Read and granted *Jan.* 12.

May it please you that this Convocation be immediately turned into a Congregation, and that the Non-Term for the death of Dr. Newcome, late Master of St. John's, be deferred to Monday the 21*st day of this month.* Lib. Grat. Kappa, p. 407.

June 11, 1760.—*That the Non-Term for the death of Dr. Chapman be superseded till the Congregation this afternoon shall be ended.* Lib. Grat. Kappa, p. 379.

Upon the death of a Doctor, or Master of Arts, there is to be Non-Term only as to Lectures and Disputations, not as to Congregations; (Vid. the Decree about it [2], and the old Statute *de exequiis* [3], to which it refers) yet the custom is to call a Convocation upon occasion in that case, and by a Grace to turn it into a Congregation, which I think needless. ***Baker's*** MSS. Vol. xlii. p. 151.

On account of the extreme inconvenience to public business this practice seems falling into disuse.

Compounders.

All Persons shall be reputed and reckoned as Compounders, who, before admission to their Degree, or their Creation, shall have presentation to, collation, institution, induction, or any manner of possession of, any Living or Livings Ecclesiastical, of what kind soever, which shall be rated to the yearly value of forty marks in the book of first-fruits, or subsidy. *Interpr.* 1599. *Lib. Stat.* p. 329.

It is said that although the Person be not already presented, yet if the Living be vacant, and if he take the Degree to qualify him to hold it, it is reckoned the same as if he were already in possession of it.

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[2] An. 1619. *Lib. Stat.* p. 417.

[3] *Lib. Stat.* p. 83.

If Livings be discharged, their values are estimated from the tenths mentioned in the book of first-fruits: and if they be not mentioned there, they are estimated according to their reputed value.

Persons compound for endowed Chapels, if they be of the yearly value of £26. 13*s*. 4*d*;

For two or more Livings, or other pieces of Ecclesiastical preferment, the joint values of which, as rated in the book of first-fruits, amount to £26. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Two or more pieces of Ecclesiastical preferment, if they be not rated in the King's Book, are rated according to their real values.

An estate, annuity, or certain income for life, by whatever tenure possessed, whether in the Person's own right, that of his Wife, or any other Person, if of the annual amount of £26. 13*s*. 4*d*. makes a Compounder.

Persons taking a Degree *per saltum*, pay the Composition money for the Degree, or Degrees, passed over, as well as for that taken.

Degrees by Mandate are charged with the same fees as other Degrees of the same kind are.

No stipends received by Persons from their Colleges, or by University Professors, Lecturers, Officers, &c. make a Compounder.

An interpretation 1686, (*Lib. Stat.* p. 345.) has the following clauses:

Whereas it has been a frequent practice amongst Candidates for degrees having compounding estates to alienate, or make over the same, whereby the said Statute [viz. Omnes quorum annuus reditus, &c.] *is eluded, and the Officers defrauded; for the prevention of such fraudulent practices for the future, we do hereby order and decree, that if the party so alienating, or in any wise conveying, hath reserved to himself any power whereby he may, or (without any such reserved power) actually does take and receive to his own use, directly or indirectly, to the value of forty marks per annum out of such estate, every such person to be taken and reputed a Compounder, and to satisfy the Officers accordingly.*

All incorporate Persons in this University for the future, which according to the abovementioned Statute, and the interpretation thereof, have compounding estates, shall be taken and reputed Compounders, and shall satisfy the University Officers accordingly; Oxford men, who shall be admitted ad eundem, *and proceed to no other degree, only excepted.*

The Syndics appointed by Grace *June* 11, 1796, determined that persons only incorporated, whether from Oxford or Dublin, are not to be charged with composition.

N.B. The Oath taken before the admission to any degree has the following words:

Jurabis quod nihil ex iis omnibus sciens, volens, prætermisisti, quæ per leges, aut probatas consuetudines hujus Academiæ, ad hunc gradum quem ambis adipiscendum, aut peragenda, aut persolvenda, *requiruntur.*

In all doubtful cases, the money is deposited in the hands of the Proctors, and the matter is referred to the Heads, by a statement in writing, on the Commencement Day.

Discommuning.

That the Rights and Privileges of the University may be maintained and preserved, it has the power to prohibit, under the severest penalties, all its Members from dealing with any Tradesman, resident in the Town, who shall have violated those Rights and Privileges, and shall refuse to make atonement for such violation.

The following extract is taken from Mr. Hubbard's book in the Treasury of Emmanuel College.

"*Oct.* 2, 1705. Whereas by Mr. James Fletcher, present Mayor of Cambridge, and Daniel Love, and Francis Perry, Aldermen of the said Town, and Mr. John Wellbore, Deputy Recorder of the same, the Rights and Privileges of this University have of late been notoriously and highly violated in the person of Sir John Ellys, the Vice-Chancellor, going to swear the said Mayor and the four Bayliffs of the said Corporation on Michaelmas Day last, according to the Usage and Charter of the said University; for the preventing therefore the many growing mischiefs that may proceed from our not opposing such Attempts and Invasions upon our Liberties, Rights and Privileges:

"May it please you, that the said present Mayor, Mr. Francis Perry, Alderman, and Mr. J. Wellbore, Deputy Recorder, by your Sentence and Decree be now discommuned; and that no College, or particular Member of this University whatsoever, or any other Person privileged according to the Charters of this University, shall deal or trade, or have any commerce with the said persons so discommuned, or with any others that act by, for, or under them, or in conjunction or partnership with them; until such time as the said Persons so discommuned shall acknowledge their offence in violating the Rights of this University, in the Chancell of Great St. Marie's Church, before the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors for the time being, in writing under their hands, and shall promise for the time to come never again willfully to offend in like manner. And if any College or Member of the University, Scholar, or Scholar's Servant, or other privileged Person whatsoever, shall presume contrary to this Decree, by themselves or any others for them, to buy, or otherwise contract, give or continue any beneficial Place or Employment directly or indirectly with, or to any of the said Persons so discommuned; that then the College, Person or Persons so offending, shall every one of them incur the penalty of £5. for every offence, to be applyed to the Common Chest of this University; and if a Scholar not Graduate, he shall be incapable of any Degree; or if a Graduate, he shall be suspended from all Degrees till he makes satisfaction to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors of this University.

" *Oct.* 5, 1705. Whereas I, James Fletcher, Mayor of the Town of Cambridge, did upon Michaelmas Day last past, by mistake and misinformation, infringe the just Rights and Privileges of the University of Cambridge, in refusing and denying unto Sir John Ellys, the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, the precedency in the joynt seat at the upper end of the Guild Hall of the said Town, when he came according to the Charter of the said University, to give the usual Oath to me and the four Bayliffs of the said Corporation: which refusal of mine was the occasion of a great deal of contempt and indignity offered by some rude persons to the said Vice-Chancellor and his attendants; for which offence I stand censured and discommuned by the said University; I do therefore now freely acknowledge that my offence, and faithfully promise for the future never to be guilty of the like offence, but to shew all due respect to the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, and to give him the precedence in all places whatsoever (as of right he ought to have) while I continue in my Office: and I humbly desire that the said sentence of discommuning may be recalled, and that I may be restored to the favour of the said University.

" James Fletcher, *Mayor.*

" *Mem.*—This acknowledgement was made and read over verbatim by the above-mentioned James Fletcher, in the Chancell of Great St. Marie's Church in Cambridge, *Oct.* 6, 1705, and then and there by him humbly, submissively, and publickly acknowledged and delivered as his own Act and Deed, before Sir John Ellys, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Nicholas Parham, and Mr. Daniel Newcome, Proctors of the said University (the Persons and places appointed by the decree of the Senate thereof), and in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Ashton, Doctor in Divinity, Master of Jesus College, and of two Esquire Bedells, viz. John Pern, M.A. and Public Notary, and Edward Clarke, M.A. Fellow of Clare Hall, and many others there met upon the occasion.

" *Sic testamur,*

" John Ellys, *Vice-Chancellor.*
Nicholas Parham, *Senior Proctor.*
Daniel Newcome, *Junior Proctor.*
C. Ashton, *Master of Jesus College.*
John Pern, *Notary Public.*"

" *Oct.* 6, 1705. Whereas I Francis Perry, Alderman of the Town of Cambridge, misled by my own ignorance and error, and seduced by the bad example of others for whose judgment I had much value, upon Michaelmas Day last past (when Sir J. Ellys, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, according to his place and office came to swear Mr. James Fletcher Mayor, and the four Bailiffs of the Town), was one of those that opposed the said Vice-Chancellor's taking his due place, and in so doing was guilty of a high violation of the Rights and Privileges of the said University, from which unadvised Act of myself and others, divers unworthy affronts and indignities were occasioned to the said Vice-Chancellor and his Attendants. Convinced now of the rashness and indiscretion of such actions, and moved with true sorrow and repentance for having had so great a share therein, I acknowledge my fault, and here before you Mr. Vice-Chancellor, beg pardon of the University, praying your kind assistance for my being reconciled to your favour, and faithfully promising, that for the future I will never be guilty again of the like offence, but shew the University, and all the Members thereof respectively, a due reverence and regard, and whenever I can influence others, dispose them to do the like.

" FRANCIS PERRY, *Alderman*."

Attested as before.

"*March* 29, 1706. Whereas I John Wellbore, Esq. Deputy Recorder of the Town of Cambridge, not fully understanding the Rights and Privileges of the University of Cambridge, did upon Michaelmas Day last past (when Sir John Ellys the Vice-Chancellor came to the Town Hall, according to the ancient Charters of the University, to administer the usual Oath to the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said Town), by my opinion then declared, encourage the refusal of the chief place to the said Vice-Chancellor above the Mayor in the said Hall, which I am now convinced that of right He the Vice-Chancellor ought to have; I do hereby freely acknowledge my error in that particular, which proceeded wholly out of mistake, and not out of malice to the said University, or to any Member thereof, and promise that I will not be guilty of any such like indignity for the future. All which I declare with the same sincerity that I now desire to be restored to the good will and favour of the University.

"John Wellbore.

"Read and subscribed by John Wellbore, Esq. in the Chancel of Great St. Mary's Church in Cambridge, the 29th of March, 1706, in the presence of us,

"Bardsey Fisher, *Vice-Chancellor.*
R. Stephens, *Senior Proctor.*
R. Clotterbooke, *Junior Proctor.*
R. Grove, *Registrary.*"

The form of Prayer to be read before a Clerum.

Oremus,

Pro Sancta Christi Ecclesia Catholica; scilicet pro universo cœtu populi Christiani per orbem terrarum diffusi; speciatim vero pro Ecclesiis Anglicana et Hibernica: et in his præcipue pro Augustissimo GEORGIO, Britanniarum rege; fidei defensore, et super omnes cujuscunque ordinis homines, in omnibus causis, tam Ecclesiam quam Rempublicam spectantibus, intra regna et dominia sua summo gubernatore: et pro reliqua Regia Prosapia.

Oremus etiam pro Ministris verbi divini et Sacramentorum, tam Archiepiscopis et Episcopis, (nominatim pro Carolo Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, et Bowyero Edvardo Episcopo Eliensi) quam cæteris Clericis cujuscunque ordinis, et dignitatis: pro iis qui Regiæ Majestati sunt a secretioribus conciliis; [pro summo totius gentis concilio] pro hujus regni Proceribus, et Magistratibus universis; ut hi omnes, in sua quisque vocatione, ad Dei gloriam, populique ædificationem, officiis suis fideliter fungantur; memores reddendæ olim rationis, cum pro Christi tribunali sistentur judicandi.

Oremus pro utraque Academia; et in hac pro Celsissimo Gulielmo Frederico, Duce de Gloucester, Cancellario nostro: pro dignissimo Pro-Cancellario: pro doctissimis Professoribus.

Procuratoribus, Taxatoribus, cæterisque qui ullo apud nos funguntur munere: pro singulis Collegiis, nominatim (prout officii mei ratio postulat) pro Collegio *E. F.*; pro Reverendo admodum Doctissimoque Magistro, Sociis, Scholaribus, reliquisque in eodem bonis literis operam navantibus.

Postremo pro plebe hujus regni universa, ut in vera fide, sanctoque Dei timore, humili erga Regem obedientia, et fraterna erga se invicem caritate, vitam suam instituant.

Gratias denique et laudes Deo agamus pro iis omnibus qui in fide Christi ex hac vita excesserunt; humiliter Deo supplicantes, ut per illius gratiam vitam nostram ad pium illorum exemplar componamus; ut ita tandem mortali hac vita defuncti, cum illis in die supremo ad Cœlestem gloriam resurgamus, per Jesum Christum Dominum Nostrum, cujus nomine et verbis has preces claudamus:

Pater Noster qui es in cœlis, sanctificetur nomen tuum; adveniat regnum tuum fiat; voluntas tua, sicut in cœlis, sic etiam in terra: panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie; et remitte nobis debita nostra, sicut et nos remittimus debitoribus nostris; et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo; quia tuum est regnum, et potentia, et gloria, in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

The text is read first in Greek, then in Latin.

Finish with

Gratia Domini nostri Jesu Christi, et caritas Dei, et communicatio Spiritus Sancti, sit semper cum omnibus nobis. Amen.

The Prayer before a Divinity Act.

Oremus.

Actiones nostras singulas, Domine, clementissimo tuo favore præveni, et perpetuo auxilio prosequere, ut in omnibus operibus nostris in te inceptis, continuatis, et finitis, sanctum nomen tuum glorificemus, et tandem miseratione tua vitam æternam consequamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Formula Professionis Inceptorum in Theologia.

In Dei Nomine, Amen. Ego *A. B.* ex animo amplector Universam Sacram Scripturam Canonicam veteri et Novo Testamento comprehensam, omniaque illa, quæ vera Ecclesia Christi, Sancta et Apostolica, verbo Dei subjecta, et eodem gubernata, respuit, respuo; quæ tenet, teneo; et in his omnibus ad finem usque vitæ perseverabo, Deo mihi pro summa sua misericordia gratiam præstante, per Jesum Christum Dominum Nostrum.

FEES

FOR

ALL DEGREES.

Bachelor of Arts.

	£.	s.	d.
A Bachelor of Arts, at the *regular* time pays to the *Junior* Proctor	3	7	6
A Bachelor of Arts, at any other time, pays to the *Junior* Proctor	6	11	0
A Bachelor of Arts, Fellow of King's, (at whatever time he takes his Degree,) pays to the *Junior* Proctor . .	2	5	0
If Compounders, they pay in all the above cases, in addition	8	6	4
All the above pay to the Registrary	[3]3	3	0
A Bachelor of Arts, from Oxford or Dublin, incorporated pays to the *Junior* Proctor	3	13	6
Although a Compounder he pays no additional fee unless he proceeds to a higher Degree.			
He pays to the Registrary	[3]3	4	0

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[3] Three pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

	£.	s.	d.
Every Person proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, after having made a declaration to the Master or *Locum-Tenens* of his College, that it was not his intention to proceed to that Degree, shall pay beyond the usual fee to the Common Chest.	3	0	0

Master of Arts.

A Master of Arts, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	5	4	6
A Master of Arts, *Fellow* of a College, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	3	10	6
A Master of Arts, *Fellow* of *King's* College, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	3	8	6
If Compounders, they pay in addition	8	6	4
All the above pay to the Registrary	[4]6	6	0
A Master of Arts, from Oxford or Dublin, incorporated pays to the *Senior* Proctor	4	14	0
He pays to the Registrary	[4]6	7	0

Although a Compounder he pays no additional fee, unless he proceeds to a higher Degree.

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[4] Six pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

	£.	s.	d.
A Person from Oxford or Dublin, previously Bachelor of Arts, on taking the Degree of Master of Arts, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	8	18	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	8	6	4
He pays to the Registrary	[5] 9	10	0

Bachelor of Divinity.

A Bachelor of Divinity, previously Master of Arts, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	2	2	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	8	6	4
He pays to the Registrary	[6] 6	6	0
A Bachelor of Divinity, having taken no Degree previously, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	10	14	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	24	19	0
He pays to the Registrary	[6] 6	6	0
A Bachelor of Divinity, from Oxford or Dublin, incorporated pays to the *Senior* Proctor	4	0	0

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[5] Nine pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

[6] Six pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

	£.	s.	d.
Although a Compounder, he pays no additional fee unless he proceeds to a higher Degree.			
He pays to the Registrary	[7] 6	7	0
A Bachelor of Divinity pays to the Marshall[8] on keeping his Act . . .	0	8	6
He pays to the Clerk of St. Mary's on preaching his English Sermon	0	1	6
On preaching his Clerum	0	4	0

Doctor of Divinity.

A Doctor of Divinity, previously Bachelor of Divinity, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	3	4	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	8	6	4
He pays to the Registrary	[7] 6	6	0
A Doctor of Divinity, previously Master of Arts, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	7	6	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	16	12	8
He pays to the Registrary	[7] 6	6	0

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[7] Six pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

[8] Who distributes it to the other Servants.

	£.	s.	d.
A Doctor of Divinity pays to the Professor on Creation	1	7	0
A Doctor of Divinity, from Oxford or Dublin, incorporated pays to the *Senior* Proctor	4	10	0
He pays no fee for Composition.			
He pays to the Registrary	[9]6	7	0
A Doctor of Divinity pays to the Marshall[1] on keeping his Act	0	8	6
He pays to the School-keeper[1] on Admission to his Degree	1	6	0
He pays to the Clerk of St. Mary's on preaching his English Sermon	0	1	6
On preaching his Clerum	0	4	0

Bachelor of Civil Law.

	£.	s.	d.
A Bachelor of Civil Law pays to the *Senior* Proctor	3	0	0
If he has not a Certificate[2] of having declared for Law, or if he comes from Oxford or Dublin, he pays in addition, to the University Chest	3	0	0

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[9] Six pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

[1] Who distributes it to the other Servants.

[2] This Certificate is to be delivered to the Proctor, and to be produced by him at the University Audit, or he forfeits three pounds to the Common Chest.

	£.	s.	d.
If a Compounder, he pays a further sum of	8	6	4
A Bachelor of Law pays to the Registrary	[2]6	6	0
He pays to the Professor for his Act	7	7	0
He pays to the Marshall[3] on keeping his Act	0	8	6
He pays to the School-keeper[3] on Admission to his degree	0	10	0
A Bachelor of Law, from Oxford or Dublin, incorporated pays to the *Senior* Proctor	4	1	6
If incorporated only, and proceeding to no higher degree, he pays no composition.			
He pays to the Registrary	[2]6	7	0

Doctor of Civil Law.

A Doctor of Civil Law, previously Bachelor of Law, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	3	16	0
A Doctor of Law, previously Master of Arts, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	7	6	0

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[2] Six pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duties.

[3] Who distributes it to the other Servants.

	£.	s.	d.
A Doctor of Law, if a Compounder, pays in addition	8	6	4
A Doctor of Law pays to the Registrary	[4]6	6	0
He pays to the Professor for two Acts	14	14	0
He pays to the Marshall[5] on keeping each Act	0	8	6
He pays to each Doctor present,			
At Admission	0	6	8
At Creation	0	0	4
	0	7	0
He pays to the School-keeper[5] on Admission to his degree	1	6	0
A Doctor of Law, from Oxford or Dublin, incorporated pays to the *Senior* Proctor	5	16	0
Although a Compounder, he pays no additional fee.			
He pays to the Registrary	[4]6	7	0

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[4] Six pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

[5] Who distributes it to the other servants.

Bachelor of Physic.

	£.	s.	d.
A Bachelor of Physic pays to the *Senior* Proctor	3	0	0
If he has not a Certificate[6] of having declared for Physic, or if he comes from Oxford or Dublin, he pays in addition three pounds to the University Chest.			
If a Compounder, he pays a further sum of	8	6	4
A Bachelor of Physic pays to the Registrary	[7] 6	6	0
He pays to the Professor for his Act	7	0	0
He pays to the Marshall[8] on keeping his Act	0	8	6
He pays to the School-keeper[8] on Admission to his Degree	0	10	0
A Bachelor of Medicine, from Oxford or Dublin, incorporated pays to the *Senior* Proctor	4	1	6
If incorporated only, and proceeding to no higher Degree, he pays no Composition.			
He pays to the Registrary	[7] 6	7	0

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[6] This Certificate is to be delivered to the Proctor, and to be produced by him at the University Audit, or he forfeits three pounds to the Common Chest.

[7] Six pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

[8] Who distributes it to the other Servants.

Doctor of Physic.

	£.	s.	d.
A Doctor of Physic, previously Bachelor of Physic, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	3	16	0
A Doctor of Physic, previously a Master of Arts, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	7	6	0
A Doctor of Physic, if a Compounder, pays in addition	8	6	4
A Doctor of Physic pays to the Registrary	[9] 6	6	0
He pays to the Professor for two Acts	11	11	0
He pays to every Doctor of the Faculty present at Admission and Creation	0	7	0
He pays to the Marshall[1] on keeping each Act	0	8	6
He pays to the School-keeper[1] on Admission to his Degree	1	6	0
A Doctor of Physic, from Oxford or Dublin, incorporated pays to the *Senior* Proctor	5	16	0
Although a Compounder, he pays no additional fee.			
He pays to the Registrary	[9] 6	7	0

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[9] Six pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

[1] Who distributes it to the other Servants.

Licentiate in Physic.

	£.	s.	d.
A Licentiate in Physic pays to the *Senior* Proctor	3	10	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	8	6	4
He pays to the Registrary	[2]6	6	0
He pays to the Professor	4	14	6
To a Doctor of the Faculty on Examination he pays	0	10	6
He pays to the Marshall[3] on Admission	0	8	6

Bachelor of Music.

	£.	s.	d.
A Bachelor of Music pays to the *Senior* Proctor	3	0	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	8	6	4
He pays to the Registrary	[2]6	6	0
He pays to the Professor on Admission	0	5	0
He pays to the School-keeper[3] on Admission	0	10	0
A Bachelor of Music, from Oxford or Dublin, incorporated, pays	4	1	6
If he proceeds to no higher degree he pays no Composition.			
He pays to the Registrary	[2]6	7	0

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[2] Six pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

[3] Who distributes it to the other Servants.

Doctor of Music.

	£.	s.	d.
A Doctor of Music, previously Bachelor of Music, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	3	16	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	8	6	4
He pays to the Registrary	[4] 6	6	0
He pays to the Professor on Admission	1	5	0
He pays to the Marshall[5] on Admission	1	6	0
A Doctor of Music, having taken no Degree previously, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	6	16	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	16	12	8
He pays to the Registrary	[4] 6	6	0
He pays to the Professor on Admission	1	5	0
He pays to the Marshall[5] on Admission	1	6	0
A Doctor of Music, from Oxford or Dublin, incorporated pays to the *Senior* Proctor	5	16	0
He pays to the Registrary	[4] 6	7	0

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[4] Six pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

[5] Who distributes it to the other Servants.

Master of Arts in Right of Nobility.

A Master of Arts, in Right of Nobility, pays the following sums to the undermentioned Persons:

	£.	s.	d.
To the Vice-Chancellor	2	14	0
To the Orator	10	10	0
To the Librarian	1	1	0
To the Scrutators	1	1	0
To the Bedells	4	4	0
To the Proctors	2	2	0
To the Marshall[6]	1	5	6
	22	17	6
To the Registrary	[7]11	7	0
If a Compounder, he pays to the *Senior* Proctor in addition	8	6	4
Father of College	1	1	0
	43	11	10

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[6] Who distributes it to the other Servants.

[7] Ten pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

Doctor of Civil Law in Right of Nobility.

A Doctor of Civil Law, in Right of Nobility, pays the following sums to the under-mentioned Persons:

	£.	s.	d.
To the Vice-Chancellor	2	14	0
To the Orator	21	0	0
To the Librarian	1	1	0
To the Scrutators	1	1	0
To the Bedells	4	4	0
To the Proctors	2	2	0
To the Marshall[8]	1	5	6
	33	7	6
To the Registrary	[9]11	7	0
If a Compounder, he pays to the *Senior* Proctor in addition	8	6	4

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[8] Who distributes it to the other Servants.

[9] Ten pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

Doctor of Divinity in Right of Nobility.

A Doctor of Divinity, in Right of Nobility, pays the following sums to the under-mentioned Persons:

	£.	s.	d.
To the Vice-Chancellor	5	5	0
To the Orator	21	0	0
To the Librarian	2	2	0
To the Scrutators	2	2	0
To the Bedells	8	8	0
To the Proctors	4	4	0
To the Marshall[1]	1	5	6
	44	6	6

He also pays to the *Senior* Proctor for two Compositions	16	12	8
He pays to the Registrary	[2]12	8	0

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[1] Who distributes it to the other Servants.

[2] Ten pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duties.

MANDATE DEGREES.

Master of Arts by Royal Mandate.

	£.	s.	d.
A Master of Arts by Royal Mandate, previously Bachelor of Arts, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	5	4	6
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	8	6	4
He pays to the Registrary	[3] 11	7	0
A Master of Arts by Royal Mandate, having taken no degree previously, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	8	12	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	16	12	8
He pays to the Registrary	[3] 11	7	0
He pays to the Chancellor's Secretary	2	2	0
To each Proctor £.1 1 0	2	2	0
To the Registrary for drawing the Petition	1	1	0

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[3] Ten pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

See errata p. 511

	£.	s.	d.
To the Bedell, for carrying the Petition to the Heads to be signed . .	2	2	0
To the Servants [4]	1	1	0

Bachelor of Divinity by Royal Mandate.

A Bachelor of Divinity by Royal Mandate, previously Master of Arts, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	2	2	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	8	6	4
He pays to the Registrary	[5]11	7	0
A Bachelor of Divinity, previously Bachelor of Arts, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	7	6	6
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	16	12	8
He pays to the Registrary	[5]11	7	0
A Bachelor of Divinity, having taken no degree previously, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	10	14	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	24	19	0
He pays to the Registrary	[5]12	8	0

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[4] The School-keeper, the University Marshall, the Proctors' servants, Vice-Chancellor's servant, 5*s*. Registrary's servant, 1*s*.

[5] Ten pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

	£.	s.	d.
He pays to the Chancellor's Secretary	2	2	0
To each Proctor £.1 1 0	2	2	0
To the Registrary for drawing the Petition.	1	1	0
To the Bedell, for carrying the Petition to the Heads to be signed	2	2	0
To the Servants[6]	1	1	0

Doctor of Divinity by Royal Mandate.

A Doctor of Divinity by Royal Mandate, previously Bachelor of Divinity, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	3	4	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	8	6	4
He pays to the Registrary	[7]11	7	0
A Doctor of Divinity by Royal Mandate, previously Master of Arts, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	7	6	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	16	12	8
He pays to the Registrary	[7]12	8	0

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[6] The School-keeper, the University Marshall, the Proctors' servants, Vice-Chancellor's servant, 5*s.* Registrary's servant, 1*s.*

[7] Ten pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

	£.	s.	d.
A Doctor of Divinity by Royal Mandate, previously Bachelor of Arts, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	10	10	6
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	24	19	0
He pays to the Registrary	[8]12	8	0
A Doctor of Divinity by Royal Mandate, having taken no degree previously, pays to the *Senior* Proctor	13	18	0
If a Compounder, he pays in addition	33	5	4
He pays to the Registrary	[8]12	8	0
He pays to the Chancellor's Secretary	2	2	0
To each Proctor £.1 1 0	2	2	0
To the Registrary for drawing the Petition	1	1	0
To the Bedell, for carrying the Petition to the Heads to be signed	2	2	0
X To the Servants[9]	2	2	0

In the same manner the fees, for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Civil Law, and Bachelor and Doctor of Physic by Royal Mandate, may be determined.

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[8] Ten pounds of which are paid to Government for Stamp duty.

[9] The School-keeper, the University Marshall, the Proctors' servants, Vice-Chancellor's servant, 10*s*. Registrary's servant, 2*s*.

X 10s to the Professor's Servant [illegible]

The following Decree of the HEADS, *dated* March 9, 1767, *is taken from the Statute Book*, p. 513.

" Whereas, in Certificates to the Chancellor of the University in order to obtain his Majesty's Mandate for a Degree, it has been usual to set forth, that the granting of such Degree will not be prejudicial to the University in general, or to any College in particular.

" It was this day agreed, by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, that no such Certificate shall be signed for the future, until the Petitioner, or some Member of the Senate as his Sponsor, shall engage to pay to the College, whereof he is a Member, and to the Officers of the same, such customary fees as other Candidates for their respective Degrees usually do.

" It was agreed at the same time to sign no Certificate on behalf of such Persons, as are not Members of any College in this University."

DISTRIBUTIONES FEODORUM.

Artium Baccalaureus Ordinarius solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	0	4
Oratori	0	1	6
Registrario	0	1	0
Præsentatori	0	0	4
Bibliothecario	0	0	4
Pulsatori	0	0	3
Apparitori	0	0	6
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	4
Pro Copia Juramenti . . .	0	0	2
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Bedellis	0	10	10
Moderatoribus	0	9	0
Procuratoribus	0	14	0
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	7	0
Eorum Servis	0	2	0
Cistæ Communi	0	15	3
£.	3	7	6

Artium Baccalaureus ad Baptistam solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	0	4
Oratori	0	1	6
Registrario	0	1	0
Præsentatori	0	0	4
Bibliothecario	0	0	4
Pulsatori	0	0	3
Apparitori	0	1	0
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Bedellis	0	10	10
Moderatoribus	1	10	0
Procuratoribus	1	7	6
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	13	10
Eorum Servis	0	2	0
Cistæ Communi	1	16	11
£.	6	11	0

Artium Baccalaureus Collegii Regalis Socius, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	0	4
Oratori	0	1	6
Registrario	0	1	0
Præsentatori	0	0	4
Bibliothecario	0	0	4
Pulsatori	0	0	3
Apparitori	0	0	6
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Bedellis	0	10	10
Moderatoribus	0	9	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Eorum Servis	0	1	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	1	0
Eorum Servis	0	0	6
Cistæ Communi	0	15	3
£.	2	5	0

Artium Baccalaureus, Oxoniensis vel Dubliniensis, Incorporatus solvit,

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Pro-Cancellario	0	0	4
Oratori	0	1	6
Registrario	0	1	0
Præsentatori	0	0	4
Bibliothecario	0	0	4
Pulsatori	0	0	3
Apparitori	0	1	0
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Bedellis	0	10	0
Moderatoribus	0	5	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	6
Eorum Servis	0	0	2
Cistæ Communi	2	9	11
£.	3	13	6

Artium Magister, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Oratori	0	2	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Præsentatori	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	0	6
Apparitori	0	0	6
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	2
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Bedellis	1	7	6
Moderatoribus	0	3	0
Procuratoribus	0	17	6
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	8	8
Eorum Servis	0	2	0
Cistæ Communi	1	13	2
	£.5	4	6

Artium Magister Collegii Socius, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Oratori	0	2	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Præsentatori	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	0	6
Apparitori	0	0	6
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	2
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Bedellis	1	7	6
Moderatoribus	0	3	0
Procuratoribus	0	7	0
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	3	6
Eorum Servis	0	2	0
Cistæ Communi	0	14	10
	£.3	10	6

Artium Magister Collegii Regalis Socius, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Oratori	0	2	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Præsentatori	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	0	6
Apparitori	0	0	6
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	2
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Bedellis	1	7	6
Moderatoribus	0	3	0
Procuratoribus	0	6	2
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	3	0
Eorum Servis	0	2	0
Cistæ Communi	0	14	10
	£.3	8	6

Artium Magister, Oxoniensis vel Dubliniensis, incorporatus solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Oratori	0	2	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Præsentatori	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	0	6
Apparitori	0	1	0
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	2
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Bedellis	0	17	4
Moderatoribus	0	3	0
Procuratoribus	0	10	0
Eorum Servis	0	1	2
Cistæ Communi	2	13	4
	£.4	14	0

Artium Magister, prius Artium Baccalaureus Oxoniensis vel Dubliniensis, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	4
Oratori	0	3	6
Registrario	0	2	0
Præsentatori	0	1	4
Bibliothecario	0	1	0
Pulsatori	0	0	9
Apparitori	0	1	6
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	6
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Scrutatoribus	0	1	4
Bedellis	1	17	6
Moderatoribus	0	8	0
Procuratoribus	1	0	0
Eorum Servis	0	4	2
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	8	8
Eorum Servis	0	2	0
Cistæ Communi	4	3	1
	£. 8	18	0

Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus, prius A.M. solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	4	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	1	7	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	0
Pulsatori	0	1	0
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Cistæ Communi	0	3	10
	£. 2	2	0

Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus, nullo prius insignitus gradu, solvit.

	£.	s.	d:
Pro-Cancellario	0	4	4
Professori	0	2	0
Oratori	0	3	6
Registrario	0	3	0
Præsentatori	0	1	4
Bibliothecario	0	2	0
Pulsatori	0	1	9
Apparitori	0	1	0
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	6
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	6
Scrutatoribus	0	1	4
Bedellis	3	5	4
Moderatoribus	0	12	0
Procuratoribus	1	15	6
Eorum Servis	0	8	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	15	8
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Cistæ Communi	2	12	3
	£.10	14	0

Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus, Oxoniensis vel Dubliniensis, incorporatus solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	4	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	1	7	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	0
Pulsatori	0	1	0
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Cistæ Communi	2	1	10
	£. 4	0	0

Sacrae Theologiae Professor, prius Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	1	0
Bedellis	2	7	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	4
Pulsatori	0	2	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Cistæ Communi	0	6	4
	£.3	4	0

Sacrae Theologiae Professor, prius Artium Magister, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	4	0
Procuratoribus	0	6	0
Professori	0	3	0
Bedellis	3	14	0
Registrario	0	2	0
Bibliothecario	0	2	4
Pulsatori	0	3	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	6
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Cistæ Communi	2	10	2
	£. 7	6	0

Adde
Regulation 6.6.0
Coll. Fees (Jun.) 14.18.0
Caution grace 50.0.0
71.4.0
Fees 7.6.0
78.10.0.

Sacrae Theologiae Professor, Oxoniensis vel Duliniensis, incorporatus solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	1	0
Bedellis	1	16	4
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	4
Pulsatori	0	2	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Cistæ Communi	2	3	0
	£. 4	10	0

Legum Baccalaureus, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	1	10	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	1	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Cistæ Communi	1	0	10
	£.3	0	0

Legum Baccalaureus, Oxoniensis vel Dubliniensis, incorporatus, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	1	10	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	1	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Cistæ Communi	2	2	4
	£.4	1	6

Legum Doctor, prius Legum Baccalaureus, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	2	18	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	4
Pulsatori	0	1	8
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Cistæ Communi	0	7	8
	£.3	16	0

Legum Doctor, prius Artium Magister, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	4	0
Procuratoribus	0	10	8
Professori	0	4	0
Bedellis	4	8	0
Registrario	0	2	0
Bibliothecario	0	2	0
Pulsatori	0	3	0
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	6
Scrutatoribus	0	3	4
Cistæ Communi	1	8	6
	£.7	6	0

Legum Doctor, Oxoniensis vel Dubliniensis, incorporatus solvit,

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	2	18	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	4
Pulsatori	0	1	8
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Cistæ Communi	2	7	8
	£.5	16	0

Medicinae Baccalaureus, solvit,

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	1	10	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	1	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Cistæ Communi	1	0	10
	£.3	0	0

Medicinae Baccalaureus, Oxoniensis vel Dubliniensis, incorporatus solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	1	10	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	1	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Cistæ Communi	2	2	4
	£. 4	1	6

Medicinae Doctor, prius Medicinae Baccalaureus, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	2	18	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	4
Pulsatori	0	1	8
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Cistæ Communi	0	7	8
	£.3	16	0

Medicinae Doctor, prius Artium Magister, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	4	0
Procuratoribus	0	10	8
Professori	0	4	0
Bedellis	4	8	0
Registrario	0	2	0
Bibliothecario	0	2	0
Pulsatori	0	3	0
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	6
Scrutatoribus	0	3	4
Cistæ Communi	1	8	6
	£. 7	6	0

Medicinae Doctor, Oxoniensis vel Dubliniensis, incorporatus solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	2	18	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	4
Pulsatori	0	1	8
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Cistæ Communi	2	7	8
	£. 5	16	0

Practicans in Medicina, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	5	4
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	1	16	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	1	0
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Cistæ Communi	1	1	10
£.	3	10	0

Musicae Baccalaureus, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	1	10	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	1	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Cistæ Communi	1	0	10
£.	3	0	0

Musicae Baccalaureus, Oxoniensis vel Dubliniensis, incorporatus, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	1	10	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	1	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Cistæ Communi	2	2	4
	£. 4	1	6

Musicae Doctor, prius Musicae Baccalaureus, solvit.

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	2	18	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	4
Pulsatori	0	1	8
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Cistæ Communi	0	7	8
	£. 3	16	0

Musicae Doctor nullo prius insignitus gradu, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	4	0
Procuratoribus	0	4	0
Professori	0	4	0
Bedellis	4	8	0
Registrario	0	2	0
Bibliothecario	0	2	0
Pulsatori	0	3	0
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	6
Cistæ Communi	1	8	6
	£. 6	16	6

Musicae Doctor, Oxoniensis vel Dubliniensis, incorporatus solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	2	18	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	4
Pulsatori	0	1	8
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Cistæ Communi	2	7	8
	£. 5	16	0

Artium Magister[1] per Literas Regias, prius Artium Baccalaureus, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Oratori	0	2	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Præsentatori	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	0	8
Pulsatori	0	0	6
Apparitori	0	0	6
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	2
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Bedellis	1	7	6
Moderatoribus	0	3	0
Procuratoribus	0	17	6
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	8	8
Eorum Servis	0	2	0
Cistæ Communi	1	13	2
	£.5	4	6

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[1] If a Compounder, he pays one Composition.

Artium Magister[2] per Literas Regias, nullo prius insignitus gradu, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	4
Oratori	0	3	6
Registrario	0	2	0
Præsentatori	0	1	4
Bibliothecario	0	1	0
Pulsatori	0	0	9
Apparitori	0	1	0
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	6
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Scrutatoribus	0	1	4
Bedellis	1	18	4
Moderatoribus	0	12	0
Procuratoribus	1	11	6
Eorum Servis	0	8	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	15	8
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Cistæ Communi	2	8	5
	£. 8	12	0

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[2] If a Compounder, he pays two Compositions.

Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus[3] per Literas Regias, prius Artium Magister, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	4	0
Professori	0	2	0
Bedellis	1	7	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	0
Pulsatori	0	1	0
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	2
Cistæ Communi	0	3	10
	£. 2	2	0

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[3] If a Compounder he pays one Composition.

Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus[4] per Literas Regias, prius Artium Baccalaureus, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	4	0
Professori	0	2	0
Oratori	0	2	0
Registrario	0	2	0
Præsentatori	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	8
Pulsatori	0	1	6
Apparitori	0	0	6
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	2
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Bedellis	2	14	6
Moderatoribus	0	3	0
Procuratoribus	1	1	6
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	8	8
Eorum Servis	0	2	0
Cistæ Communi	1	17	0
	£. 7	6	6

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[4] If a Compounder he pays two Compositions.

Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus[5] per Literas Regias, nullo prius insignitus gradu, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	4	4
Professori	0	2	0
Oratori	0	3	6
Registrario	0	3	0
Præsentatori	0	1	4
Bibliothecario	0	2	0
Pulsatori	0	1	9
Apparitori	0	1	0
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	6
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	6
Scrutatoribus	0	1	4
Bedellis	3	5	4
Moderatoribus	0	12	0
Procuratoribus	1	15	6
Eorum Servis	0	8	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	15	8
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Cistæ Communi	2	12	3
	£. 10	14	0

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[5] If a Compounder he pays three Compositions.

Sacrae Theologiae Professor[6] per Literas Regias, prius Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	2	0
Procuratoribus	0	2	0
Professori	0	1	0
Bedellis	2	7	0
Registrario	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	1	4
Pulsatori	0	2	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	4
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Cistæ Communi	0	6	4
	£. 3	4	0

Sacrae Theologiae Professor[7] per Literas Regias, prius Artium Magister, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	4	0
Procuratoribus	0	6	0
Professori	0	3	0
Bedellis	3	14	0
Registrario	0	2	0
Bibliothecario	0	2	4
Pulsatori	0	3	4
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	6
Scrutatoribus	0	0	8
Cistæ Communi	2	10	2
	£. 7	6	0

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[6] If a Compounder, he pays one Composition.

[7] If a Compounder he pays two Compositions.

Sacrae Theologiae Professor[8] per Literas Regias, prius Artium Baccalaureus, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	6	0
Professori	0	3	0
Oratori	0	2	0
Registrario	0	3	0
Præsentatori	0	1	0
Bibliothecario	0	3	0
Pulsatori	0	3	10
Apparitori	0	0	6
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	2
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	8
Scrutatoribus	0	1	4
Bedellis	5	1	6
Moderatoribus	0	3	0
Procuratoribus	1	3	6
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	8	8
Eorum Servis	0	2	0
Cistæ Communi	2	3	4
	£.10	10	6

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[8] If a Compounder he pays three Compositions.

Sacrae Theologiae Professor[9] per Literas Regias, nullo prius insignitus gradu, solvit,

	£.	s.	d.
Pro-Cancellario	0	6	4
Professori	0	3	0
Oratori	0	3	6
Registrario	0	4	0
Præsentatori	0	1	4
Bibliothecario	0	3	4
Pulsatori	0	4	1
Apparitori	0	1	0
Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ	0	0	6
Pro Copia Juramenti	0	0	10
Scrutatoribus	0	2	0
Bedellis	5	12	4
Moderatoribus	0	12	0
Procuratoribus	1	17	6
Eorum Servis	0	8	0
Pro-Procuratoribus	0	15	8
Eorum Servis	0	4	0
Cistæ Communi	2	18	7
	£.13	18	0

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[9] If a Compounder he pays four Compositions.

CAUTIONS FOR EXERCISES.

D.D. before B.D.

	£.	s.	d.
SERMON	2	0	0
Act	36	0	0
Two Opponencies	2	0	0
Clerum	10	0	0
Determination	2	0	0

Decree, Apr. 11, 1690. *Lib. Stat.* p. 505.

D.D. before M.A.

	£.	s.	d.
Sermon	2	0	0
Act	46	0	0
Two Opponencies	2	0	0
Clerum	10	0	0
Determination	2	0	0

Ibid.

B. D.

	£.	s.	d.
Sermon	2	0	0
Act	10	0	0
Two Opponencies	2	0	0
Clerum	6	0	0

Ibid.

D. L. whether M. A. or B. L. before.

	£.	s.	d.
Two Acts	49	0	0
One Act	24	10	0
Opponency	1	0	0

Decree, June 10, 1766. *Lib. Stat.* p. 512.

B. L.

	£.	s.	d.
Act	20	0	0

Decree, Apr. 11, 1690.

D. M.

	£.	s.	d.
Two Acts	40	0	0
One Act	20	0	0
Opponency	1	0	0

B. M.

	£.	s.	d.
An Act	19	0	0
Opponency	1	0	0

Decree, Apr. 11, 1690.

FEES paid to the REGISTRARY for MATRICULATION,—and mode of Distribution.

A NOBLEMAN *pays*

	£.	s.	d.
Government (Stamp)	1	0	0
Common Chest	7	17	6
Registrary	1	2	6
	£.10	0	0

A FELLOW-COMMONER *pays*

	£.	s.	d.
Government (Stamp)	1	0	0
Common Chest	3	7	6
Registrary	0	12	6
	£.5	0	0

A PENSIONER *pays*

	£.	s.	d.
Government (Stamp)	1	0	0
Common Chest	1	5	0
Registrary	0	5	0
	£. 2	10	0

A SIZAR *pays*

	£.	s.	d.
Government (Stamp)	1	0	0
Common Chest	0	3	9
Registrary	0	1	3
	£. 1	5	0

On occasion of an extra Matriculation, each Person pays in addition 10*s.*, which is divided as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
To each Proctor 3*s.* 4*d.*	0	6	8
To the Registrary	0	3	4
	£. 0	10	0

FEES paid by the UNIVERSITY OFFICERS on their ELECTION.

The CHANCELLOR *pays*

	£.	s.	d.
University Marshall	5	0	0
School-keeper	5	0	0
Proctors' Servants	1	1	0
Registrary's Servant	0	10	6
Yeoman Bedell	5	0	0
Vice-Chancellor's Servant	0	10	6
£.	17	2	0

The HIGH STEWARD *pays*

	£.	s.	d.
University Marshall	5	0	0
School-keeper	5	0	0
Proctors' Servants	1	1	0
Registrary's Servants	0	10	6
Yeoman Bedell	5	0	0
Vice-Chancellor's Servant	0	10	6
£.	17	2	0

Each MEMBER *of* PARLIAMENT *pays*

	£.	s.	d.
Registrary, exclusive of Stamps for Indentures	5	5	0
Under-Sheriff	5	5	0
School-keeper	2	2	0
Marshall	2	2	0
Proctors' Servants	1	1	0
Registrary's Servant	0	10	6
Vice-Chancellor's Servant	0	10	6
Yeoman Bedell	0	10	6
	£.17	6	6

ACTS.

The money paid by a Person on keeping an Act[1] *in Divinity, Law, or Physic, is divided as follows:*

	£.	s.	d.
School-keeper	0	1	0
Marshall	0	3	0
Proctors' Servants	0	1	0
Professor's Servant	0	2	6
Bell-ringer	0	1	0
	£.0	8	6

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[1] This money is paid, although the Act be cautioned for.

	£.	s.	d.
Stamp for Diploma or Certificate of Degree of Bachelor of Arts	3	0	0
Ditto for any other Degree	10	0	0
Fees to the Registrary in each case . .	1	1	0
Sealing Fees	0	10	2

The money for Sealing is divided as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Vice-Chancellor	0	0	4
Two Proctors, each 4*d*.	0	0	8
Three Bedells, each 4*d*.	0	1	0
Two Scrutators, each 4*d*.	0	0	8
Registrary	0	4	0
Marshall	0	1	0
School-keeper	0	2	6
	£.0	10	2

Composition Money.

The division is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Vice-Chancellor	2	0	0
Two Proctors, each £.1	2	0	0
Two Scrutators, each 10*s*.	1	0	0
Three Bedells, each £.1. 1*s*.	3	3	0
Bell-ringer	0	3	4
	£.8	6	4

	£.	s.	d.
Margaret Professor on reading his Lecture, pays to the			
School-keeper	0	1	0
Marshall	0	2	0
The same fees are paid by every Doctor of Divinity, on reading his Determination.			
Every Person who makes the Speech in the Senate-House, on *November* 5, or *January* 30, pays the School-keeper	0	2	6
Professors on their Election pay to the School-keeper[7]	1	1	0
The Esquire Bedells on their Election pay to the School-keeper[7]	1	1	0
The Commissary on his Election pays to the School-keeper	1	1	0
The Public Orator on his Election pays to the School-keeper[7]	1	1	0
The Librarians and the Registrary on their respective Elections, pay to the School-keeper[7]	1	1	0
The Bell-ringer has for ringing the Bell:			
On account of the Death of a Doctor	1	0	0
On account of the Death of a Master of Arts	0	10	0

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[7] Which he distributes to the other Servants.

	£.	s.	d.
The Marshall receives for taking to the Heads the Pedigree of a Person applying for a Degree in right of Nobility	0	10	6
He receives from every Person elected into any Scholarship	0	10	6
From every Person obtaining Sir William Browne's Prizes	0	2	6
From Persons obtaining Prizes for the Hebrew and Hulsean Dissertations	0	10	6
For every other Prize	0	5	0

Proctors' Servants for Sophs' Exercises.

	£.	s.	d.
They receive from the Respondent	0	2	0
From the First Opponent	0	2	0
From Second and Third Opponents, each	0	1	6
From each Bachelor and Master of Arts huddling[8]	0	2	0

The School-keeper receives, after the Bachelor of Arts Commencement, of the several Bursars or Stewards, as follows, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
Queen's College	0	3	4
Emmanuel	0	2	6
St. Peter's	0	2	6
Catharine Hall	0	2	6
Pembroke	0	2	6

[8] One shilling of which is for the School-keeper.

	£.	s.	d.
Sidney Sussex	0	2	6
Corpus Christi	0	2	6
Magdalene	0	2	6
Clare Hall	0	2	6
Caius	0	2	6
Jesus	0	2	6
Christ	0	2	6

The School-keeper receives, after the Master of Arts Commencement, of the several Bursars or Stewards, as follows, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
Trinity College[9]	0	6	8
St. John's	0	6	8
Queen's	0	3	4
Emmanuel	0	2	6
St. Peter's	0	2	6
Catharine Hall	0	2	6
Pembroke	0	2	6
Sidney Sussex	0	2	6
Corpus Christi	0	2	6
Magdalene	0	2	6
Clare Hall	0	2	6
Caius	0	2	6
Jesus	0	2	6
Christ	0	2	6

[9] Besides the 6*s.* 8*d.* after each Commencement, 3*s.* 4*d.* in the Buttery.

N. B. The School-keeper receives also a small allowance of Ale after each Commencement at the Butteries of the respective Colleges.

Yeoman Bedell.

He is appointed by Letters Patent under the hand and seal of the Chancellor.

University Marshall.

He is appointed by Letters Patent under the hand and seal of the Vice-Chancellor.

APPENDIX.

1827. *June* 4. **At a MEETING at Trinity Lodge, the following REPORT was agreed to.**

The Syndicate *appointed to "enquire whether any and what alterations may be made with advantage in the Examination for the Degree of* B.A." *beg leave, with reference to the Examination for Mathematical Honours, to make the following*

REPORT TO THE SENATE:

It appears that in consequence of the great increase of the number of persons to be examined, the time appointed for the purpose is at present inadequate; insomuch that though the Examination is now conducted with very great exertion on the part of the Examiners, it is scarcely possible to give sufficient attention to the papers of all the candidates.

On considering the means of remedying this evil, it seems to the Syndicate that less inconvenience will arise from extending the time of the Examination, than from increasing the number of Examiners.

It is recommended therefore that two days be added to the duration of the Examination; and that the Examination begin on the *Friday* preceding the first Monday in the Lent Term; admission *ad respondendum quæstioni* taking place on the Saturday eight days afterwards.

This addition will, it is conceived, afford sufficient time for examining the papers with due attention. It will also, as appears by a reference to the subjoined Table, give an increase of 5 hours, to the time allowed to the candidates for answering questions, which increase seems to the SYNDICATE highly advisable.

It seems desirable that the several portions of time employed in actual Examination should be somewhat longer than they now are; and it is therefore recommended that those portions be of 2 and 2½ hours instead of from 1 to 2 hours only.

It will be found according to the Table above referred to, that the addition of 5 hours will be made entirely to the time employed in answering Questions from books; and that the time allowed for the solution of Problems will be exactly the same as it is at present.

It is further recommended that the Classes in which the candidates are arranged previously to the Examination, be four instead of six: to be determined as at present by the exercises in the Schools. It appears to the SYNDICATE that this division will answer all the purposes which can be effected by a distribution into classes: and that by bringing all the classes under Examination at the same time, it will enable the Examiners, when they shall think fit, to give the same Examination to all.

It is also recommended that on the first two days (the Friday and Saturday) the Examination from books should exclude the higher and more difficult parts of Mathematics; with the view of securing an object in the opinion of the SYNDICATE highly desirable*: namely, that the candidates for Honours may not be induced to pursue the more abstruse and profound Mathematics, to the neglect of more elementary knowledge.

It is therefore recommended that on the Friday, the questions from books should extend only to such parts of pure Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy as do not require the methods of the Differential or Fluxional Calculus: and that on the Saturday, the questions should include, besides these subjects, the parts of Natural Philosophy somewhat more advanced, and the simpler applications of the Calculus.

It is further recommended that the questions from books, which have hitherto been proposed to the classes *vivâ voce* should, for the future, be printed. And it is hoped that, as by this means the questions proposed in each year will be more generally known, the Students may thus be better directed in their reading than they now are; and the Mathematical studies of the University become more fixed and definite. An opportunity will also be afforded of ascertaining by an inspection of these papers that the Examination embraces a due proportion of each of the ordinary subjects of Mathematical study.

As however in proposing this alteration, the intention of the SYNDICATE is to avoid making any change in the substance of the Examination, it is recommended, that the Examiners be strictly enjoined to insert in these papers such questions only as are at present proposed *vivâ voce:* namely, propositions contained in the Mathematical works commonly in use in the University, or simple examples and explanations of such propositions.

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* See the Grace March 20, 1779. Statute Book, page 440.

And, for the purpose of preventing those who have attended to a *part* only of the subjects from having any undue advantage by this mode of conducting the Examination, the SYNDICATE especially recommend that there be not contained in any such paper more questions than Students well prepared have been generally found able to answer within the time to be allowed for that paper. But if any candidate shall, before the end of the time, have answered all the questions in the paper, the Examiners may, at their discretion, propose additional questions *vivâ voce.*

It is recommended that the Examiners be directed to meet, for the purpose of fixing the brackets, not sooner than the Thursday evening: that the brackets be published on Friday morning, as at present; and that the Examination on Thursday and Friday remain in every respect on its present footing.

TABLE.

		9 o'clock to 11.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 to 3.	6 to 9.
Friday.	1st and 2nd Classes.	*Pure Mathematics.* Sen^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Jun^{r}. Exam^{r}.	*Natural Philosophy.* Jun^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Sen^{r} Exam^{r}.	*Problems.* Sen^{r}. Mod^{r}.
	3rd and 4th Classes.	*Pure Mathematics.* Sen^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Jur^{r}. Exam^{r}.	*Natural Philosophy.* Jun^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Sen^{r}. Exam^{r}.	
Saturday.	1st and 2nd Classes.	*Pure Mathematics.* Jun^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Sen^{r}. Exam^{r}.	*Natural Philosophy.* Sen^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Jun^{r}. Exam^{r}.	*Problems.* Jun^{r}. Mod^{r}.
	3rd and 4th Classes.	*Pure Mathematics.* Jun^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Sen^{r}. Exam^{r}.	*Natural Philosophy.* Sen^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Jun^{r}. Exam^{r}.	
		9 o'clock to 11.	1 o'clock to 3.	
Monday.	1st and 2nd Classes.	*Problems.* Sen^{r}. and Jun^{r}. Moderators.	*Pure Math. and Nat. Phil.* Sen^{r}. and Jun^{r}. Examiners.	
	3rd and 4th Classes.	*Problems.* Sen^{r}. and Jun^{r}. Moderators.	*Pure Math. and Nat. Phil.* Sen^{r}. and Jun^{r}. Examiners.	
Tuesday.	1st Class.	*Pure Math. and Nat. Phil.* Sen^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Jun^{r}. Exam^{r}.	*Pure Math. and Nat. Phil.* Jun^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Sen^{r}. Exam^{r}.	
	2nd and 3rd Classes.	*Pure Math. and Nat. Phil.* Jun^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Sen^{r}. Exam^{r}.	*Pure Math. and Nat. Phil.* Sen^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Jun^{r}. Exam^{r}.	
	4th Class.	*Pure Math. and Nat. Phil.* Sen^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Jun^{r}. Exam^{r}.	*Pure Math. and Nat. Phil.* Jun^{r}. Mod^{r}. and Sen^{r}. Exam^{r}.	

Wednesday, vacant. *Thursday*, as at present. *Friday*, brackets.

CHR. WORDSWORTH, *Vice-Chan^{r}.*	W. WHEWELL.
J. WOOD.	J. GRAHAM.
W. FRENCH.	T. CHEVALLIER.
J. TOMKYNS, *Sen. Proctor.*	JOSHUA KING.
S. POPE, *Jun. Proctor.*	HENRY CODDINGTON.
GEO. PEACOCK.	WM. MADDY.
R. GWATKIN.	

The following Determination of Sir J. RICHARDSON *respecting the Professorships of Mineralogy, Botany, and Anatomy, was read in the* SENATE HOUSE, Dec. 11, 1827.

"To the VICE-CHANCELLOR of the University of Cambridge.

"SIR,

"IN pursuance of the Letter, addressed to me by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in Senate assembled, sealed with their common seal, and bearing date the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, [wherein, after reciting that a difference of opinion had arisen in their body respecting the Election of the Professors of Mineralogy, Botany, and Anatomy, they requested me to determine, after having heard Counsel, the manner in which these Professors should in future be elected,] I have accepted the reference thereby made to me, and have been attended by Mr. Alderson and Mr. Amos, the Counsel of the several Parties, and have heard such arguments, and perused and examined such papers and evidences, as they thought proper to lay before me respecting the matters in difference; and now having maturely considered the same, I request you to make known to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, this my opinion and determination on the premises, that is to say:

"First, I am of opinion, and so determine, that although the University has from time to time appointed several Professors of Anatomy, Botany, and Mineralogy, and in several instances has in so doing apparently assumed that such offices continued to exist after the death of the last Professor, yet in fact whatever has been hitherto done on each and all of these occasions has amounted to no more than to temporary provisions, each made for the particular appointment at that time contemplated, and which had not the effect of binding the University to continue the office, or to appoint another Professor after the next vacancy; consequently, that the University has not yet founded or established any permanent Professorship, either of Anatomy, Botany, or Mineralogy; and that no such permanent offices do at this time exist:

"Secondly, I am of opinion, and so determine, that either strangers with the previous or subsequent consent of the University, or the University itself by Grace or By-Law, may, ad Eruditionis amplificationem, found and establish permanent Professorships in Anatomy, Botany, or Mineralogy, or in any other branch of Science or liberal Learning, and may, by the terms of the foundation, prescribe any reasonable mode of Election, which they may deem most proper; and that by so doing they would not infringe the Statutes of the University made in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth:

"Thirdly, I am of opinion, and so determine, that if the University, or any Stranger, should found any new Professorship, and should not by the terms of the foundation provide any particular mode of Election, the case would then fall within the provisions of the fortieth Chapter of those Statutes [that "De nominatione et electione Lectorum et aliorum officiariorum"] and that the Elections must be made, in conformity therewith, according to the mode prescribed by the thirty-fourth chapter of the same Statutes [that "De electione Pro-Cancellarii:"]

“ Fourthly, I am of opinion, and so determine, that the words “ a vobis eligatur,” or other equivalent words, used in a Grace submitted to the Senate, are not sufficient to prescribe any particular mode of Election; such words being in my judgement equally satisfied by an Election made with, or without, previous nomination; which Election is in neither case made by the Senate assembled in houses, but by the Members of the Senate voting individually; and therefore, that in cases where an Election is made in pursuance of a Grace so worded, and where no particular mode of Election is otherwise prescribed, the mode of Election must be governed by the fortieth chapter of the Statutes before cited.

“ In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

(*Signed*)

JOHN RICHARDSON.”

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ERRATA.

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138 and 139. omit in Supplicats for LL.B. et M.B. "et Prælectiones Professoris Regii, &c."

214. *for* habit*er* *read* habit*a*.

216. *for* 1826 *read* 1816.

242. *for* Moni*us* *read* Moni*ns*.

297. *for* Registrary *read* Registry.

309. *for* presente (in two places) *read* pr*æ*sente.

417. Note, *for* B*u*rlase *read* Borlase.

r 456. In the account of Mandate Degrees, the Fee of £1. 1*s*. to the Common Chest for extraordinary Commencement, is omitted.

506. Index. King's Accession, *for* p. 99 *read* p. 80.

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